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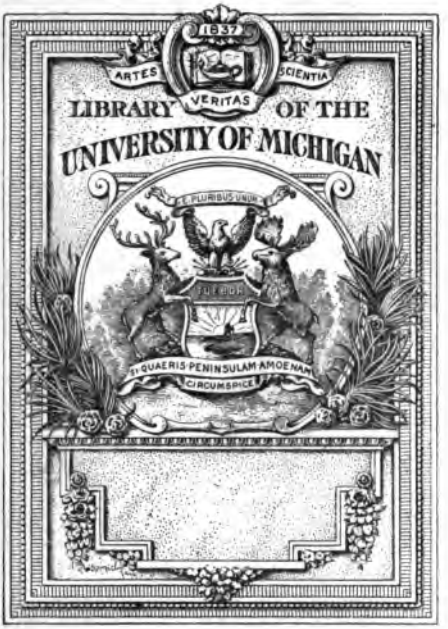
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CHRONOLOGY,

OR,

HISTORIAN'S COMPANION.

Published by Thomas Tegg 73 Cheapside London.

CHRONOLOGY,

OR THE

HISTORIAN'S COMPANION;

BEING AN AUTHENTIC

REGISTER OF EVENTS,

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME,

COMPREHENDING

AN EPITOME

OF

UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

WITH

A COPIOUS LIST OF THE MOST EMINENT MEN

IN ALL AGES OF THE WORLD.

THIRD EDITION.

BY THOMAS TEGG,

Editor of the Young Man's Book of Knowledge.

London:

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ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the legitimate object in the publication of all works ought to be their utility, it will readily be acknowledged that a well arranged Chronology has on that score as fair claims to patronage as any book that issues from the press. How far the task of the Editor of the present volume has been executed with judgment, he must leave to a liberal public to decide. He has, however to state, that his endeavour has been to economise his space, and to crowd a copious body of information into these pages, and he trusts that his plan will meet with approbation; but, though he has selected his articles from the most authentic sources, and arranged them with a view to facility of reference, yet he is aware, from the nature of his labours, that they must be imperfect; he therefore respectfully solicits any information that may render a future edition of his volume more worthy of the public attention.

73, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

221660

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INTRODUCTION.

CHRONOLOGY may be defined to be a scientific method of ascertaining or computing time, from the commencement of some given event to the completion or fulfilment of another, with the doctrine of dates, æras, epochs, &c. coincident therewith. Like History, it opens through a great avenue to an expanded view of all human affairs, and connects and illumines the most dark and distant revolutions of the world. Yet it is to be lamented, that many and insuperable difficulties arise in ascertaining the dates and periods of antiquity; concerning which much controversy and difference of opinion has arisen. "All nations," says Sir Isaac Newton, "before they began to keep exact records of time, seem to have been led away by the false pride of heightening their antiquity, and of ascribing their origin to some divinity or renowned prince, often known only in fable, and handed down by legendary tradition." On this account Sir Isaac found himself constrained to deviate widely from the beaten paths of former writers, in fixing the dates of facts preceding the war between the Greeks and Persians: "yet, so affixing them," says he, "as to make Chronology suit with the course of nature, with astronomy, with sacred history, and with itself."

Sir Isaac Newton has shewn that the Chronology of ancient kingdoms is involved in the greatest uncertainty; and that the Europeans had no Chronology before the existence of the Persian empire, or 536 years before Christ, when Cyrus conquered Darius; that the antiquities of the Greeks are full of fables till this period, and that after this time several Greek historians introduced the computation by generations.

The Chronology of the Latins was still more uncertain; their old records having been burnt by the Gauls 120 years

after the expulsion of their kings, and 388 before the birth of Christ. The Chronologers of Gaul, Spain, Germany, Scythia, Sweden, Britain, and Ireland, are of a still later date; for Scythia beyond the Danube had no letters till Ulphilas, their bishop, formed them, about the year 370. Germany had none till it received them from the western empire of the Latins, about the year 400. The Huns had none in the days of Procopius, about the year 526; and Sweden and Norway received them still later.

Sir Isaac Newton after a general account of the obscurity and defects of the ancient Chronology, observes, that though many of the ancients computed by successions and generations, yet the Egyptians, Greeks, and Latins, reckoned the reigns of kings equal to generations of men, and three of them to a hundred, and sometimes to 120 years, and this was the foundation of their technical chronology. He then proceeds, from the ordinary course of nature, and a detail of historical facts, to shew the difference between reigns and generations; and that, though a generation from father to son may at an average be reckoned about 33 years, or three of them equal to 100 years, yet when they are taken by the eldest sons, three of them cannot be estimated at more than about 75 or 80 years; and the reigns of kings are still shorter; so that 18 or 20 years may be allowed as a just medium. Sir Isaac then fixes on four remarkable periods, viz. the return of the Heraclidæ into the Peloponnesus,—the taking of Troy,—the Argonautic expedition,—and the return of Sesostris into Egypt, after his wars in Thrace; and he settles the epoch of each by the true value of a generation. To instance only his estimate of that of the Argonautic expedition: having fixed the return of the Heraclidæ to about the 159th year after the death of Solomon, and the destruction of Troy to about the 76th year after that period, he observes, that Hercules the Argonaut was the father of Hyllus, the father of Clerdius, the father of Andromachus, the father of Aristodemus, who conducted the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus; so that reckoning by the chiefs of their family, their return was four generations later than the Argonautic expedition, which therefore happened about 43 years after the death of Solomon. This is farther confirmed by another argument: Æsculapius and Hercules were Argonauts; Hippocrates was the 18th inclusively from the former by the father's side, and the 19th from the latter by the mother's side; now allowing 28 or 30 years to each of them, the 17 intervals by the father, and the 18 intervals by the mother, will on a medium give 507 years; and these, reckoning back from the commencement of the Peloponnesian war, or the 431st year before Christ, when Hippocrates began to flourish, will place the Argonautic expedition in the 43d year after the death of Solomon, or 937 years before Christ.

The other kind of reasoning by which sir Isaac Newton endeavours to establish this epoch is purely astronomical.

What is proposed in these introductory pages, is to point out, in a more copious manner than was compatible with our plan in the body of the work, the chief methods by which the several portions of time have been computed, and in which they have been employed in ascertaining the connection, and determining the dates, of past transactions.

The divisions of time, which most probably first attracted the notice of mankind, as most obvious to their senses, were those marked by the revolutions of the heavenly bodies—days, lunar months, and years; and if these had corresponded so exactly to each other, that every lunation had consisted uniformly of the same number of days, and each year of a regular number of days, and each year of a regular number of complete lunations, the business of Chronology would have been attended with comparatively little difficulty. In consequence, however, of variations in the revolutions of the earth, which it is not requisite here to explain, it has become necessary to adjust these periods to each other by certain artificial divisions.

The most obvious division of time, in all ages and countries, as has been observed, is to be referred to the apparent or real revolutions of the sun and moon. Thus, the apparent revolution of the sun, or the real rotation of the earth on her axis, causing the sun to appear to rise and set, constitutes the vicissitudes of day and night, which must be evident to the most barbarous and ignorant nations. The moon, by her revolution about the earth, and her changes, as naturally and obviously forms months; while the great annual course of the sun through the several constellations of the zodiac, points out the larger division of the year.

OF THE COMMON DIVISION OF TIME.

Time itself is only a succession of phenomena in the universe; or a mode of duration marked by certain periods.—"Our idea of time in general," says Mr. Locke, "is formed by considering any part of infinite duration, as set out by periodical measures: the idea of any particular time, or length of duration, we acquire first by observing certain appearances at regular and seemingly equi-distant periods. Thus, by being able to repeat these lengths or measures of time as often as we will, we can imagine duration, where nothing really endures or exists; and hence we imagine to-morrow, or next year," &c. Some philosophers define time to be the duration of a thing whose existence is neither without beginning nor end; and, by this, time is distinguished from eternity. The

most familiar portions, or measures of time, are its sub-divisions into hours, days, weeks, months, and years; but as these have varied considerably in different ages and countries, it becomes the business of Chronology to investigate and explain them.

An *Hour* is the aliquot part of a natural day, usually the twenty-fourth, but sometimes the twelfth part. With us, it is the twenty-fourth part of the earth's diurnal rotation, or the time from noon to noon, and therefore it answers to fifteen degrees of the whole circle of longitude, or of 360 degrees. The hour is divided by sixtieths, viz. first into sixty minutes, then each minute into sixty seconds, &c. The division of time into hours is very ancient; as is shewn by Kircher, Œdip. Ægypt. tom. 2. part 2. The most ancient hour is that of the twelfth part of the day. Herodotus observes, that the Greeks learnt from the Egyptians, among other things, the method of dividing the day into twelve parts; and the astronomers of Cathaya still retain this method. The division of the day into twenty-four hours was not known to the Romans before the Punic war; till that time they only regulated their days by the rising and setting of the sun. They divided the twelve hours of their day into four; viz. prime, which commenced at six o'clock—third at nine—sixth at twelve—and none at three. They also divided the night into four watches, each containing three hours.

Sometimes hours are divided into equal and unequal.—Equal hours are the twenty-fourth parts of a day and night precisely; that is, the time in which the fifteen degrees of the equator pass the meridian. These are also called equinoctial hours, because measured on the equinoctial; and astronomical, because used by astronomers. Astronomical hours are equal hours, reckoned from noon to noon, in a continued series of twenty-four.—European hours, used in civil computation, are equal hours, reckoned from midnight; twelve from thence till noon, and twelve more from noon till midnight.—Jewish, or planetary, or ancient hours, are twelfth parts of the artificial day and night. They are called ancient or Jewish hours, because used by the ancients, and still among the Jews. They are called planetary hours, because the astrologers pretend that a new planet comes to predominate every hour; and that the day takes its denomination from that which predominates the first hour of it; as Monday from the moon, &c.—Italian hours are equal hours, reckoned from sun-set, in a continued series of twenty-four.—Unequal or temporary hours are twelfth parts of the artificial day and night. The obliquity of the sphere renders these more or less unequal at different times, so that they only agree with the equal hours at the times of the equinoxes.

The next measure of time, above or superior to the hour, is

that of the *Day*. In common speech, a day means that period of time which is included between the first appearance of light in the morning, and the return of darkness in the evening, or during which the sun is visible above the horizon. But the word is used, in a more comprehensive sense, to denote the time of a complete revolution of the earth round its axis. The former has been denominated a natural, the latter a civil, and sometimes a solar day. The beginning of the day has been variously reckoned by different nations. The Chaldæans, Syrians, Persians, and Indians, reckoned the day to commence at sun-rise. The Jews also used this method for their civil, but began the sacred day at sun-set; this latter mode was used likewise by the Athenians, the Arabs, the ancient Gauls, and some other European nations. The Egyptians appear to have had several methods of reckoning their day; probably the mode varied in different parts of the country, and in the same place at different periods. The ancient inhabitants of Italy computed the day from midnight, and in this they have been followed by the English, French, Dutch, Germans, Spaniards, and Portuguese; modern astronomers, after the Arabians, count the day from noon.

The day was sub-divided by the Jews and Romans into four parts, which they denominated watches or *vigils*: the first commenced at six in the morning, the second at nine, the third at twelve, and the fourth at three in the afternoon. The beginning of the first watch was, by the Jews, called the third hour, and so on in succession to the fourth watch, which was reckoned the twelfth hour. The night was divided in a similar manner. Other modes of dividing the day have been in use among different nations; but that which is now most general in civilized countries, is into twenty-four equal parts or hours.

The *Week* is a division of time, of which it may be proper to take some notice before we proceed to the month. Various divisions, which might be included under this denomination, have obtained in different countries. The earlier Greeks divided their month into three portions of ten days each: the Northern Chinese had a week of fifteen days, and the Mexicans one of thirteen. But the Chaldæans, and most other Oriental nations, have, from time immemorial, used the Jewish week of seven days, which has been adopted by the Mahommedans, and introduced, with Christianity, to most of the civilized nations of the world. In the Old Testament the term week is occasionally applied to a period of seven years, as well as of seven days; and to this it is necessary to attend, in order to understand the passages wherein the word is used in that sense.

The *Month*. There can be little doubt but that this division of time was at first suggested by the phases, or the pe-

riodical changes in the appearances of the moon, and consequently, that in ancient computations the months were invariably lunar. The difficulty, however, of adjusting this month to the annual revolution of the earth, led, with the improvement of astronomy, to the invention of other divisions under this name. Months are now divided into astronomical and civil. The astronomical months with which Chronology is concerned, are measured by the revolutions of the moon, and are either periodical or synodical. The periodical lunar month is composed of the time which elapses between the departure of the moon from any part of her orbit, and her return to the same point, which is 27 days, 7 hours, and 43 minutes. The synodical lunar month is reckoned from one conjunction of the sun with the moon to another. This period is not always the same, being subject to the variation occasioned by the motion of the sun eastward on the ecliptic; a mean lunation consists of 29 days, 12 hours, and 44 minutes. This was the lunar month mostly in use in ancient times. The civil month is that artificial space of time, by means of which the solar year is divided into twelve parts; these months, which were first ordained by Julius Cæsar, consist of thirty, or thirty-one days each, with the exception of February, which commonly contains twenty-eight, and in every fourth year twenty-nine days.

Years. The year may be termed the largest natural division of time. As the diurnal revolution of the earth would naturally lead to the division into days, and the phases of the moon, with a little attention, to that into months, so the annual motion of the earth round the sun, which would be marked by the periodical return of certain appearances, seasons, &c. would in due course lead to the adoption of this larger division. At what time this took place is uncertain, but probably not before considerable advances had been made in astronomical science. It was long, however, after its first adoption, before it attained to any thing like an accurate form. The most ancient measure of the year of which we know, consisted of twelve lunar months, which, for the facility of computation, being all considered as equal in length, and to contain thirty days each, amounted to 360 days. It is conjectured that this gave rise to the division of the ecliptic, which still obtains, into 360 equal parts or degrees.

This luni-solar year probably had its rise in Chaldæa, or Egypt; we learn, at least, from the testimony of Herodotus, that it was used in the latter country. Hence, with the diffusion of science, it was carried into other regions, and very generally adopted. It was early in use among the Indians, the Chinese, the Medes, and Persians, and the ancient Greeks. Its measure being, however, inaccurate, containing five days and a quarter more than the lunar, and as much less than the

true solar year, and this defect becoming every year more perceptible from the retrocession of the seasons, &c. it was soon considered necessary to subject it to some revision. The Thebans are supposed to have been the first who undertook its correction, by making an annual addition of five days to the luni-solar year. Thales introduced this improvement into the ancient Grecian year, and it was adopted, with some trifling variations in particular instances, into the Indian, the Chinese, and the Jewish year.

The Roman year, as regulated by Romulus, and afterwards reformed by his successor Numa, was reckoned by lunar months, and adjusted to the seasons by a number of intercalary days. It consisted of ten lunar months, of which December was the last, and to these two whole intercalary months were added, but not inserted in the calendar. This year began at first in March; but the Decemviri, who undertook its reformation, changed the order of the months into that in which they now stand, introduced the two intercalary months, January and February, into the calendar, and made January the first month of the year.

Owing to the ignorance or the carelessness of the Pontifices Maximi, to whose care the regulation of the intercalary days was committed, the year was reduced to such disorder in the time of Julius Cæsar, that the winter months had fallen back to the autumn. To restore them to their proper season, Cæsar formed a year of 445 days, which has been styled the year of confusion. With the assistance of Sosigenes, a mathematician of Alexandria, he afterwards, in the year B. C. 45, instituted a solar year of 365 days, 6 hours, which is now known under the name of the Julian year. To adjust this year to the annual revolution of the earth, which is six hours and some minutes more than 365 days, the length of the ordinary year, a day was appointed to be intercalated every fourth year in the month of February; this day, from its position in the Roman calendar, was called bissextile, a name which has also been given to the year in which the intercalation takes place.

The Julian year, although it approaches very near the truth, is not, however, perfectly correct. The true time of the annual revolution of the sun in the ecliptic is 365 days, 5 hours, and nearly 49 minutes, which falls short by a few minutes of the time assumed in the Julian year. How trifling soever this difference might at first appear, it amounted in a hundred and thirty-one years to a whole day. In consequence of this, the vernal equinox, which Sosigenes, in the first year of the Julian correction, observed to fall on the 25th of March, had gone back in A. D. 325, at the time of the council of Nice, to the 21st, and in A. D. 1582 to the 11th of March. To remedy this growing defect, Pope Gregory XIII. caused the calendar

to undergo another correction. In A.D. 1580, he ordered ten days to be cut out of the month of October, so that the fourth was reckoned the fifteenth day; and, to prevent such retrocession in future, in addition to the Julian regulation with respect to the bissextile year, he ordained that the years 1600, 2000, 2400, and every fourth century in succession, should have an intercalation of a day, but that in the other centuries 1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, &c. the day should be omitted, and those years remain common years. This regulation comes so near the truth, that the only correction it will require will be the suppression of a day and a half in five thousand years.

The Gregorian year, or as it is vulgarly called, the new style, was immediately adopted in Spain, Portugal, and part of Italy. It was introduced into France in October of the same year, the tenth of which month was, by an ordinance of Henry III. reckoned the twentieth day. In Germany it was adopted by the Catholic States in 1583, but the Protestant States adhered to the old calendar until the year 1700. Denmark also adopted it about this period, and Sweden in 1753. It was not used in England before 1752, when, by act of parliament, the style was changed, and the third of September was reckoned the fourteenth, the difference having by this time increased to eleven days. Russia is the only country in Europe in which the old mode of reckoning is still in use.

The want of some specific standard, which could be regarded as common to all nations, has occasioned great diversity in different countries in fixing the beginning of the year. The Chaldæans and Egyptians reckoned their years from the autumnal equinox. The Jews also reckoned their civil year from this period, but began their ecclesiastical year in the spring. Gemschid, the king of Persia, ordered the year in that country to commence at the vernal equinox. In Sweden the year formerly commenced at the winter solstice. The Greeks used different methods, some of the states beginning the year at the vernal, others at the autumnal equinox, and some at the summer solstice. The Roman year at one time began in March, but was afterwards made to commence in January. The new year's day of the church of Rome is fixed on the Sunday nearest the full moon of the vernal equinox. In England the year began in March until A.D. 1752, when the act of parliament which altered the style ordained it to commence on the first of January.

Having thus given a short account of the lunar and solar years, which have been mostly in use, and an acquaintance with which is of most consequence in chronology, it will be proper just to notice some combinations of years which are mentioned in ancient history, and therefore proper to be known.

Lustra. The Romans sometimes reckoned by lustra, a period of five years, which derived its name from a census instituted by Servius Tullius, which was to be paid by the Roman people every fifth year.

The Olympiads were, however, the most remarkable of these combinations. They consisted of four Grecian years, and derived their names from the public games celebrated every fourth year at Olympia, in Peloponnesus. These games were instituted in honour of Jupiter, but at what time, or by whom, is not known. After they had been neglected and discontinued for some time, they were restored by Iphitus, king of Elis, in the year B.C. 776; and it is from this date that the olympiads are reckoned in chronology.

Cycles are fixed intervals of time composed of the successive revolutions of a certain number of years. The lustra and the olympiads may perhaps be included under this name, but the term is more commonly appropriated to larger intervals, connected with the periodical return of certain circumstances and appearances. The great use made of cycles in chronology requires that they be particularly noticed.

From the defective nature of the Greek calendar, the olympic year, as it has been called, was subject to considerable variation; and, from the retrocession of the months, which it occasioned, producing a gradual change of the seasons when the games were to be celebrated, led to much inconvenience. Cleostrates, a mathematician of Tenedos, endeavoured to give it a more perfect form by inventing a cycle of eight years; this, however, being computed by lunar years, still left the calendar subject to great inaccuracies. To rectify these, Meton, a mathematician of great celebrity, invented—

The Lunar Cycle, a period of nineteen solar years, at the end of which interval the sun and moon return to very nearly the same part of the heavens. This improvement was at the time received with universal approbation, but not being perfectly accurate, was afterwards corrected by Eudoxus, and subsequently by Calippus, whose improvements modern astronomers have adopted.

The use of this cycle was discontinued when the games, for the regulation of which it was composed, ceased to be celebrated. The council of Nice, however, wishing to establish some method for adjusting the new and full moons to the course of the sun, with the view of determining the time of Easter, adopted it as the best adapted to answer the purpose; and, from its great utility, they caused the numbers of it to be written on the calendar in golden letters, which has obtained for it the name of the golden number. The golden number for any year is found as follows:—The first year of the Christian æra corresponds to the second of this cycle; if then to a

given year of this æra one be added, and the sum be divided by 19, the quotient will denote the number of cycles which have revolved since the commencement of the Christian æra, and the remainder will be the golden number for the given year. *e. g.* If the golden number of the year 1808 be required, one being added, the sum will be 1809; this being divided by 19, will give 95 for the quotient, and 4 for the remainder, or golden number sought.

The Solar Cycle is another of those periods, the inventor of which is at present, however, unknown. It consists of 28 years, at the expiration of which, the sun returns to the sign and degree of the ecliptic which he had occupied at the conclusion of the preceding period, and the days of the week correspond to the same days of the month as at that time. It is used to determine the Sunday, or dominical letter, which we shall briefly explain.

In our present calendars the days of the week are distinguished by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G; and the rule for applying these letters is invariably to put A for the first day of the year whatever it be; B for the second, and so in succession to the seventh. Should the first of January be Sunday, the dominical or Sunday letter for that year will be A, the Monday letter B, &c. and as the number of letters is the same as that of the days of the week, A will fall on every Sunday, B on every Monday, &c. throughout the year. Had the year consisted of 364 days, making an exact number of weeks, it is obvious that A would always have stood for the dominical letter; the year containing, however, one day more, it follows that the dominical letter of the succeeding year will be G. For Sunday being the first day of the preceding year will be also the last, and the first Sunday in the next will fall on the seventh day, and will be marked by the seventh letter, or G. This retrocession of the letters will, from the same cause, continue every year, so as to make F the dominical letter of the third, &c. If every year were common, the process would continue regularly, and a cycle of seven years would suffice to restore the same letters to the same days as before. But the intercalation of a day every bissextile or fourth year, has occasioned a variation in this respect. The bissextile year containing 366, instead of 365 days, will throw the dominical letter of the following year back two letters; so that, as in the year 1808, if the dominical letter at the beginning of the year be C, the dominical letter of the next year will be, not B, but A. This alteration is not effected by dropping a letter altogether, but by changing the dominical letter at the end of February, where the intercalation of a day takes place. Thus, in the year 1808, C is the dominical letter in January and February, but B is substituted for it in March, and continues to be the dominica

letter through the remainder of the year. In consequence of this change every fourth year, twenty-eight years must elapse before a complete revolution can take place in the dominical letter, and it is on this circumstance that the period of the solar cycle is founded. A table constructed to shew the dominical letters for any given years of one of these cycles, will answer for the corresponding years in every successive cycle. The first year of the Christian æra corresponds to the ninth of this cycle: if, therefore, to any given year of the Christian æra nine be added, and the sum be divided by 28, the quotient will denote the number of the revolutions of the cycle since the ninth year B. C. and the remainder will be the year of the cycle. If there be no remainder, the year of the cycle will be the last, or twenty-eight. *e. g.* Nine being added to 1808, makes 1817; this sum being divided by 28, gives a quotient of 64 for the revolutions of the cycle, and a remainder of 25 for the year of the cycle. There is another cycle in use, called

The Cycle of Indiction. It consists of fifteen years, and is derived from the Romans. Learned men are not agreed as to the origin of it, but the most probable opinion is, that the return of this period was appointed for the payment of some public taxes or tributes. The first year of this cycle is made to correspond to the year 3 B. C. If therefore to any given year of the Christian æra three be added, and the sum be divided by fifteen, the remainder will be the year of this cycle. There is, however, another mode of calculating it. This cycle was established by Constantine, A. D. 312; if therefore from the given year of the Christian æra 312 be subtracted, and the remainder be divided by 15, the year of this cycle will be obtained. In either of these ways, if there be no remainder, the indiction will be 15.

The Julian Period, some acquaintance with which is indispensable in the study of chronology, will be easily understood from the preceding account of the cycles. It is formed by the combination of the three, by multiplying the numbers 28, 19, and 15, of the cycles of the sun, moon, and indiction, into each other. The total of years thus produced is 7980, of which the Julian period consists, at the expiration of which, and not sooner, the first years of each of those cycles will again come together. This period was invented by Joseph Scaliger, as one by which all æras, epochs, and computations of time, might readily be adjusted. The first year of the Christian æra corresponds to the 4714th of the Julian period, and it extends as far back as 706 years beyond the common date of the creation 4004. The year of the Julian period corresponding with any given year before or since the commencement of the Christian æra, may be easily found by the follow-

ing rule. If the year required be of the latter kind, add to it 4713, the number of years of the Julian period elapsed before the Christian æra, and the sum will be the year required. If it be of the former, subtract the year B. C. from 4714, and the difference will give it.

This period has been esteemed by many to be of the highest importance in chronology, as affording a common standard for the adjustment of different epochs. Modern chronologers are not, however, so warm in their admiration of it as their predecessors have been. A common standard is unquestionably of the highest consequence in the comparison of dates and æras, and in the general arrangement and division of time, and from its great utility, and the necessity of its frequent application, it is of importance that it should be as simple as possible in its nature and construction. The Julian period is liable to objection on the latter score, as being rather complicated in its formation; and its necessity is now altogether superceded by the very general adoption of the Christian æra as the standard of time. Any events or æras, prior or subsequent to its commencement, may easily be computed by it, and the date of them be impressed on the memory with very little exertion or difficulty.

It remains that we give some account of

Epochs and Æras, terms which constantly recur in history, and the elucidation of which belongs to the province of chronology. An epoch is a certain point, generally determined by some remarkable event, from which time is reckoned; and the years computed from that period are denominated an æra. The birth of Christ is considered as an epoch—the years reckoned from that event are called the Christian æra.

In sacred chronology the first and most remarkable epoch is that of the creation of the world. As learned men could not agree as to the precise time when this took place, the folly of reckoning from it as a standard soon became apparent, and the practice was in consequence abandoned. Archbishop Usher, whose scripture chronology is adopted in our English Bibles, fixes this event in the year 4004 before Christ; Playfair places it in 4007.

The universal deluge forms another epoch; this is placed by Usher in the year B. C. 2349. A third sacred epoch is the call of Abraham, which happened according to the same learned authority B. C. 1921. The next epoch is the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, which Usher places B. C. 1491.

In profane history we shall first notice the epoch of the Argonautic expedition, an event much celebrated in ancient history, and of some importance in chronological discussion,

from being adopted by sir Isaac Newton as the foundation of his system of chronology. The date of this transaction has been placed in the year 1225 B. C. but in this chronologers are not agreed. The destruction of Troy forms another remarkable epoch. Considerable uncertainty prevails as to the exact time when this event, as well as the preceding, took place. Playfair fixes it in the year B. C. 1184.

The æra of the Olympiads we have noticed above, and it will be unnecessary to give any further account of it here. The epoch of the building of Rome is the next that claims our attention. From the total want of early records, and other necessary documents for deciding the question, the date of this event is involved in the obscurity common to many other remote occurrences. The Roman writers themselves, and all who have followed them on the subject, differ widely respecting it. Polybius fixes it in the year B. C. 751. Cato, and others, one year earlier. Terentius Varro places it in 753 B. C. Fabius Pictor, who is followed by Diodorus Siculus, assigns it to 747 B. C. Sir Isaac Newton adopts the year 627 B. C. and Playfair after Varro, whose computation was used by the Roman emperors in their public instruments, places it in the year B. C. 753. Great use is made of this epoch in the histories of ancient Rome, and the historical student will do well to ascertain, if possible, what opinion the author he may be perusing adopts, and to what year of the Christian æra the first year of Rome, according to his author, corresponds. The dates of the events will by this method be accurately ascertained as he proceeds. The Romans sometimes reckoned the year from the establishment of the consular dignity, and afterwards from the years of the emperors.

The æra of Nabonassar is another of those standards by which the dates of events in some histories are regulated. Nabonassar was the founder of the Babylonish monarchy. This æra is reckoned from the commencement of his reign, which is placed in the year B. C. 747, of the Julian period 3967, and extends as far down as the death of Alexander. The Nabonassarean year consists of 12 months of 30 days each, and five intercalary days, making in all 365 days.

The æra of the Seleucidæ, or, as it is sometimes called, the year of the contracts, is reckoned from the establishment of Seleucus, one of Alexander's generals, after that conqueror's death, in the empire of Babylon, and is reckoned from the year B. C. 312. It is generally supposed to have begun in the spring. It was used in a large district of Asia, and adopted by the Jews.

The Spanish æra, founded on a division of the Roman pro-

vinces among the Triumviri, was long in use in Spain and Africa, and was adopted in the dates of the principal councils and synods held in those countries. It is reckoned from the 1st of January B. C. 38. This was afterwards superceded by

The Christian æra. Learned men have differed in opinion with respect to the exact time of the birth of Christ, some placing it four, others seven years earlier than the first year of the Christian æra. The uncertainty which exists upon this point arises from the æra not having been used until so many centuries had elapsed, that it was impossible to fix the date with accuracy. This is, however, of very little consequence in the application of this æra to chronological purposes, for all are agreed as to the numerical date of every year, the year 1810 for instance being universally received as the year 1810 of the Christian æra, although probably not the exact measure of the time which has elapsed from the birth of Christ. This æra was invented about the year 527, by Dionysius, a Roman abbot, who reckoned the first year of it to correspond with the 4714th of the Julian period. It may be useful to give the reader a view of the years of the other principal æras which correspond to the first of this: according to Playfair, (who, it is to be observed, differs in many respects from other chronologers, but is nevertheless a most respectable authority) these are the 4008th year of the world, the first year of the 195th Olympiad, and the 754th year of Rome, the 749th of the Nabonassarean æra, the 313th of the Seleucidæ, the 46th Julian year, and the 39th of the Spanish æra.

The æra of Dioclesian was used pretty generally by the Christians previous to the invention of the Christian æra. It is dated from the year A. D. 284, and probably took its rise from the persecution under that emperor, although its date is computed from the first year of his reign.

The Hegira, which may be called the Mohammedan æra, is founded upon the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, to escape the persecution of his enemies, and is computed by his followers from A. D. 622. The beginning of their year is however made to correspond with the 16th day of July. In comparing any year of this æra, therefore, with the corresponding year of the Christian æra, it will be necessary to bear this in mind before it can be done with accuracy. The same may also be observed with regard to some of the other æras, the beginnings of the years of which do not exactly correspond with that of the Julian year.

The Persian æra, or the æra of Yezdejerd is the last we shall notice. Yezdejerd was the last of the Persian monarchs who was subdued by the Saracens. According to the opinion

of the most reputable modern chronologers, this æra commenced in June A. D. 632, corresponding with the beginning of the eleventh year of the Hegira, and with the first year of the reign of Yezdejerd. The years of this æra, like the Nabonassarean, consist of twelve months of thirty days, with an addition of five intercalary days at the end, making in all 365 days.

The limits of our plan will not allow us to enter more minutely into the details of this important science. For these we must refer to separate treatises on the subject. The abstract which is here given will, however, be found sufficient for all the general purposes of the historical student.

PROBLEMS IN CHRONOLOGY.

1. To find whether any given year be leap-year.

Rule.—Divide the given year by 4; if 0 remains, it is leap-year; but if 1, 2, 3, remains, it is so many years after.

Every fourth year is leap-year, so called from leaping or advancing a day more that year than any other; that year has then 366 days in it, and February 29.

2. To find the dominical letter before the year 1800.

Rule.—To the given year add its fourth part, omitting fractions; divide that sum by 7; the remainder taken from 7 leaves the index of the letter in the common year's reckoning.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	B	C	D	E	F	G

But in leap-years this letter and its preceding one, (in the retrograde order which these letters take) are the dominical letters.

The dominical letter is that letter of the alphabet · points out in the calendar the Sundays throughout the thence also called the Sunday letter. Of these letters are consequently seven before mentioned, beginning wi first letter of the alphabet; and as in leap year there is tercalary day, there are then two; one serving Januar February, and its following letter the remaining part (year.

3. To know on what day in the week any proposed the month will fall.

Rule.—First find the dominical letter, then the day week the first of the proposed month falls on, which is l by the two following lines:

At Dover Dwell George Brown, Esquire,
Good Christopher Finch, And David Frier:

where the first letter of each word answers to the lett longing to the first day of the months in order, from Ja to December. If I would know on what day of the we 24th of June will be, supposing the year 1806; I find t minical letter is E, and by the lines just read, E is the June, which is, of course, Sunday; the 22d also is Su therefore the 24th will be a Tuesday.

4. To find the year of the solar, lunar, or golden nu and indiction cycles.

Rule.—To the given year add 9 for the solar, 1 f lunar, 3 for the indiction: divide the sums in order by 2 and 15, the remainder in each shows the years of its r tive cycle.

The solar cycle, or the cycle of the sun, is a period years; in which time all the varieties of the dominical will have happened, and the 29th year the cycle begins when the same order of the letters will return as w years before.

At the birth of Christ, nine years had passed in this cycle.

The lunar cycle, or cycle of the moon, or golden number, is a period of 19 years; containing all the variations of the days on which the new and full moons happen, after which time they fall on the same days they did 19 years before, and she begins again with the sun.

But when a centesimal, or hundredth year, falls in the cycle, the new and full moon, according to the new style, will fall a day later than otherwise. The birth of Christ happened in the second year of this cycle.

The Roman indiction is a cycle of 15 years, which first began the third year before Christ.

5. To find the epact till the year 1900.

Rule.—Multiply the golden number for the given year by 11; divide that product by 30, and from the remainder take 11, leaves the epact. If the remainder is less than 11, add 19 to it, and the sum will be the epact.

6. To find the moon's age.

Rule. To the epact add the number and day of the month; their sum, if under 30, is the moon's age. But if that sum is above 30, the excess in months of 31 days, or the excess above, 29 in a month of 30 days, shows the age or days since the last conjunction.

The moon's age taken from 30, leaves the day of the next new moon.

When the solar and lunar cycles begin together, the moon's age on the first of each month, or the monthly epacts, are called the numbers of the month; and are as follows, viz.

For	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
These	0	2	1	2	3	4
For	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
These	5	6	7	8	9	10

7. To find when Easter-day will happen.

Rule.—Find on what day of March the new moon falls nearest to the 21st in common years, or nearest the 20th in leap-years; then the Sunday next after the full, or 15th day of that new moon, will be Easter-day.

If the 15th day falls on a Sunday, the next Sunday is Easter-day.

CHRONOLOGY.

SECT. I.

GENERAL EVENTS AND OCCURRENCES.

ABBEYS and monasteries pillaged of their plate and jewels by William the Conqueror, 1069; obliged by the same king to change their tenures, 1070; 100 suppressed by order of Council, 1414; entirely dissolved by Henry VIII. 1540; suppressed in Germany, 1785; in France, 1790. At the dissolution, there were suppressed, in England and Wales, 643 monasteries, 90 colleges, 2374 churches and free chapels, and 110 hospitals.

Abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and St. John's, Colchester, hanged and quartered for denying the king's supremacy, and not surrendering their abbies, 1539.

Abingdon, the earl of, (a peer) committed to the king's bench prison for having uttered and published a libel on Mr. Sermon, an attorney, Feb. 9, 1795.

Abstinence, remarkable instance of, in Ann Moor, of Tutbury, Staffordshire, who had lived 20 months without food, Nov. 1808.

Accession of George IV. Jan 29, 1820.

Alien priories seized by the king, 1337.

Ale invented, 1404, B.C.; ale-booths set up in England, 738, A.C. and laws passed for their regulation.

Almanac first printed at Constantinople, 1806.

Ambassador, the first sent by the Czar of Russia to England, 1556; the first sent to Turkey from England, 1606; the Portuguese, arrested for debt, 1658; the Russian, arrested by a lace merchant, when a law passed for their protection, 1709—the first that arrived in Europe from India was from Tippoo Saib to France, 1778,—the first from the Ottoman Emperor arrived in London, Dec. 1793.

Amelia, daughter of George III. died, Nov. 2, 1810.

America declared an Independent State by Congress, July 4, 1776; allowed by France, Feb. 6, 1778; by Holland, Oct. 8, 1782; by England, Jan. 20, 1783.

American Congress first met at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1775; removed to the federal city of Washington, 1801.

Anglo Saxons first landed in Britain, 449.

Animal Magnetism made its appearance in France, where it was soon exploded, in 1783; was introduced into England in 1789, with little success.

Antigallican prize detained at Cadiz, 1757.

Arms of England and France were first quartered by Edward III. 1358: the French arms discontinued by the English Kings, Jan. 1, 1801.

Army, the first standing one in modern times, established in France in 1445, by Charles VII.

Arundelian tables, containing the chronology of ancient history, from 1582 to 355 before Christ, said to have been sculptured 264 before Christ; found in the Isle of Paros, about 1610; purchased by Lord Arundel, and given to the university of Oxford, 1627. The characters are Greek, of which there are two translations.

Artois, Count, brother to Louis XVI. of France, landed at Leith, in Scotland, Jan. 6, 1796; visited London, May 27, 1799.

Assassination of the Duke de Berry in Paris, Feb. 13, 1820.

Assassination Plot discovered, Feb. 1696.

Atkinson, Mr. Christopher, an expelled member of Parliament, stood in the pillory for perjury, Oct. 25, 1785.

Attorney-General opens his charge against the queen, Aug. 19, 1820.

Austria granted toleration of religious faith, and abolished torture, 1776.

Auction, the first in Britain, was about 1700, by Elisha Yale, a governor of Fort George, in the East Indies, of the goods he brought home with him.

Baliol, king of Scotland, appeared to a summons, and pleaded his cause in Westminster-hall, Oct. 14, 1293.

Ballast of the river Thames monopolized by Charles I. 1636.

Bangor, monks of, killed by the Danes, 580.

Bankrupts at different periods, from the year 1700 to 1822:—in

1700	38	1783	528
1701	38	1784	517
1702	38	1791	604
1713	200	1792	628
1714	173	1793	1304
1726	416	1808	1058
1727	446	1809	1670
1744	197	1810	2000
1745	200	1811	1616
1746	159	1812	1599
1762	205	1813	1066
1763	233	1814	1285
1772	525	1815	2029
1773	562	1816	2030
1774	360	1817	1580
1778	675	1818	1050
1779	544	1819	1499
1780	449	1820	1353
1781	438	1821	1286
1782	587	1822	1094

Banks first began in Italy, by Lombard Jews, 808; of whom, some settled in Lombard-street, where bankers still reside. The name Bank is derived from *Banco*, a bench, which was erected in the market for the exchange of money, &c.; the bank of Venice established, 1157; of Genoa, 1345; of Amsterdam, 1609; of Hamburgh, 1710; of Rotterdam, 1635; of England, 1694; Old Scotch bank, 1695; Royal ditto, 1727; in the East Indies, 1787; America, 1791.

Bank of England was originally projected by a merchant of the name of Patterson, and established A.D. 1694. The following year it was incorporated by King William and the parliament, in consideration of 1,200,000l. lent to government, which was then its capital. This capital has, however, gone on gradually increasing to the present period, when it amounts to 11,686,800l. sterling. The mint in the Tower of London was anciently the deposit for merchant's cash, till Charles I. in the year 1640, laid his hands upon the money, and destroyed the credit of the mint. This circumstance drove the traders to some other place of security for their gold, which their apprentices did not fail to rob them of when at home, and to run off with it to the army. In 1645, therefore, they consented to lodge it with the goldsmiths in Lombard-street, who were otherwise obliged to prepare strong chests for the deposit of their own valuable wares, and this became the origin of banking in England. In 1727 the interest of money was reduced by parliament, and the Bank of England instead of six per cent. paid a dividend of five. The capital of the Bank had been previously increased in 1697 for the first time, and this augmentation has been allowed from one period to another as the wisdom of parliament thought fit; the same authority also at different intervals prolonging their privileges and renewing their contract. The style of their firm is, "The Governors and Company of the Bank of England." Discontinued paying in cash Feb. 26, 1797. Issued 20*s.* notes, March 9, 1797 Issued 5*s.* tokens, 1798.

Raised the value of these tokens to 5*s.* 6*d.* 1811. Discontinuance of its payment in cash restricted by parliament in 1816, not to extend beyond April 5, 1818. Cash payment renewed in 1821. The five per cents. reduced to four, March 1822.

Bantam, eight ambassadors from, arrived in England, 1682.

Barbers, the first profession brought from Sicily to Rome, 299 before Christ. Incorporated with the Surgeons in London, 1540; separated again, 1744.

Bartholomew Fair restrained, owing to the falling of a booth, which killed and wounded several persons, 1750; toll abolished, 1755.

Bastile at Paris destroyed July 14, 1789.

Beards were worn by the Greeks till 349, by the Romans till 299 before Christ; were not fashionable in England after the conquest till the 13th century; discontinued at the restoration.

Beer first introduced into England, 1493; in Scotland, as early as 1492. By the statue of James I. one full quart of the best beer or ale was to be sold for one penny, and two quarts of small beer for one penny. The duties on beer for the years 1783, 84, 85, and 86, produced 7,308,655*l.* On malt for the same years yielded 6,156,020*l.* In 1788 the duties on beer were 1,666,152*l.* From Jan. 5, 1816, to Jan. 5, 1817, the duties on beer were 9,881,772*l.*

Bell of the church of Notre Dame, baptized and received the names of the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme; the prince de Foix, and duchess de Damas being proxies, Nov. 15, 1816.

Bilston, Staffordshire, waggon from, with coals, drawn by distressed colliers, was stopped on Maidenhead thicket by the magistrates, and a compensation having been made to the persons drawing it for the coals, they proceeded with it quietly on their way home, July 6, 1816. Another waggon was stopped at St. Alban's and quietly returned, having been similarly treated.

Billingsgate made a free fishmarket, 1699

Bills of mortality for London began, 1533.

The general bill of all the christenings and burials within the bills of mortality from Dec. 15, 1807, to Dec. 13, 1808:—

Christened	Males	10,199	19,906
	Females	9,717	
Buried	Males	10,228	19,954.
	Females	9,726	

From Dec. 12, 1815, to Dec. 10, 1816.

Christened	Males	12,132	23,581.
	Females	11,449	
Buried	Males	10,105	20,316.
	Females	10,211	

From Dec. 11, 1821, to Dec. 10, 1822.

Christened	Males	11,968	23,373.
	Females	11,405	
Buried	Males	9,483	18,865.
	Females	9,382	

From Dec. 10, 1822, to Dec. 17, 1823.

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 1059.—Buried, 1162.

Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 5443.—Buried, 3990.

Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 17,092.—Buried, 10,727.

Christened in the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, 4095.—Buried, 4709.

Diseases this year, 20,279.

CASUALTIES.

Biten by a mad dog	1	Murdered	2
Broken limbs	1	Overlaid	1
Burnt	39	Poisoned	6
Drowned	118	Scalded	2
Excessive drinking	6	Smothered	2
Executed	14	Starved	1
Found dead	13	Suffocated	7
Fractured	1	Suicide	24
Killed by falls, and several other accidents	61	Total of Casualties,	309
Killed by fighting	2		

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.	
Males - - -	13,945	Males - - -	10,455
Females - - -	13,734	Females - - -	10,132
In all,	27,679	In all,	20,587

Whereof have died—Under two years of age, 5905—between two and five, 1937—five and ten, 757—ten and twenty, 757—twenty and thirty, 1375—thirty and forty, 1764—forty and fifty, 1902—fifty and sixty, 1932—sixty and seventy, 1874—seventy and eighty, 1592—eighty and ninety, 680—ninety and a hundred, 105—a hundred, 4—a hundred and two, 1—a hundred and seven, 1—and a hundred and nine, 1.

Bilson, boy of, amused the public, 1620.

Bird, Mr. and his servant murdered at Greenwich, Feb. 12, 1818.

Blandford assizes fatal to the judge, sheriff, &c. who died of the jail distemper, 1730.

Bog of Castleguard or Poulenard, in the county of Louth, in Ireland, Dec. 20, 1793, moved in a body from its original situation to the distance of some miles, crossing the high road towards Doon, covering every thing in its way, at least twenty feet in many parts, and throwing down several bridges, houses, &c.

Bolingbroke Castle, Lincolnshire, the birth place of king Henry IV. the last standing remains of, fell down, May 1815.

Bohemia, Queen of, visited England, May 17, 1661, and died there, February, 1662.

Books, to the number of 200,000, burnt at Constantinople, by the order of Leo I. 476. Above 4,194,412 volumes were in the suppressed monasteries of France, in 1790; 2,000,000 were on theology, the manuscripts were 26,000; in the city of Paris alone were 808,120 volumes.

Boston proscribed, and the port shut by the English Parliament, April 4, 1774, as a punishment for a riot.

Bottle conjuror imposed on the credulous at the Haymarket theatre, Jan. 16, 1748-9.

Bottle, that held two hogsheads, blown at Leith, in Scotland, Jan. 7, 1747-8.

Bourbon Family Compact took place, 1761; Bourbons expelled France, 1791. Restored, 1814. Re-expelled and again restored, 1815.

Bread—In the year 1754, the quartern loaf was sold for fourpence; in the year 1757, it rose to 10d. and in March 1800 to 17d. when new bread was forbid under the penalty of 5s. per loaf, if the baker sold it until 24 hours old. In January 1801, the quartern loaf sold for 1s. 11d; in July 1810, it sold for 1s. 5d.: and in July, 1823, for 10d.

Bremen greatly damaged by an explosion of gunpowder; 1000 houses were destroyed, and 40 persons killed, Sept. 10, 1739.

Brescia, in Italy, nearly destroyed by an explosion, Aug. 8, 1779.

Brothels were allowed in London as necessary evils, 1162; suppressed, 1545; tolerated in France, 1280; Pope Sixtus IV. licensed one at Rome, and the prostitutes paid him a weekly tax, which amounted to 20,000 ducats a year, 1471.

Brunswick, duchess of, sister to George III. died March 23, 1818.

Bryant, Thomas, shot by the military that escorted Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, April 9, 1810.

Buckingham tower fell down and destroyed the church, March 26, 1776.

Buckingham-house settled on the queen, in lieu of Somerset-house, May 19. 1775.

Bulkeley, a hill at, near Chester, which had trees on it of a considerable height, sunk down, on July 8, 1657, into a pit of water so very deep, that the tops of the trees were not to be seen.

Buonaparte, the Corsican Usurper, attempted to be destroyed by an explosion of combustibles, Dec. 24, 1800; offers terms to Louis XVIII. if he will relinquish the crown of France in his favour, Feb. 26, 1803; crowned emperor of the French, Dec. 2, 1804. Divorced from the empress Josephine, Dec, 17, 1809. Married to Maria Louisa of Austria, April 1, 1810. Son born the fruit of this marriage, having the title of king of Rome, April 20, 1811. Made overtures of peace to England, which were rejected, April 17, 1812. Quitted his army in Russia on the 5th, and arrived in Paris, Dec. 18, 1812. Quitted

Paris on the 15th and joined his army at Mentz, April 20, 1813. Quitted his army at Dresden to return to Paris, Oct. 7, 1813. Quitted Paris to rejoin the army, Jan. 25, 1814. Renounced for himself and heirs the thrones of France and Italy, and accepted the Isle of Elba for his retreat, April 5, 1814. Embarked at Frejus for Elba, April 28, 1814. Arrived at Elba May 3rd following. All artists forbidden by the mayor of Lyons, to engrave or paint his likeness, Dec. 3, 1814. Quitted Elba and landed at Cannes, March 1, 1815. Arrived at Fontainebleau, March 20, 1815. Joined by the army and arrived at Paris, March 22, 1815. Allied sovereigns sign a new treaty for his extermination, March 25, 1815. Abolished the slave trade, March 29, 1815. Left Paris to join the army at Laon, June 12, 1815. Defeated at Waterloo, returned to Paris June 20, and abdicated on the 23d, in favour of his son. Arrived at Rochefort, with the view of sailing to America, July 3, 1815. Failing in this project, surrendered himself and suite of 40 persons, to captain Maitland, of the Bellerophon, July 15, 1815. Transferred at Torbay from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland, which sailed with him for the island of St. Helena, decreed by the allied sovereigns to be his place of residence for life, Aug. 8, 1815. Arrived at St. Helena, Oct. 16, 1815. His relatives of every description excluded for ever from France, by the law of amnesty, Jan. 12, 1816. Died, May 5, 1821.

Calcutta, 123 persons perished in the black-hole at, June 20, 1756.

Celebration, public, of his late majesty's entrance into the 50th year of his reign, Oct. 25, 1809.

Canterbury Palace robbed, Oct. 11, 1778.

——— ———Revenues seized by the king, 1096.

Cannon-ball weighing 96lbs. and measuring 30 inches in circumference, dug out of the ruins of the castle of Berwick, April, 1811.

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CHRISTENED.		BURIED.	
Males - - -	13,945	Males - - -	10,455
Females - - -	13,734	Females - - -	10,132
In all,	27,679	In all,	20,587

Whereof have died—Under two years of age, 5905—between two and five, 1937—five and ten, 757—ten and twenty, 757—twenty and thirty, 1375—thirty and forty, 1764—forty and fifty, 1902—fifty and sixty, 1932—sixty and seventy, 1874—seventy and eighty, 1592—eighty and ninety, 680—ninety and a hundred, 105—a hundred, 4—a hundred and two, 1—a hundred and seven, 1—and a hundred and nine, 1.

Bilson, boy of, amused the public, 1620.

Bird, Mr. and his servant murdered at Greenwich, Feb. 12, 1816.

Blandford assizes fatal to the judge, sheriff, &c. who died of the jail distemper, 1730.

Bog of Castleguard or Poulenard, in the county of Louth, in Ireland, Dec. 20, 1793, moved in a body from its original situation to the distance of some miles, crossing the high road towards Doon, covering every thing in its way, at least twenty feet in many parts, and throwing down several bridges, houses, &c.

Bolingbroke Castle, Lincolnshire, the birth place of king Henry IV. the last standing remains of, fell down, May 1815.

Bohemia, Queen of, visited England, May 17, 1661, and died there, February, 1662.

Books, to the number of 200,000, burnt at Constantinople, by the order of Leo I. 476. Above 4,194,412 volumes were in the suppressed monasteries of France, in 1790; 2,000,000 were on theology, the manuscripts were 26,000; in the city of Paris alone were 808,120 volumes.

Boston proscribed, and the port shut by the English Parliament, April 4, 1774, as a punishment for a riot.

Bottle conjuror imposed on the credulous at the Haymarket theatre, Jan. 16, 1748-9.

Bottle, that held two hogsheads, blown at Leith, in Scotland, Jan. 7, 1747-8.

Bourbon Family Compact took place, 1761; Bourbons expelled France, 1791. Restored, 1814. Re-expelled and again restored, 1815.

Bread—In the year 1754, the quartern loaf was sold for fourpence; in the year 1757, it rose to 10d. and in March 1800 to 17d. when new bread was forbid under the penalty of 5s. per loaf, if the baker sold it until 24 hours old. In January 1801, the quartern loaf sold for 1s. 11d; in July 1810, it sold for 1s. 5d.: and in July, 1823, for 10d.

Bremen greatly damaged by an explosion of gunpowder; 1000 houses were destroyed, and 40 persons killed, Sept. 10, 1739.

Brescia, in Italy, nearly destroyed by an explosion, Aug. 8, 1779.

Brothels were allowed in London as necessary evils, 1162; suppressed, 1545; tolerated in France, 1280; Pope Sixtus IV. licensed one at Rome, and the prostitutes paid him a weekly tax, which amounted to 20,000 ducats a year, 1471.

Brunswick, duchess of, sister to George III. died March 23, 1813.

Bryant, Thomas, shot by the military that escorted Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, April 9, 1810.

Buckingham tower fell down and destroyed the church, March 26, 1776.

Buckingham-house settled on the queen, in lieu of Somerset-house, May 19. 1775.

Bulkeley, a hill at, near Chester, which had trees on it of a considerable height, sunk down, on July 8, 1657, into a pit of water so very deep, that the tops of the trees were not to be seen.

Buonaparte, the Corsican Usurper, attempted to be destroyed by an explosion of combustibles, Dec. 24, 1800; offers terms to Louis XVIII. if he will relinquish the crown of France in his favour, Feb. 26, 1803; crowned emperor of the French, Dec. 2, 1804. Divorced from the empress Josephine, Dec, 17, 1809. Married to Maria Louisa of Austria, April 1, 1810. Son born the fruit of this marriage, having the title of king of Rome, April 20, 1811. Made overtures of peace to England, which were rejected, April 17, 1813. Quitted his army in Russia on the 5th, and arrived in Paris, Dec. 18, 1812. Quitted

Paris on the 15th and joined his army at Mentz, April 20, 1813. Quitted his army at Dresden to return to Paris, Oct. 7, 1813. Quitted Paris to rejoin the army, Jan. 25, 1814. Renounced for himself and heirs the thrones of France and Italy, and accepted the Isle of Elba for his retreat, April 5, 1814. Embarked at Frejus for Elba, April 28, 1814. Arrived at Elba May 3rd following. All artists forbidden by the mayor of Lyons, to engrave or paint his likeness, Dec. 3, 1814. Quitted Elba and landed at Cannes, March 1, 1815. Arrived at Fontainebleau, March 20, 1815. Joined by the army and arrived at Paris, March 22, 1815. Allied sovereigns sign a new treaty for his extermination, March 25, 1815. Abolished the slave trade, March 29, 1815. Left Paris to join the army at Laon, June 12, 1815. Defeated at Waterloo, returned to Paris June 20, and abdicated on the 23d, in favour of his son. Arrived at Rochefort, with the view of sailing to America, July 3, 1815. Failing in this project, surrendered himself and suite of 40 persons, to captain Maitland, of the Bellerophon, July 15, 1815. Transferred at Torbay from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland, which sailed with him for the island of St. Helena, decreed by the allied sovereigns to be his place of residence for life, Aug. 8, 1815. Arrived at St. Helena, Oct. 16, 1815. His relatives of every description excluded for ever from France, by the law of amnesty, Jan. 12, 1816. Died, May 5, 1821.

Calcutta, 123 persons perished in the black-hole at, June 20, 1756.

Celebration, public, of his late majesty's entrance into the 50th year of his reign, Oct. 25, 1809.

Canterbury Palace robbed, Oct. 11, 1778.

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appeared, and the birds went to roost in the morning about ten, April 22, 8 Geo. I. 1715.

Eclipses of the moon, total, observed by the Chaldeans, at Babylon, 721 B. C. At Syracuse, 413 B. C. In Asia Minor, 219 B. C. At Rome, predicted by Q. Sulpitius Gallus, 168 B. C. Another, which terrified the Roman troops, and prevented their revolt, A. D. 14.

Eel, of the silver kind, measuring six feet in length, from 25 to 30 inches in circumference, and weighing 34lbs. was taken on the shores of the Medway, Aug. 1810.

Egyptian goose shot near Stamford, in Lincolnshire, Feb. 1806.

Ellen Ellis, at Beaumaris, in Anglesey, aged 72, was brought to bed, May 10, 1776; she had been married 46 years, and her eldest was 45 years old. She had not had a child for 25 years before.

Emigrations, from England and Ireland to America, extremely numerous, from the distressed nature of the times, in 1815. In 1816, 1,192 American and foreign vessels arrived at New York, bringing to that port alone 7122 passengers.

Era, that of Nabonassar, was 747 before Christ; Philippic, or death of Alexander, 324 before Christ; of Contracts or Seleucidæ, 312 before Christ; the Christians make their era the birth of Christ, which was A. M. 3962, but did not use this reckoning till the year 600, using in the mean time the civil account of the empire; the Mahometans began their hegira (for so they term their computation) from the flight of their prophet from Mecca, when he was driven thence by the Philarchæ, A. D. 617; the Grecians reckon by Olympiads, the first of which is placed in the year of the world 3197; but this account perishing under the Constantinopolitan emperors, they reckoned by indictions, every indiction containing 15 years, and the first beginning A. D. 313, which among chronologers are still used; the Romans reckoned first from the building of their city, which was A. M. 3113, and afterwards from the 16th year of the Emperor Augustus, A. M. 3936, which reckoning was used among the Spaniards till the reign of Ferdinand the Catholic; the Jews had divers epocha; as 1. from the creation of the world in the beginning of time; 2. from the universal deluge, ann. 2656; 3. from the confusion of tongues, ann. 2786; 4. from Abraham's journey out of Chaldea into Canaan, ann. 2021; 5. from the departure of the children of Israel out of Egypt, ann. 1451; 6. from the year of the jubilee, ann. 2499; 7. from the building of Solomon's Temple, ann. 2932; and 8. from the captivity of Babylon, A. M. 3357; but in historical computation of time, are used only the two most ordinary epochs, the world's creation, and Christ's appearance in the flesh; the Christian era began to be used in Italy, &c. in 525, and in England in 816.

Exchequer office robbed, 1803.

Ficaria, shower of, at Landshut, in Silesia, 1805.

Fire-works for the peace played off in the Green-park, April 27, 1748-9.

First parliament of George IV. opened by the king in person, April 27, 1820.

Fish, the increase of, is said to be in the following proportion:—A flounder of two ounces contains 133,407 eggs or spawn; one of 24 ounces, 1,357,403. Herrings, weighing from four ounces to 5½, from 21,285 to 36,960. Lobsters, from 14 to 36 ounces, contain 21,699. Mackarel, 20 ounces, 454,061. Prawn, about 3,806. Shrimps, from 2,849 to 6,807. Smelts, from 14,411 to 38,272. Soal of 5 ounces, 38,772; one of 14 ounces and a half contains 100,362. To which may be added the cod, which produces 9,686,760, and a ling 19,248,625.

Fog, so remarkable, in London, that several chairmen mistook their way in St. James's park, and fell with their fares into the canal; many persons fell into Fleet-ditch, and considerable damage was done on the Thames, Jan. 1, 1729, in the evening. Another, almost equally remarkable, Jan. 10, 1812. Another, Dec. 20—27, 1813.

Forfeited estates in Scotland of 29,694l. 6s. 8d. annual value, and in England to the annual value of 47,626l. 18s. 5d. were seized by Government, 1716; those in Scotland restored by Parliament in Aug. 1784.

Fox, Right Hon. C. J. public funeral of, Oct. 10, 1806.

France allowed the American Independency, Feb. 6, 1778. The National Revolution commenced July 14, 1789; commemorated July 14,

1790. The title of citizen only allowed in France, 1792. Declared itself a republic, 1792. Abolished the vulgar æra, and established a new division, 1793. The king, queen, and royal family, attempted to escape out of the kingdom, but were detained by force, June 21, 1791, and were brought back prisoners to Paris. The king sanctioned the National Constitution on Sept. 15, 1791. Attended on the National Assembly, and renounced the sovereignty, Aug. 10, 1792, when he was compelled to claim their protection, and they sent him to the Temple, where he was confined as a prisoner, distinct from the queen, &c. Brought to trial Jan. 19, and condemned on Jan. 20, 1793; put to death Jan. 21 following. His queen was beheaded Oct. 16, 1793; Louis XVII. their only son, died in prison, June 8, 1795, and the princess Maria Theresa Charlotte, their daughter, was delivered up in exchange for deputies, Dec. 26, 1795. France was formed into an empire May 5, 1804, and Bonaparte, a Corsican of mean extraction, crowned emperor the 2d of December following.

Franking letters by Members of Parliament began 1661, abridged in 1764 and 1775.

French Protestants expelled their country, 1685.

Friars and nuns, 10,000 turned out of the monasteries in England, 1535.

Funeral of George III. at Windsor, Feb. 16, 1820.

Genoa Bank failed, 1750.

George III. had the glass of his chair broken by a mad woman as he was conveying to the opera-house, June 25, 1777; was thrown from his horse in Windsor-park, Oct. 8, 1785; attempted to be assassinated by Margaret Nicholson, a mad woman, Aug. 2, 1786; had a stone thrown at his state coach when going to the House of Peers, by John Frith, a maniac, on Jan. 21, 1790; visited Cheltenham in 1788, and became deranged in his mind from Oct. 1788 to March 1789, when he visited St. Paul's in procession, to return public thanks to the Almighty for his recovery. Assaulted by a mob in his way to and from the House of Lords, Oct. 30, 1795, when his state-coach was nearly destroyed; had a stone thrown at his coach, the glasses broke, and the queen received a blow in the face, Feb. 1, 1796; made a grand procession to St. Paul's, to return thanks for the victories obtained by his fleets, Dec. 19, 1797; shot at in the play-house by a maniac of the name of Hatfield, May 16, 1800. Died, Jan. 29, 1820.

George IV. proclaimed in the metropolis, Jan. 30, 1820.

Gin-shops in London amounted to 7000, in 1735.

Gipsies, or Egyptians, quitted Egypt when attacked by the Turks in 1515, and wandered over almost all Europe; in England an act was made against their itinerancy, in 1530; they were expelled France 1560, and most countries of Europe soon after.

Globe of fire passed over the island of Funen, in Denmark, in open day, Sept. 1807. A similar phenomenon was observed at the same time in Jutland.

Goose, at Posbrook cottage, near Titchfield, died at the advanced age of 64 years, Jan. 4, 1815.

Goree nearly destroyed by the magazine of powder taking fire, October 15, 1662.

Government's annual expence was 62,000l. in 1652; 1,300,000l. in 1658; 2,200,500l. in 1659; 1,200,000l. in 1660; 6,000,000l. in 1694; 7,000,000l. in 1776; 75,670,641l. 8s. 2d. in 1808.

Great Seal stolen from the Lord Chancellor, and destroyed, March 24, 1784.

Grosvenor-square, the centre house in, raffled for, by guinea tickets, valued at 10,000l, June 10, 1739.

Ground, a spot of, at Caplow wood, in the parish of Fawnhope, near Hereford, removed for the extent of four acres, filling up the adjoining road 12 feet high: and a yew tree was removed 40 yards without being thrown from the upright, or receiving any injury, though several large apertures were made near it, April 4, 1793.

Guildford tower fell down, April, 24, 1740.

Guildhall, a grand dinner at, given by the corporation to the duke of Wellington, July 9, 1814; civic banquet at, given by the corporation to the allied sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, and other illustrious foreigners, June 18, 1814.

Gunpowder-plot discovered, Nov. 5, 1605

Gustavus III. King of Sweden, shot at his levee by Count Ankerstroem, March 16, 1792.

Hackney, Alice, who had been buried 175 years, was accidentally dug up in the church of St. Mary Hill, London; the skin was whole, and the joints of the arms pliable, 1494.

Halo, a remarkable, round the moon, Aug. 16, 1807.

Hammersmith ghost, affair of, 1804.

Hammet, Sir Benj. fined 1000l. by the Court of Common Council, for refusing to serve the office of Lord Mayor of London, Oct. 13, 1797.

Handel, grand commemoration of, at Westminster-abbey, 1784; there were 600 performers, and the receipts were 12,746l.

Hanoverian troops first arrived in England, 1756.

Hastings, Warren, Governor-general of India, tried by the Peers of Great Britain for high crimes and misdemeanors; the trial lasted seven years and three months; he was acquitted on April 23, 1795.

Henry II. held the stirrup for Pope Alexander to mount his horse, 1161, and the same to Becket, 1170.

Hereford cathedral nearly destroyed by the fall of its tower, Sept. 10, 1786.

Heretics, thirty, came from Germany to England, to propagate their opinions, and were branded in the forehead, whipped, and thrust naked into the streets in the midst of winter, where, none daring to relieve them, they died of hunger and cold, 1160.

Heritable jurisdictions in Scotland abolished, 1747, valued at 164,232l. 16s.

Hollanders made money of pasteboard, 1574.

Holland allowed the American independency, Oct. 8, 1782; and lost its own in 1795; Louis Bonaparte appointed king, 1806.

Holstein delivered by Russia to the Danes, Nov. 16, 1775.

Holy league, convention so called, between the emperor of Russia, the emperor of Austria, and the king of Prussia, by which they bound themselves to be governed by Christian principles in their political transactions, signed at Paris, Sept. 26, 1816. King of the Netherlands agreed to the convention, June 21, 1816.

Horse-shoe found in the heart of an elm-tree, at Conisbrough, with a nail in it, in excellent preservation, 1810.

Hottentots, upwards of 600, vaccinated by the Missionaries in Africa, 1808.

Houghton collection of paintings sold to the Empress of Russia, 1779.

Jeffery, Robert, put on shore on the desert island of Sombrero, Dec. 13, 1807, by captain W. Lake, who was tried for the cruelty by a court-martial, and dismissed his majesty's service, Feb. 1810.

Jericho, walls of, fell, 1454 before Christ.

Jewels pawned by Charles I. to Holland, and redeemed by the sale of iron ordnance, 1629. Those of France were seized by the National Convention in 1792.

Jews, the first arrival of the, in England, 1079. Thinking to invoke the Divine clemency at the solemnization of the Passover, they sacrificed a young lad of twelve years old, the son of a rich tradesman at Paris, by first whipping his flesh from his bones, and then crucifying him; the criminals were executed, and all the Jews banished France, 1180. Seven were condemned to pay the king 20,000 marks, or suffer perpetual imprisonment, for circumcising a Christian child at Norwich, and attempting to crucify him, 1235; 200 and upwards were apprehended for crucifying a child at Lincoln, 18 of whom were hanged, and the rest heavily fined, 1255; in London, the populace rose upon them, for the usury of one man, and murdered 700, 1262; every Jew, who lent money on usury, was commanded to wear a plate upon his breast, signifying that he was an usurer, or to quit the realm, 1274; 267 were hanged and quartered for clipping, 1277; the same year the Jews crucified a child at Northampton, for which 50 were drawn at the tails of horses, and hanged; all the synagogues were ordered to be destroyed, 1282; all the Jews in England were apprehended in one day, their goods and chattels confiscated to the king, and they, to the number of 15,660, banished the realm, having only sustenance money allowed, 1287; they were restored by Oliver Cromwell; an act passed, that no Jew should enjoy a freehold, 1296; driven out of France, 1394; driven out of Spain, to the number of 150,000, 1492; they retired to Africa, Portugal, and France. It was

against them that the Inquisition was there first established. There was not a Jew in this island from 1610 to 1634. Four executed for murdering Mrs. Hutchins and servant, Dec. 9, 1771.

Joan of Arc unjustly condemned for a witch, and burnt at Orleans, May 30, 1431.

Johnstone, Cochrane, having been convicted of a conspiracy to raise the funds, was expelled the House of Commons, July 5, 1814.

Jones, John Gale, president of a debating club, called the British Forum, committed to Newgate by the House of Commons, for a breach of its privileges, Feb. 21, 1810.

Josephine, wife of the emperor Napoleon, died at Paris, May 30, 1814.

Illumination, the most general ever known in London, on the restoration of the health of George III. March 10, 1789.

Impostors, two, were crucified, for assuming the character of Christ; and two women, for pretending to be the Virgin Mary, and Mary Magdalen, 1221.

Inhabitants of the principal cities of Europe, at the distance of a century, from the most approved authors:—

	In 1688.		In 1788.
London	696,000	—	1,100,000
Paris	488,000	—	800,000
Madrid	400,000	—	160,000
Marseilles	200,000	—	180,000
Lyons	250,000	—	150,000
Naples	200,000	—	354,000
Rome	200,000	—	157,000
Amsterdam	187,000	—	185,000
Venice	134,000	—	100,000
Bourdeaux	100,000	—	200,000

Insurrections.—*See Conspiracies.*

Iris, or rainbow, a lunar, appeared near Wakefield, in Yorkshire, from half-past nine till half-past ten at night, Jan. 17, 1806.

Kelly, Miss, shot at, while acting on Drury Lane theatre, by a person of the name of George Barnett, Feb. 17, 1816. Barnett was tried for the offence, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, April 8, 1816.

King Charles I. erected his standard at Nottingham, Aug. 26, 1642; it was blown down the same night by a violent tempest.

Kings, four, entertained by a Lord Mayor of London, at one table, 1364.

King's evil, supposed to be cured by the touch of the kings of England. The first who touched for it was Edward the Confessor, 1058. It was dropped by George I.

Kingston, Duchess of, tried for bigamy, convicted, and degraded, April 29, 1776; allowed to be Countess of Bristol, May 18, 1779.

Knives, eighteen clasped ones, such as are used by sailors, found in the stomach and intestines of a man of the name of William Cummins, who died in Guy's Hospital in 1809.

Kotzebue assassinated at Manheim, April 2, 1819.

Labour, price of—Anno Dom. 1352, 25 Edward III. wages paid to hay makers was but one penny a-day; a mower of meadows 5d. per day, or 5d. an acre; reapers of corn, in the first week of August, 2d. in the second, 3d. per day, and so till the end of August, without meat, drink, or other allowance, finding their own tools; for threshing a quarter of wheat or rye 2½d.; a quarter of barley, beans, peas, and oats; 1½d.; a master carpenter 3d. a day, other carpenters 2d. per day: a master mason 4d. per day, other masons 3d. per day, and their servants 1½d. per day; tilers 3d. and their knaves 1½d.; thatchers 3d. per day, their knaves 1½d.; plaisterers, and other workers of mud walls, and their knaves, in the like manner, without meat or drink, and this from Easter to Michaelmas; and from that time less, according to the direction of the justices.—By the 34th of Edward III. 1361, chief masters of carpenters and masons 4d. a-day, and the others 3d. or 2d. as they are worth.—13th Richard II. 1389, the wages of a bailiff of husbandry 13s. 4d. per year, and his clothing once a-year at most; the master hind 10s. the carter 10s. shepherd 10s. ox-herd 6s. 8d. cow-herd 6s. 8d. swine-herd, 6s. a woman labourer 6s. a-day ditto 6s. a driver of plough 7s. From this time up to the time of 23d. of Henry VI. the price of labour was fixed by the justices by

proclamation.—1445, 23d Henry VI. the wages of a bailiff of husbandry was 23s. 4d. per annum, and clothing of the price of 5s. with meat and drink; chief hind, carter, or shepherd, 20s. clothing 4s. common servant of husbandry 15s. clothing 40d. woman servant 10s. clothing 4s. infant under 14 years 6s. clothing 3s.; freemason or master carpenter 4d. per day; without meat and drink 5½d.; master tiler or slater, mason or mean carpenter, and other artificers concerned in building, 3d. per day; without meat and drink 4½d. every other labourer 2d. a-day; without meat and drink 3½d. after Michaelmas to abate in proportion; in the time of harvest, a mower 4d. a-day, without meat and drink 6d. reaper or carter 3d a-day, without meat and drink 5d. woman labourer, and other labourers, 2d. a-day, without meat and drink, 4½d. per day.—By the 11th Henry VII. 1496, there was a like rate of wages, only with a little advance; as, for instance, a freemason, master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, master tiler, plumber, glazier, carver, joiner, was allowed from Easter to Michaelmas to take 6d. a day, without meat and drink, or with meat and drink 4d. from Michaelmas to Easter to abate 1d. A master having under him six men, was allowed 1d. a-day extra.—By the 6th of Henry VIII. 1515, the wages of shipwrights were fixed as follows: a master ship carpenter, taking the charge of the work, having men under him, 5d. a-day in the summer season, with meat and drink; other ship carpenter, called an hewer, 4d. an able clincher 3d. holder 2d. master calker 4d. a mean calker 3d. a day labourer by the tide 4d.

Labour of husbandmen at different periods, from 1568 to the year 1788, in England:

1568	4d.	per diem.
1620	4½	
1632	6	per diem.
1647	10	
1662	6	
1688	8	
1698	8	
1716	9	
1740	10	
1760	1 0	
1788	1 4	

Land, a piece of, in Finland, 4000 square ells in extent, sunk 15 fathoms, but most of the inhabitants escaped, Feb. 1793. A tract of, amounting to 120 English acres, and of the depth of 60 feet, slid, with a tremendous crash, into the river Nid, near Drontheim, in Norway, March 7, 1816.

Laplanders, several arrived in London with game, which were in fine preservation after travelling upwards of 1000 miles, Feb. 8, 1816.

Last debate on the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the queen, Nov. 10, 1820.

Lavalette, condemned at Paris for high treason, escaped from prison, dressed in the clothes of Madame Lavalette, Dec. 21, 1815. Major-general Sir Robert Wilson, Michael Bruce, esq and captain J. H. Hutchinson, convicted in Paris of having aided him in his escape out of France, were sentenced to three months imprisonment, April 24, 1816.

Letters of marque were issued by the Americans against Great Britain, March 22, 1776.

Levy, Lyon, Jewish dealer in diamonds, threw himself from the top of the Monument, Jan. 18, 1810.

Liberty of the press granted in Denmark, 1770.

Life-guards and horse-guards disbanded by Government, May 26, 1788.

Locusts found in St. James's-park, Aug. 4, 1748; infested Germany, 1749; Poland, 1750.

Locusts, the country of Palestine infested with such swarms of, that they darkened the air, and after devouring the fruits of the earth they died, and their intolerable stench caused a pestilential fever, 406. A similar circumstance occurred in France, 873. A large swarm of, flew over the city of Warsaw, June 17, 1816. Swarms of, made their appearance near Aschersleben, June 24, 1816.

Logwood first cut by the English in the bays of Honduras and Campeachy, 1662.

London abandoned to the mercy of the mob, June 4, 1780.

London first governed by a mayor and common-council, 1208; and enjoys an annual income of 120,000l. Has above 7000 streets, &c. covers upwards of 3000 acres of land, and its circumference more than 23 miles.

Longevity, remarkable instances of, in the British empire, from 1807 to 1823.

Year.		Age.
1807.	John Mirehouse, Ireland	102
	Thomas Haggerty, Do.	107
	Michael M'Namara, Limerick	110
	John Ramsay, Collercoats, near North Shields	115
	A poor woman of Belfast	123
1808.	Mr. John Lance, Truro	102
	Mr. Peed, Norwich	102
	Mrs. M. Graham, Newcastle	104
	Mr. M. Porter, Liverpool	104
	Mrs. Duke, Cork	105
	Mrs. Alice Leach, Tewksbury	107
	Valentine Walsh, Glencullen, Ireland	109
	Mrs. Ann Pickup, Blackburn, Lancashire	111
	Martha Hannah, Cullybacky, Ireland	136
1809.	Mrs. Perry, Harrow, Warwickshire	102
	Thomas Clee, gardener, Mitcham, Surrey	104
	Mr. T. Watson, Windgate Grange, Northumberland	106
	Mrs. M. Leatherbarrow, Hulm, Lancashire	106
	Mr. Wilson, Lydbury North, Salop	107
	Mary Airton, Horsforth, Yorkshire	105
	Mary Owthorp, Hessle, Yorkshire	106
1810.	Mary Walker, widow, Newcastle	102
	Ann Robins, Newnham	108
	Eliz. Burnet, widow, Edgeworth, Ireland	116
	Hannah Wood, Derby	105
	Mary Leitch, Ireland	102
	Mrs. S. Perks, Upper Sapey, Staffordshire	105
	Mrs. Joan Perkins, near Tenbury	105
	W. Harkness, Corr Hill, county of Cavan	102
	Mary Straitan, Copelund Island, Donaghewar	105
	Mrs. Catharine Sutherford, Cork	102
	Sarah Malcomson, Drumgorlin, Nathfry Land	171
	James Gibson, Dartford workhouse	105
	Robert Osborne, Tisbury, Wilts	103
	Lieut. Col. William Stiell, Belhaven	104
	Dorothy Richards, Haverfordwest	109
	Mr. Andrew Bowmaker, Newcastle	108
	Mr. John Campbell, Grimsby	108
	Mary Davis, Sevenhampton	103
	John Rees, Llanelly	109
	Mary Wolf, Jarrow	108
	Elizabeth Prittie, spinster, Tentenhall, Staffordshire	106
	Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, Yarmouth	102
	Anne Taylor, Spetchly, near Worcester	114
	Thomasin Robinson, Newcastle	111
	G. Wilkinson, Ticknall, Derbyshire	104
	Mrs. Taylor, Linton, Cambridgeshire	102
	Mrs. Kent, Carvedras, near Truro, Cornwall	103
	Edward Rafferty, Trew, Ireland	105
	Mr. Robert Galway, near Lisburn, Ireland	104
1811.	John Robinson, Kirkby Mallory, Leicestershire	106
	Mrs. Court, Beaudesert, near Henley	102
	Mr. Blakey, at Blyth	104
	Mr. Maley, Cappaghvicar, near Castlebar	110
	George Crowshaw, Mead, Lancashire	105
	John Cowie, Crimond	108
	Olivia Gears, Whitehaven	104
	Methusalem Williams, Llandfadwen, Carmarthenshire	104

Year.		Age.
1811.	Mrs. Anne Jarrard, Lynn	111
	Mary Discomb, Exeter	109
	Mr. John Bayley, Roydon	109
	—— Jeffery, poor-house, Coxheath	106
	John North, South Holme, Yorkshire	111
	Charles D. Medlicot, Kildare, Ireland	106
	Mrs. Margaret Melburn, Kenton, Scotland	104
	John Leary, Limerick	112
	Mr. John Dunn, Fintry, Stirlingshire	103
	Lucius Bolton, Esq. Taulght, near Tralee	103
	Mrs. Ridge, Rottingdean, Essex	102
	Dorothy Page, in the same house	106
	Sarah Smith, Worcester	103
	J. Anderson, Barlow, near Ryson	108
	John Alfred Parnell, Corfe Castle farm-house	104
	Mary Martin, Hubberstone, Milford	109
	Mr. William Ellis, Bristol	103
	John Callendar, Dumfries	102
	Abraham Topham, York	102
	Mary Williams, Kilkennin, Cardiganshire	104
	Mr. Erasmus Wilkins, Penlon, Pembrokeshire	102
	Mrs. Anne Hancock, Mile-end in Furness	104
1812.	Anne Morris, Bath	104
	Henry Chandler, Steeple Claydon, Bucks	102
	Mr. E. Jeffs, Greet, Gloucestershire	105
	Mrs. Wood, Whitchurch, Salop	102
	Mrs. Martha Morris, Leeds	104
	Mrs. Sheppard, Winchester	102
	Mr. John Brown, Wymondham, Norfolk	104
	William Chatfield, Cowfield, Sussex	105
	James Hinchcliffe, Milshaw, Yorkshire	102
	Morgan Corslett, Crosswen, Glamorganshire	109
	James Brown, Birse, Aberdeen	103
	Christian Catanach, ibid.	104
	Margaret Bowlanger, Clermont, Ireland	102
	Mrs. Dorothea Borough, Limerick	109
	Mrs. Powel, Hereford	102
	Sam. Mog, a soldier under General Wolfe at Quebec	102
	—— Crosier, a poor woman at Oxford	106
	Elizabeth Beech, Market Drayton	104
	William Hardy, Caldwell, Yorkshire	102
	David Gaddis, Cargina, Scotland	102
	Janet Read, Irvine	103
	Thomas O'Brien, county of Limerick	110
	Cornelius Madigan, county of Clare	117
	Mrs. Belinda Crawford, county of Galway	115
	Mrs. Mary Harris, Falmouth	113
	Eliz. Williams, Tavistock, Devon.	111
	Ann Harris, Badock, Cornwall	113
	Eliz. Bourne, Worcester	106
	Catharine Samuel, Caermarthen	102
	Mrs. Mary Clarke, Bristol	104
	Mrs. Sarah Yeomans, Nottingham	102
	Mr. Charles Clarke, Over Peover, Cheshire	103
	Petronella King, Taunton	102
	A. Royals, Yarmouth	103
	Isabella Sharp, Gateshead	114
	Mr. Henry Martin, Stithians	104
	Marion Moray, Portmoak, Fifeshire	102
	Mrs. Scott, Broadninch, Devon.	104
1813.	Thomas Warden, Epping	111
	Amos Prince Milbrook, near Plymouth	108
	Moses Pring, Milbrook	107
	Mrs. Mary Waters, Bedminster	104
	Mr. White, Milborne Port	106
	Mrs. Strong, Castle Sowerby, Westmoreland	103
	Mary Roberts, Bramwith, Yorkshire	105

Year.		Age.
1813.	Mrs. Rowntree, Whitby	104
	Mrs. Cromwell, Ponder's-end	104
	M. Bertrand D. de Lille, a French emigrant	107
	Mrs. Ursula Evans, Wellington, Herefordshire	108
	Sarah Robson, Great Whittingham, Northumberland	104
	Betty Crook, Warminster	105
	William Grantey, a Chelsea out-pensioner, Newcastle	103
	Daniel M'Kinnon, Falkirk	103
	Mrs. Ferris, Exeter	102
	Archibald Grieve, Stapleton, Cumberland	102
	Sarah Hodgson, spinster, Beckermoth, Cumberland	102
	Alice Buckley, Taddington, Derbyshire	106
	Mr. John Ling, Woodbastwick, Norfolk	105
	Eliz. Wilcock, Carborton, Nottinghamshire	102
	John Stiff, Norton, Suffolk	104
	Mrs. Yates, Chaddesley Corlet, Worcestershire	103
	Elizabeth Hartley, Clifton, near York	102
	Mrs. Jane Jones, Mold, Flintshire	103
	Elizabeth Bell, Whitehaven	106
	Eliz. Freer, Wigston poor-house, Leicestershire	116
	Charles Haveran, near Newry, Ireland	115
	Mrs. Mary Meighan, Donoughmore	129
	Widow Herring, Norwich	106
	Hugh Maclaine, Barnard Castle	104
	Mrs. Sandland, Wem	105
	Sarah Elmslie, Aberdeen	103
	Mrs. Richards, Landovery	102
	—— Parker, washerwoman, Islington	103
	Eliz. Mayo, Ashelworth, Gloucestershire	103
	Hugh M'Intyre, Glasgow	102
	Christian Cliff, Killreedy, near Limerick	109
1814.	Thomas Wilkins, M.D. Galway, Ireland	102
	J. Jennings, Royal Navy	109
	Mary Innes, Glasnakilly, Isle of Sky	127
	John Garrow, Northumberland	110
	Rev. J. Bedwell, rector of Oldstock, Wilts	103
	Mrs. Anne Henderson, of Banffshire	103
	William Ruthven, Avondale, Scotland	116
	James Beaty, Noynalty, county of Meath	112
	Thomas Gaughan, county of Mayo	112
	Gillies M'Kechnie, Gourocke, Scotland	104
	Jonathan Weeldon, Tibsheift, Derbyshire	102
1815.	James Magee, Saintfield	104
	George Charlton, Birtley	108
	Mrs. Johnson	104
	Sarah Codenham, Drayton, Norfolk	105
	William Wilson, Edinburgh	106
	Ann Appleby, Sunderland	103
	Janet MacFarlane, Paisley	103
	Elizabeth Abbot, Maragall, Ireland	102
	Ennis Margaret Neyton, Liverpool	106
	Edward Connor, Taylorstown, Ireland	122
	Jane Thomson, Dumfries	102
1816.	George Walker, Glasgow	105
	Stephen Irvine, Penrith	101
	Robert Littlegood, Norbury, Cheshire	108
	William Wait, Mark's Hill	105
	Mary Mounce, Exeter	103
	William Broughton, Neston, Cheshire	106
	Mrs. Ferryman, Old Windsor	108
	Patrick Fitzgerald, Donoughmore, Ireland	107
	Mary Malden, Wilton, near Limerick	116
	Mrs. Noon, Leicester	105
	Mary Punch, Caherilly, Ireland	106
	James Riddle, Comber, Ireland	102
	Mrs. Martha Evans, Plymouth	104
	Jane Jersey, near Newcastle	104

Year.		Age.
1816.	Nicholas Garvey, Tully, Ireland	107
1817.	Mrs. Christiana Howell, Edgware Roap	107
	Mrs. Walker, Lincoln	106
	John Rawson, Birmingham	102
	Mrs. Jane Green, Thorne, Oxfordshire	108
	Mrs. Mary Young, Rusheyford, Northumberland	101
	Mrs. Catherine Presest, Manchester	108
	Mrs. S. Baldwin, Hull	104
	Ann Moulter, Newcastle	103
	Thomas Morrison, Sunderland	103
	Mrs. Mary Stephenson, Wolviston	104
	Mrs. M. Lowery, Bromhill	106
	Isabella Burnsides, Darlington	104
	William Portus, Leghorn	101
	Betty Aldridge, Shepton Mallet	108
	Mr. J. Armstrong, Matfen	101
1818.	Mrs. Park, Liverpool	103
	Mary Porteous, Libberton, Scotland	101
	Lachlan Macquarie, Isle of Mull	103
	Ann Garrow, Elgin	105
	John Reid, Dalines, Scotland	104
	John Woods, Dungannon	122
	John Williams, Walkhampton	101
	Richard Kew, Siston	101
	Edward M'Given, Lisburn	114
	David Ferguson, Boughton	124
	James Hay, Aberdeen	103
	Lachlan Macbain, Edinburgh	108
	Ann Smallwood, Handsworth	116
	William Marshall, Sanquhar	102
	Thomas Bolwell, Portsea	113
	John Montgomery, Crookstone	105
1819.	Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, Seafield	104
	Mrs. M. White, Newry	107
	Adam McIntosh, Blairston	102
	John Dorman, Strabane	110
	Margaret Renaud, Toulouse	117
	Richard Goff, Standon, Herts	113
	James Turner, Newton-upon-Ayr	101
	Duncan Macrae, Inverness	106
	Janet Galloch, Dunkeld	101
	Mrs. Susannah M'Kee, Newton Ards	101
	John Milner, Leeds	102
	Donald McIntyre, Inverfolla, N.B.	101
1820.	Theodore Sullivan, Killarney	115
	Mr. Henry Hamilton, Drumboy, Ireland	104
	John Demaine, Fewston	110
	Mrs. Starr Barrett, Charleston, N. A.	120
	Mr. Evan Price, Lanfyllin, N. W.	105
	Mrs. Janet McKnaught, Dumfries	104
	Mr. Christopher Cobb, Ringwood	102
	Elspet McLean, Perth	102
	Mr. Benjamin Gamet, Darlington	105
	Mrs. C. McCarthy, Fracton, Ireland	108
	John Rogers, Maismore, Gloucestershire	107
	Alexander McFarquhar, Gargustown, N. B.	103
	Ann Henley, London	105
	Elizabeth Duncan, Ochiltree, N. B.	101
1821.	James McNeil, Irvine	103
	Elizabeth Haster, Camberwell	105
	Ann McRae, Kintail, N. B.	112
	Ann Bryan, Waterford	111
	William Munro, Rose Hall	104
	Mrs. Irwin, Carlisle	100
	John Tawse, Aberdeenshire	106
	Mrs. Maclaren, Kenmore, N. B.	106
	Mrs. Buchner, Limerick	112

Year.		Age.
1821.	Mr. John Maddok, Holloway Head	121
	James Alison, Leith	103
	Mary Brittal, Twickenham	105
1822.	Edward Simon, Liverpool	104
	Thomas Gilbert, near Hartford	103
	Edmond Barry, Watergrass Hill, Ireland	113
	Mrs. Dugget, North Wornborough	101
	John Kirkham, Great Burstead	103
	Mrs. Agnes Clarke, Shirehampton	103
1823.	Mr. W. Brown, Exeter	103
	Mr. G. Brooke, Chelsea	101
	Mr. Lewis Williams, Brecon	101
	Mrs. M. Shannon, London	101
	E. Byrne, Esq. co. Clare	101
	Mrs. E. Carr, Hexham	104
	Mrs. A. Sargent	104
	Mr. R. Bowman, Irthington	118
	Mr. H. Morley, Hollington	101
	Mrs. Ormsby, Ardee, Ireland	110
	General Buckley, Cobham Hall, Surrey	105

Lorca, a city of Murcia, in Spain, destroyed by the bursting of a reservoir, which inundated more than 20 leagues, and killed 1000 persons, besides cattle, April 30, 1802.

Louis XI. in scorn, wore a greasy hat, and the coarsest cloth; in the chamber of accounts an article is found of his expences: which mentions two sols for a new pair of sleeves to an old doublet, and of half a denier for a box of grease for his boots, 1483.

Louis XVIII. retired to Petersburgh, and was allowed a pension by the emperor of Russia, April 3, 1798; landed at Yarmouth, under the title of Count de Lille, Oct. 6, 1807; being recalled to the throne of France; made his public entry into London, from Hartwell, April 21, 1814; sailed from Dover, April 23; made his entry into Compeigne, April 29, 1814; into Paris, May 3, 1814; quitted Paris in consequence of the landing of Bonaparte in France, March 21, 1815; returned to Paris and resumed the government, July 8, 1815.

Louvre, museum of, dismantled by the allied sovereigns of the treasures of art which had been taken from them by Bonaparte, 1815.

Lucien Bonaparte arrived in England, Dec. 18, 1810; raised by the Pope to the rank of a Roman prince, Aug. 1814; refused, by the ministers of the allied powers, passports for himself and son to North America, March 18, 1817.

Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, 180.

Manchester Reform Meeting held, at which Mr. Hunt presided, Aug. 16, 1819.

Manufactures of England, at the close of the last century, were computed at eighty-two millions; and of Great Britain and Ireland, at eighty-nine millions.

Marriages in England in 1760 were 50,000, in 1800 were 73,000, besides Jews and Quakers.

March's, Lord, wheel-carriage wager at Newmarket, Aug. 29, 1750.

Margate steam-packet, burnt to the water's edge off Whitstable, crew saved, July 2, 1817.

Maria-Louisa, consort of Bonaparte, the states of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, conferred on her by the treaty of Fontainebleau, April 5, 1814.

Marshalsea prison, Thomas Culver, a prisoner for debt, died there of want, Jan. 7, 1811.

Mary de Medicis, Queen-mother of France, visited England, 1638.

Massacres—of all the Carthaginians in Sicily, 397 before Christ.—2000 Tyrians crucified, and 8000 put to the sword, for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander, 331 before Christ.—The Jews of Antioch fall upon the other inhabitants, and massacre 100,000, for refusing to surrender their arms to Demetrius Nicanor, tyrant of Syria, 154.—A dreadful slaughter of the Teutones and Ambrones, near Aix, by Marius, the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 102. The Romans, throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, cruelly massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pon-

tus, 89.—A great number of Roman senators massacred by Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius, and several of the patricians dispatch themselves to avoid their horrid butcheries, 86.—Again, under Sylla and Catiline, his minister of vengeance, 82 and 79.—At Præneste, Octavianus Cæsar ordered 800 Roman senators, and other persons of distinction, to be sacrificed to the manes of Julius Cæsar, 41.—At the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,000,000 Jews were put to the sword, A. D. 70. The Jews, headed by one Andræ, put to death 100,000 Greeks and Romans, in and near Cyrene; they ate the entrails, and covered themselves with the skins of the unhappy victims, 115.—Cassius, a Roman general, under the emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 37,000 of the inhabitants of Seleucia, 197.—At Alexandria, of many thousand citizens, by order of Antoninus, 213.—The emperor Probus put to death 700,000 of the inhabitants upon his reduction of Gaul, 277.—Of 80 Christian fathers, by order of the emperor Gratian, at Nicomedia; they were put into a ship, which was set on fire and driven out to sea, 370.—Of Thessalonica, when upwards of 7000 persons, invited into the circus, were put to the sword by order of Theodosius, 390.—Belisarius put to death above 30,000 citizens of Constantinople for a revolt, on account of two rapacious ministers set over them by Justinian, 552.—Of the Latins, by Andronicus, 1184, (at Constantinople).—The Sicilians massacre the French throughout the whole island, without distinction of sex or age, on Easter-day, the first bell for vespers being the signal; this horrid affair is known in history by the name of the Sicilian Vespers, 1282.—A general massacre of the Jews at Verdun, by the peasants, who, from a pretended prophecy, conceived the Holy Land was to be recovered from the infidels by them; 500 of these Jews took shelter in a castle, and defended themselves to the last extremity, when, for want of weapons, they threw their children at the enemy, and then killed each other, 1317.—At Paris, 1418.—Of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II. 1520.—Of 70,000 Hugonots, or French Protestants, throughout the kingdom of France, attended with circumstances of the most horrid treachery and cruelty; it began at Paris in the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 25, 1572, by secret orders from Charles IX. king of France, at the instigation of the queen-dowager, Catharine de Medicis, his mother; it is styled in history, the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.—Of the Christians, in Croatia, by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, 1592.—Of a great number of Protestants at Thorn, who were put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a Popish procession, 1724.—At Batavia, where 12,000 Chinese were killed by the Dutch, Oct. 1740.—In England, 300 English nobles, by Hengist, A. D. 475.—Of the monks of Bangor, 1200; by Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland, 580.—Of the Danes, in the southern counties of England, in the night of Nov. 13, 1002, and the 23d Ethelred II.; at London, it was the most bloody the churches being no sanctuary; amongst the rest, Gunilda, sister of Swein, king of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded.—Of the Normans, at Durham, 1069.—Of the Jews (some few pressing into Westminster-hall at Richard I.'s coronation, were put to death by the people, and a false alarm being given, that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England, from an aversion to them, slew all they met; in York, 500, who had taken shelter in the castle, killed themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the people) 1189.—Of the English, by the Dutch, at Amboyna, 1624.—Of the Protestants in Ireland, when 40,000 were killed, 1641.—Of the Macdonalds, at Glencoe, in Scotland, for not surrendering in time according to King William's proclamation, though without the king's knowledge, 1692.—Of 50,000 of the inhabitants of Constantinople, by the Arabs, 1756.—Several dreadful massacres in France during the Revolution, from 1789 to 1794.—Of 600 negroes, by the French at St. Mark's, 1802.—At Algiers, March 10, 1806.—Insurrection and dreadful massacre at Madrid, May 2, 1808.—Dreadful massacre of the Mamelukes in the citadel of Cairo, March 1, 1811.

Matthews and Lestock, Admirals, suffered the French and Spanish squadron to escape, February, 1746.

Maximilian, the Emperor, enlisted as a subject and captain under Henry V II. in 1513.

Meal Tub Plot, a forged conspiracy against James II. (so called from the place where some papers concerning it were found), 1679.

Melville, Lord, impeached by the Commons, April 29; acquitted June 12, 1806.

Mercury passed over the sun's disk, visible to the naked eye, from 12 to 2 o'clock, at London, Nov. 25, 1769.

Messrs. Brougham and Denman first heard at the bar of the House of Lords on the part of the queen, June 22, 1820.

Ministry in the minority in the House of Commons on the land-tax bill for 1767; the first instance of the kind, on a money bill, since the Revolution.

Mississippi bubble, in France, ceased June 27, 1720, when its amount was 100,000,000l. sterling.

Modern History Professorship, founded in the two English universities, by George I. 1724.

Mohocks, a set of disorderly people, who went about London streets at night, and took pleasure in wounding and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women, 1711; one hundred pounds reward was offered by royal proclamation, for apprehending any one of them.

Monarch, the first sole, in England, 838.

Monastery, the first founded where the sister of St. Anthony retired, 270: monks first associated, 338: the first founded in France, near Poictiers, by St. Martin, 360, the first in Britain, 596; Constantine IV. sent for a great number of friars and nuns to Ephesus, ordered them to change their black habits for white, and to destroy their images; on their refusal, he ordered their eyes to be put out, banished them, and sold several monasteries, appropriating the produce, 770.—*See Abbeys.*

Mr. Hone tried for publishing three parodies, acquitted Dec. 18, 1817.

Mumford, Mr., was murdered near Quendon, in Essex, by Pallett, one of his labourers, Dec. 4, 1823, who was shortly afterwards tried, found guilty, and executed at Chelmsford.

Mutiny on board the fleet at Portsmouth for advance of wages &c. April 18, 1797; subsided by a promise from the Admiralty Board, which being delayed, occasioned a re-commencement on board the London man of war, when admiral Colpoys, and his captain, were put into confinement for ordering the marines to fire, whereby three lives were lost. The mutiny subsided May 10, 1797, when an act passed to raise their wages, and the king pardoned the mutineers. A more considerable one at the Nore, which blocked up the trade of the Thames: it subsided June 10, 1797, when the principal mutineers were put in irons, and several were executed.

National Confederation at Paris commemorated, July 14, 1790, in the Field of Mars.

Navy of France first mentioned in history in 738, when they vanquished the Frisons at sea.

Nelson, Lord, funeral of, January 9, 1806.

Newgate Prison, six felons under sentence of transporation, escaped from, by cutting through the roof of their cells, but were retaken, Oct. 27, 1816.

——— riot among the convicts in, which was quelled by threats of withholding their allowance of food, Aug. 26, 1816.

Nobility of France renounced their pecuniary privileges, May 23. 1789.

North-west passage attempted by Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, 1773.

Old Bailey Sessions proved fatal to the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greatest part of the jury, and numbers of spectators, who caught the gaol distemper, and died, May 1750; again fatal to several, 1772.

Oldenburg, duchess of, on visiting England, was escorted into London by a party of light horse, March 31, 1814. Left England with the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia, June 27, 1814. Married to the duke of Wurtemburg, Jan. 24, 1816.

Olympiads,—first in 776; 2nd in 772; 3d in 768; 4th in 764: 5th in 760: 7th in 752; 10th in 740: 13th in 728; 15th in 720; 16th in 716; 17th in 712: 21st in 696; 23rd in 688; 24th in 684; 25th in 680; 27th in 672; 28th in 668; 29th in 664; 39th in 624; 43d in 608; 46th in 590; 55th in 560; 56th in 556; 60th in 540; 61st in 536 before Christ.

Orange, prince of, embarked at Deal for Holland, Nov. 25, 1813. Made his solemn entry into Amsterdam, as sovereign prince of the united Netherlands, Dec. 2; 1813. His sovereignty confirmed by the allied princes, Feb. 1815. Inaugurated at Brussels, Sept. 21, 1815. Hereditary prince of, married to the grand duchess Anna Paulowna, sister of the emperor of Russia, June, 1816.

Oxford Assizes made memorable by the death of the sheriffs and 300 persons, who died by the infection from the prisoners, 1577.

Peace, grand ceremony of the proclamation of, took place in London, June 20, 1814. Grand procession to St. Paul's, on a thanksgiving for the restoration of, July 7, 1814 Grand national jubilee in the three parks, in celebration of, Aug. 1, 1814.

Peers, the eldest sons of, first permitted to sit in the House of Commons, 1550.

Percival, Spencer, prime minister of England, assassinated in the lobby of the house of commons, by John Bellingham, May 11, 1812.

Persecutions by the Jews;—the first, 33; the second, 44.—The first general persecution of the Christians was under Nero 64; under Domitian, 93; under Trajan, 107; under Adrian, 118; under Marcus Aurelius, 164; under Severus, 202; under Maximus, 235: under Decius, 250; under Valerian. 257; under Aurelian, 272; under Diocletion, 302; by the Arians, under Constantius, 337; under Sapor, 340; under Julian the apostate, 361.

Persecutions of the Jews.—The seventy years captivity of the Jews began 606 B. C.—The captivity of 100,000 by Ptolemy, 320.—Antiochus king of Syria, killed 40,000 Jews at Jerusalem, and sold 40,000 for slaves, 170.—The Romans destroyed 520,000; an innumerable multitude perished by sickness, despair, and famine; no account is handed down of the number sold for slaves, which, however, exceeded the slain; and an edict was published, forbidding them to approach Jerusalem, 18th Adrian. A. D 136.—The emperor Leo I. wanting to force them to turn Christians, they set fire to their houses at Constantinople, and perished in the flames, 723.—They were massacred in Germany, on a suspicion of having poisoned the springs and wells, A. D. 1348.

Persecutions by the Papists of the Protestants.—In Franconia, 50,000 of Luther's followers were killed by William de Furstemburg, 1525.—In England, when Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, and above 300 Protestants were burnt, and great numbers perished in prison, 3rd May, 1556.—Of the Protestants in France, great numbers were hanged, their assemblies prohibited, their places of worship pulled down, and sentence of the gallies proclaimed against all who harboured them, 1723.

Persian army, fearing they should be cut off by the Romans, threw themselves into the Euphrates, where upwards of 10,000 of them perished, 424.

Peter, czar of Muscovy, visited England, 1698.

Pharoah ordered all the male children of the Hebrews to be destroyed 1573; drowned with his host in the Red Sea, 1491 B C.

Pillage in Italy, by Buonaparte, and sent to Paris, consists of 66 pieces of sculpture, and 47 capital paintings. Among the former are the following celebrated chefs d'œuvre: the Apollo, the Antinous, the Adonis, the Dying Gladiators, the Laocoon, the Two Sphinxes, and the Tomb of the Muses. Among the latter are the principal paintings of Raphael, Perugino, Guercino, Annibal Carrache, Guido, Titian, and Corregio. In the catalogue of the articles sent to the national library, are a manuscript of the Antiquities of Josephus on papyrus: a manuscript Virgil of Petrarch, with notes in his handwriting, and 500 of the most curious manuscripts which were in the library of the Vatican.

——— of the Thames annually, on each branch of trade, used to be

as under; to prevent which was the chief cause for making the new docks at Wapping and in the Isle of Dogs, viz.—

East Indies	£25,000
West Indies	232,000
British American Colonies	10,000
Africa and Cape of Good Hope	2,500
North and South Fisheries	2,000
United States of America	30,000
Mediterranean and Turkey	7,000
Spain and Canaries	10,000
France and Netherlands	10,000
Portugal and Madeira	8,000
Holland	10,000
Germany	25,000
Prussia	10,000
Poland	5,000
Sweden	3,000
Denmark	5,000
Russia	20,000
Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Isle of Man	2,000
Ireland	5,000
Coasting Trade	20,000
Coal Trade	20,000
Total	£461,000

Pitt, right honourable William, public funeral of, Feb. 22, 1806.

Pleures, in Switzerland, destroyed by the falling of part of a mountain, when 2000 people perished, August 28th, 1618.—A town in the same neighbourhood was buried in the like manner, in the 13th century.

Poor Rates in England began in 1573. (Besides the country rates for their support, they have 238,710l. per ann. in charitable donations.)

Poor Rates in	1550 amounted to	188,911l.
	1680 —	665,563
	1698 —	819,000
	1760	1,556,904
	1783 —	2,131,496
	1784 —	2,185,899
	1785 —	2,184,904

In 1804 it was estimated that the whole amount, including donations, was near 4 millions.

In 1816 the distress of the poor was so great, from the want of employment, that subscriptions were raised for their relief in almost every town in the united kingdom.

Pope, the legate of the, caught in bed with a prostitute, 1125.

Population.—The following has been given as an estimate of Europe, in order to its being contrasted with the population of China, which was estimated by the suite of lord Macartney at one hundred and fifty millions.

Russia in Europe	25,000,000
Denmark	2,800,000
Sweden	2,500,000
Poland	9,000,000
Germany	22,000,000
Hungary	8,000,000
England	11,000,000
Holland	3,000,000
Turkey in Europe	9,000,000
Italy	13,000,000
Switzerland	2,000,000
France	28,000,000
Spain	8,000,000
Portugal	2,000,000
	145,300,000

Population of London, Westminster, Borough, and neighbouring districts, appeared to be, 1,099,104, in 1811, being an increase in two years, of 133,139.

Porter, raised 2d. per gallon, Jan. 10, 1762; again 1801.

———, quantities of, brewed by the twelve principal brewers between the 5th of July, 1807, and the 5th of July, 1808.

	Barrels.
Meux and Co.	190,160
Barclay and Perkins	154,196
Brown and Parry	131,647
Hanbury and Co.	117,574
Whitbread and Co.	111,485
Coombe and Co.	670,561
Goodwyn and Co.	70,232
F. Calvert and Co.	68,924
Elliot and Co.	48,669
Biley and Co.	38,030
P. Calvert and Co.	38,002
Taylor and Co.	33,800

———, quantities of, brewed by the first twelve houses from the 5th of July, 1811, to the 5th of July, 1812.

	Barrels.
Barclay and Co.	270,259
Meux, Reid, and Co.	198,078
Hanbury and Co.	160,164
Whitbread and Co.	122,446
Calvert and Co.	108,212
H. Meux and Co.	102,493
Coombe and Co.	100,824
Goodwyn and Co.	81,022
Elliot and Co.	58,035
Cocks and Campbell (Golden Lane)	51,274
Taylor	51,220
Clowes and Co.	34,010

———, quantities of, brewed by the twelve principal brewers, from the 5th of July, 1815, to the 5th of July, 1816.

	Barrels.
Barclay and Perkins	330,200
Meux, Reid and Co.	189,020
Truman, Hanbury and Co.	185,041
Whitbread and Co.	168,555
Henry Meux and Co.	114,277
Coombe, Delafield, and Co.	100,655
F. Calvert and Co.	85,925
Goodwyn and Co.	77,249
Taylor and Co.	50,533
Elliot and Co.	46,567
Cocks and Campbell	36,101
Hollingworth and Co.	31,273

———, quantities of, brewed by the eleven principal brewers, from the 5th of July, 1822, to the 5th of July, 1823.

	Barrels.
Barclay and Perkins	351,474
Truman, Hanbury, and Co.	219,127
Whitbread and Co.	213,841
Meux, Reid, and Co.	190,078
Coombe, Delafield, and Co.	140,209
F. Calvert and Co.	107,858
Henry Meux and Co.	103,499
Goodwyn and Co.	72,076
Elliot and Co.	61,649
Taylor and Co.	58,763
Cross and Co.	19,501

A porter cask, at Messrs. Meux and Co's, Liquorpond street, is 65½ feet in diameter, 25½ feet high, and has 56 hoops from one ton to three tons each; it contains 20,000 barrels of porter; consists of 314 staves of English oak, 2½ inches thick; has been 4 years building, and cost 10,000l.

Portugal, attempt to assassinate the king of Sept. 3, 1758.

———, removal of the court of, from Lisbon to the Brasils. Nov. 1807.

Powdering the hair took its rise from some of the ballad-singers at the fair of St. Germain whitening their heads to make them ridiculous, 1614.

Powell, a lawyer, walked from London to York and back again in six days, Nov. 27, 1773, above 402 miles; again June 20, 1788, when aged 57.

Prince Regent, the windows of his carriage broken, in St. James's Park, as he returned from opening the parliament, 28th Jan 1817.

Privileged places in London, the following suppressed.—Minories, Salisbury-court, Whitefriars, Ram-alley, Mitre-court, Fulwood's rents, Baldwyn's-gardens, the Savoy, Montague-close, Deadman's-place, the Clink, and the Mint, 1696. This last was not wholly suppressed till the reign of George I.

Prisoners of War.—British in France 10,000.

————————French in England 50000, in 1811.

Provisions, London prices of, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The following items are extracted from an old household account, for the years 1594 and 1595:—

Paid, March 26, for 104lbs of butter, received out of Gloucestershire, whereof 16lbs. at 3½d. and the rest at 3d. the pound	l.	s.	d.
	1	6	8
Salt for the said butter	0	0	6
Carriage of the said butter from Bristol to London	0	4	6
Paid, March 29, for a fore-quarter of lamb, with the head	0	2	2
A capon	0	1	2
Nine stone of beef, at 18d. the stone	0	13	6
A quart of malmsey	0	0	8
Four pounds of soap	0	0	10
Paid, April 3, for a lamb	0	5	0
A dozen of pigeons	0	2	4
Twenty-eight eggs	0	0	8
Paid, April 6, for three pecks of fine flour	0	2	6
A side of veal	0	8	0
A calf's head	0	0	10
A pint of claret wine	0	0	3
Paid, July 31, for a peck of oysters	0	0	4
Paid, August 19, for half a peck of filberts	0	0	6
Paid, February 9, 1595, for half a hundred of oranges	0	0	9

————, price of, at different periods, as follows:

A fat ox, 12d. sheep, 4d. provender for 90 horses, 4d. bread for 100 men, 12d. 1177.

Wheat 12d. the quarter; beans and oats, 4d. 1216.

Goose 4d.; lamb at Christmas, 6d.; all the rest of the year 4d.; 2 pullets 1½d. 1299.

Fat ox, 11. 4s. sheep, 1s. 2d. hog 3s. 4d. two chickens, 1d. four pigeons 1d. twenty-four eggs, 1d. Wheat, beans, and pease 20s. the qr.

Wheat 30s. the quarter, 1315.

Wine 20s. the tun, 1316.

Barley 1s. the quarter, 1317.

Wheat 1s. the quarter; malt 16d.; 1454.

Wheat 3s. the bushel, 1486.

Wheat 20d. the bushel, 1491.

Wheat 4s. the bushel; claret 30s. the hhd. 1493.

Wheat 15s. the quarter, 1527.

A barrel of beer, with the cask, 6d., and four great loaves for 1d. 1553.

Wheat 14s. the quarter, 1558, and 6l. in 1726.

Flour 10s. the bushel, 1596, and 18s. in 1796.

Living seven times cheaper in 1066
——— six times cheaper in 1331
——— ten times cheaper in 1403
——— four times cheaper in 1440
——— three times and a half cheaper in 1498
——— near five times cheaper in 1560
} than in 1796.

Protestant Dissenters petition against Lord Sidmouth's Bill. 600 petitions presented, signed by 100,000 males in 48 hours, (May 21st, 1811.)

Protestants permitted to have churches in Hungary, 1784, and were protected in Germany.—In France, 1791.

Queens of England, France, and Scotland, in England at one time, 1517.

Queen Charlotte died at Kew in her 75th year, Nov. 17, 1818.

Queen Caroline arrives in London, June 6, 1820, and the following day demands an open trial.

Queen Caroline goes to St. Paul's, Nov. 29, 1820.

————, protested against her exclusion from the coronation, July 18, 1821.

————, taken ill at Drury-lane Theatre, July 30, 1821.

————, died at Hammersmith, after an illness of eight days, Aug. 7, 1821.

————, the remains of, removed from Hammersmith, on their route to Brunswick, Aug. 14, 1821.

Rats and mice, so many constantly infected Hatton, a German baron, that he built a tower close to the Rhine for his defence, in which he was at length killed by these animals, A.D. 969.

Reay, Miss, shot in Covent Garden, April 7, 1779.

Rebellions.—*See Sect. II.*

Records of Scotland, by being sent by sea from England to Scotland, lost, 1295.

Regent's Canal from Paddington to Limehouse, opened Aug. 1, 1820.

Religious houses suppressed in England by Henry VIII. 1540, amounted to 1041.—By the national assembly, in France, in 1790, amounted to 4500.—By the emperor of Germany, in 1785, near 2000.

Revolutions, remarkable, in ancient history.—The Assyrian empire destroyed, and that of the Medes and Persians founded by Cyrus the Great, 546 B.C.—The Macedonian empire founded on the destruction of the Persian, on the defeat of Darius Codomanus, by Alexander the Great, 331 B.C.—The Roman empire established on the ruins of the Macedonian or Greek monarchy, by Julius Cæsar, 47 B.C.—The eastern empire founded by Constantine the Great, on the final overthrow of the Romans, A.D. 306.—The empire of the Western Franks began under Charlemagne, A.D 802. This empire underwent a new revolution, and became the German empire, under Rodolph of Hapsburgh, the head of the house of Austria, A.D. 1273.—The Eastern empire passed into the hands of the Turks, A.D. 1453.

Revolution in England, in 1688.—Poland, in 1704, 1709, and 1795.—Turkey, in 1730.—Persia, in 1748 and 1753.—Russia, in 1682, 1740, and 1762.—Sweden, in 1772.—America, in 1775.—France, in 1789.—Venice, May 17, 1797.—Rome, Feb. 26, 1798.

Rhetoric, regius professor, established at Edinburgh, April 20, 1762. First professor, Dr Blair.

Riots in British History.—Some riotous citizens of London demolished the convent belonging to Westminster Abbey; the ringleader was hanged, and the rest had their hands and feet cut off, 6th Henry III. 1221.—The Goldsmiths' and Taylors' Companies fought in the streets of London; several were killed on each side; the sheriffs quelled it, and thirteen were hanged, 1262.—A riot at Norwich: the rioters burnt the cathedral and monastery; the king went thither, and saw the ringleaders executed, 1271.—A riot at London in June 1628, and Dr. Lamb killed by the mob.—Another, under pretence of pulling down bawdy-houses; four of the ringleaders hanged, 1688.—Another at Guildhall, at the election of sheriffs, 1692; several considerable persons were concerned; they seized the lord mayor, but the city lieutenancy raised the militia and released him; the rioters were fined.—At Edinburgh and Dumfries on account of the Union, 1707.—In London, on account of Dr. Sacheverel's trial; several dissenting meeting houses broke open, the pulpit of one pulled down, and with the pews burnt in Lincoln's-inn-fields, 1709.—Of the Whig and Tory mobs, called Ormond and Newcastle mobs, 2nd George I. 1715; great mischief was done by both parties in London.—The Mug-house riot in Salisbury-court, between the Whigs and Tories; one person shot dead by the master of the horse; quelled by the guards, 1716.—Rioters in Herefordshire demolished the turnpikes; quelled after a smart engagement with the posse comitatus, 1735. Of the Spital-fields weavers, on account of employing workmen who had come over from Ireland; the military and civil power joined to quell

them, and some lives were lost, 9th George II. 1736.—Between Irish, Welch, and English haymakers, 1736. At Edinburgh the mob rose, set fire to the prison door, took out captain Porteus, (who had been pardoned for letting his soldiers fire and kill one of the mob at a former riot), hanged him upon a sign-post, and then dispersed, 1736.—Of the Cornish tin-miners on account of the dearness of corn, 1737.—Of the nailors, in Worcestershire; they marched to Birmingham, and obliged all the ironmongers to sign a paper allowing them an advanced price on nails, 1737.—Of some sailors, who were robbed and ill-used at a bawdy-house in the Strand; being assisted by a large body, they pulled down the house, and destroyed the furniture of several others, turning the bad women naked into the streets, 1749; again in Southampton-street, in the Strand, on the same occasion, 1757.—Of the Spital-fields weavers; the duke of Bedford narrowly escaped being killed, 1765.—Of the people in all parts of England, on account of the dearness of provisions, 1766 and 1767.—A mob in St. George's Fields, to see Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench prison; the military aid indiscreetly called for by the justices of the peace, and several innocent persons, particularly young Allen, fired upon and killed by the soldiers, 1768.—200,000l. damage done to the public prisons and private buildings in London, June, 1780, for which many were hanged.—At Glasgow, amongst the cotton manufacturers, when several were killed by the soldiers, September 4, 1787.—At Birmingham, on account of commemorating the French revolution, July 14, 1791, when several houses were destroyed.—In various parts of Scotland, on account of the militia act, August and September 1797, when several were killed.—At Maidstone, at the trial of Arthur O'Connor and others, May 22, 1798; the earl of Thanet, Mr. Ferguson, and others, were active in endeavouring to rescue O'Connor, for which they were tried and convicted, April 25, 1799.—In different parts of England, owing to the high price of bread, September, 1800.—Of weavers, near Manchester, May 24, 1808.—At Liverpool, occasioned by a quarrel between a party of dragoons and a press gang, June 27, 1809.—O. P. at Covent Garden Theatre, Sept. 1809, terminated June 4, 1810.—In Piccadilly, in consequence of the House of Commons committing Sir F. Burdett to the Tower, April 6-9, 1810.—O. P. riot at the Liverpool theatre, July 1810.—Of weavers, under the name of Luddites, Nov. 1811.—At Sheffield, during which 800 muskets belonging to the local militia were destroyed, April 14, 1812.—In various parts of the north of England, by the Luddites, during 1811 and 1812.—Among the sailors at Lynn, quelled without bloodshed, Dec. 9, 1814.—At St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, on account of a proposed increased assessment of the property tax, which was appeased by the commissioners relinquishing their purpose, Dec. 13, 1814.—In Westminster, on account of the corn bill, which lasted several days, March 6, 1815.—At Bishop Wearmouth, near Durham, by the keelmen, who destroyed an expensive waggon road, and set fire to an immense pile of coals, March 20, 1815.—At the depot at Dartmore, among the prisoners, in quelling which 7 Americans were killed, and 35 others wounded, April 9, 1815. By the seamen of Newcastle, Sunderland, and Shields, which, after continuing several weeks, terminated without bloodshed, October 21, 1815.—By the miners and men employed in the iron works at Wolverhampton, on account of wages; quelled by the military without bloodshed, Nov. 14, 1815.—By the tanners in Bermondsey, during which several persons were wounded by Mr. Timbrel, whose house they attacked, April 17, 1816.—At Bridport, on account of the price of bread, which was quelled by the exertions of the principal inhabitants, May 6, 1816.—On the same account, and in the same month, at Brandon, near Bury in Suffolk, and the city of Norwich.—At Biddeford, to prevent the exportation of a cargo of potatoes, May 20, 1816.—At Bury, to destroy a spinning jenny, in which the rioters were defeated by the magistrates and the principal inhabitants, May 22.—At Littleport and Ely, by a body of insurgent fenmen, on the same day, which was quelled by the military, after some bloodshed, May 24.—At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the pit-men and others, May 28.—At Halsted, Essex, to

liberate four persons who had been taken up for destroying machinery, May 28, 1816.—At the village of Great Barnfield, Essex, to destroy thrashing machines, in which they were defeated by the spirited exertions of Mr. Spicer and his neighbours, whose house they attacked, May 31, 1816.—At the Calton, one of the suburbs of Glasgow, on account of the soup-kitchens, which was quelled after several had been wounded by the military, Aug. 2, 1816.—At Preston, on account of a diminution of wages, Aug. 17, 1816.—At the same place, by the unemployed and distressed workmen, Sept. 1816. —Among the convicts in Newgate, which was quelled by threatening to withhold their allowance of food, Aug. 26, 1816.—At Nottingham, by the Luddites, who destroyed more than thirty frames, Oct. 12, 1816.—At Merthyr Tydvil, in Glamorganshire, by the workmen in the iron works, on account of a reduction of wages, Oct. 18, 1816. —By the colliers, at Calder iron works, near Glasgow, on account of a suspension of wages, in consequence of arrests for debt, which continued for several days, Oct. 19, 1816.—In the town of Birmingham, Oct. 28, 1816.—In the town of Walsall, during which the windows of several bakers were broken, and the house and mills of Mr. Jones completely gutted, Oct. 30, 1816.—In London, in consequence of a popular meeting in Spafields, for the purpose of presenting a petition to the Prince Regent, from the distressed manufacturers and mechanics. The shops of several gunsmiths were attacked for arms, and in that of Mr. Beckwith, on Snow-hill, a Mr. Platt was shot in the body by one of the rioters, Dec. 2, 1816. Several of the rioters were apprehended, and one of the name of Watson was tried for high treason and acquitted, June 16, 1817.—At Dundee, on account of the sudden rise in the price of meal; upwards of 100 shops of various descriptions were plundered, and the house of Mr. Lindsey, an extensive corn-dealer, was set on fire, Dec. 7, 1816.—In the Park, on the Prince Regent going to the house, in which an air gun was fired at his Royal Highness, Jan. 28, 1817.—At Radstock and Paulton, near Bath, by the colliers, who assembled to the amount of 3000, threatening destruction to the pits and buildings, but dispersed without doing mischief at the appearance of the military, Feb. 28, 1817.—At Amlwch in Wales, to prevent a vessel laden with flour from leaving the wharf, March 1817.—At Manchester, in consequence of a popular meeting, March 3, 1817.—At Alfreton, in Derbyshire, being a part of an intended general insurrection. It was, however, easily quelled, June 9, 1817, and Jeremiah Brandreth, and others concerned in it, were convicted in the following October.—At the Westminster election, in which Sir Murray Maxwell was severely hurt, June 18, 19, 20, 1818.—At Manchester, in consequence of the spinners demanding an increase of wages, Sept. 2, 1818.—In Covent Garden, on the chairing of Mr. Lamb, who had been returned for Westminster, Feb. 13, 1819.—At Liverpool, by the Irish, in an attempt to rescue one of their countrymen, July 1, 1819.—At Manchester, in which the military killed and wounded several hundreds of an unarmed multitude, Aug. 16, 1819.—At Paisley and Glasgow, Sept. 14, 1819.—Among the keelmen at North Shields, Oct. 14, 1819.—At Dewsbury and its neighbourhood, by the members of the Clothiers Union Society, Feb. 21, 1820.—At Cuirain, in Scotland, in consequence of the expulsion of several tenants from an estate, March 1, 1820.—At Greenock, Paisley, and the neighbourhood, April 1820.—At Grange Moor, in Yorkshire, April 8, 1820.—At Edinburgh, on the acquittal of the Queen, Nov. 19, 1820.—At the funeral of the Queen, in consequence of the military opposing the body being carried through the city, Aug. 14, 1821.—At Knightsbridge, between the military and the populace, on the funeral of Honey and Francis, Aug. 26, 1821.—In the Isle of Man, on the high price of corn, Oct. 5, 1821.—In various parts of the south of Ireland, for several months in 1821 and 1822.—In Norfolk and Suffolk, to destroy thrashing machines, March and April, 1822.—At Chippenham, between the inhabitants and those of a neighbouring village, Sept. 1822.—Among the keelmen on the river Tyne, Oct. and Nov. 1822. —At the Dublin Theatre, in which an attempt was made to assassinate the Lord Lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1822.—In the north of Ireland, between the Orangemen and the Catholics, 1822 and 1823.

Rumbold, sir George, the English minister at Hamburgh, seized by the French, and carried to Paris, Oct. 25, 1804.

Rye House plot prevented by a fire that happened at Newmarket, March 22; discovered June 12, 1683.

Sampson pulled down the temple of Dagon, and destroyed 3000 Philistines, 1117 before Christ.

Sardinia, king of, relinquished Turin, and Piedmont, to the French, December 6, 1798, when he retired to Sardinia.

Sawtree, Sir William, was the first who was burnt alive, on account of religious principles, in England, February 19, 1401.

Saxons first arrived in Britain, from Bremen, in three ships, commanded by Hengist and Horsa, 449.

Scarborough Cliff sunk, and the Spaw removed, Dec. 18, 1737.

Seizures at the custom-house, amounted to 26,000l. in 1742.

Sir Samuel Romilly, in a paroxysm of brain fever, destroyed himself, Nov. 2, 1818.

Sheridan, Richard Brinsley, public funeral of, July 18, 1816.

Sheriffs of London, fifty appointed in one day, thirty-five of whom paid their fines, July 2, 1734.

Shrewsbury, the church of St. Chad, destroyed by its tower falling, July 11, 1788.

Skeleton, a human, dug up in the Isle of Wight, after having been buried, according to conjecture, 600 years, 1807.

Society of the Houseless founded in London, Jan. 14, 1820.

Solway-Moss, bordering on Scotland, ten miles from Carlisle, began to swell, owing to heavy rains, and upwards of 400 acres of it rose to such a height above the level of the ground, that at last it rolled forward like a torrent, and continued its course above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees, and every thing in its way; it then divided into islands of different extent, from one to ten feet deep. It covered near 600 acres at Netherby, to which it removed, and destroyed about thirty small villages. It continued in motion from Saturday to Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1771.

Sound, a toll established there, by Denmark, on all ships passing into the Baltic sea, 1348.

South-sea scheme in England vanished, 1720, which ruined several hundred families.

Southwark fair regulated, 1743; abolished 1762.

Spa fields, from 20 to 30,000 persons assembled in, to vote an address to the Prince Regent, from the distressed manufacturers, tradesmen, &c. Nov. 15, 1816. Second meeting, Dec. 2, following, which terminated in a very alarming riot, the shops of several gunsmiths having been plundered of arms by the mob.

Spital-fields, the weavers of, reduced to extreme suffering from the want of employment, 1816.

Spot or macula of the sun, more than three times the size of the earth, passed the sun's centre, April 21, 1766.

State Prisoners, Thistlewood, Watson, Preston, and Hooper, tried for high treason, and acquitted, June 9, 1817.

Steel may be made three hundred times dearer than standard gold, weight for weight; six steel wire springs for watch pendulums weigh one grain, to the artists, 7*s*. 6*d*. each, equal to 2*l*. 5*s*.; one grain of gold, only 2*d*.

Stone bullets in use in England so late as 1514.

Stonehenge, near Salisbury, had some of its massive uprights, with a trilithion or top stone, thrown down by the thaw, Jan. 1. 1797.

Strangford, lord, of Ireland, suspended from voting in the Irish house of lords, for soliciting a bribe in the cause of Rochfort and Ely, 1784.

Stratford jubilee, in honour of Shakespeare, Sept. 6, 1769.

Straw used for the king's bed, 1234.

Struensee and Brandt, counts, beheaded at Copenhagen, for intriguing with the queen of Denmark, April, 1772.

Subscription loan to government for eighteen millions to carry on the war against France, was filled in fifteen hours and twenty minutes, Dec. 5, 1796.

Subsidies raised upon the subjects of England for the last time by James I. 1624.

Sword of state carried at an English king's coronation, by a king of Scotland, 1194.

Tea destroyed at Boston by the inhabitants, 1773, in abhorrence of English taxes: for which they were severely punished by the English parliament, in April, 1774.

Tedbury church, in Gloucestershire, fell down, Nov. 17, 1770.

The intended coronation of George IV. proclaimed in London, June 14, 1821.

The king embarked at Portsmouth, for Ireland, July 31, 1821.

The king embarked at Ramsgate for Hanover, Sept. 24, 1821, and returned to London on the 8th of Nov. following.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales died in child bed, Nov. 6, 1817.

Thief-takers condemned and pilloried in Smithfield, March, 1755.

Thornhill, Mr., of Stilton, rode 215 miles in 12 hours 17 minutes, April 29, 1745.

Toad, a live, found in a block of stone at Newark, April 15, 1806.

Tombs of the kings of France, in the abbey of St. Dennis, were ordered to be destroyed by authority, Oct. 14, 1793.

Torture abolished in Sweden by order of the king, 1786; in Poland, 1776; in France, by edict, August 25, 1780.

Tourlone, cardinal, high inquisitor of Rome, dragged out of his carriage by a mob, and hanged on a gibbet fifty feet high, 1786.

Trichinopoli, in the East Indies, blown up, by the magazine of gunpowder taking fire: 300 inhabitants lost their lives; 310,000 ball cartridges were destroyed, and the whole foundation shaken, 1772.

Turkish ships, navigated by Greek sailors, the first arrived at London, April 5, 1797.

Venereal disease was brought into Europe in the first voyage of Columbus, and broke out in the French army in Naples, 1494; whence the French term *mal de Naples:* in the Netherlands and England it obtained the appellation of *mal de France;* in the latter country it is said to have been known so early as the 12th century; about the same period too, at Florence, one of the Medici family died of it.

Vestal Virgin, one who broke the vow, buried alive at Rome, 337 B. C. agreeably to the institutes of Numa Pompilius.

Vienna received great damage, and several lives were lost, by an explosion of gunpowder, June 26, 1779.

Wales, prince of, committed to prison for assaulting a judge on the bench, 1412.

Ward, John, of Hackney, expelled the house of commons for forgery, May 16, 1726.

Warsaw constituted a duchy, and annexed to the house of Saxony, August, 1807.

Water sold in the West Indies for 1s. a pailful, 1731; sold in Exeter in the streets, 1785.

Watson, James, tried for assaulting a patrole with a sword on the night succeeding the Spa-fields' riots, and acquitted, Jan. 21, 1817; tried for high treason as concerned in those riots, and acquitted, June 16, 1817.

Weymouth, &c. visited by the king and royal family, July, 1789.

Whales—one was driven ashore in the Humber, 1570; one on the coast of Norfolk, 1751; one near Berwick, 1752; thirteen were driven ashore in a storm, on the coast of England, February, 1762; one killed above London bridge, in September, 1781; one nineteen feet long was killed at Execution Dock, August, 1796; one killed at Hull, November, 1797; another in the Thames, September, 1799; and another at Leith, the same month; one exhibited to the populace near London Bridge, March 1809. The blubber was valued at 150l.

Wheat produced annually in England and Wales amounts to 22,000,000 bushels; 20,000 sacks are consumed weekly in London. It was 140s. per quarter in 1801, when bread was 7s. 8d. a peck loaf. A single grain of Tartarian oat was planted at Beverley in Yorkshire, in 1795; 18 stalks sprung from the root, and 8,280 grains were produced.

——— sold for 20s. per quarter, equal to 6l. now, 1193, 1194, and 1195; beans for 12d. a quarter, and oats for 4d. 1316. Wheat sold in some places for 12d. a quarter, and not many years after for 20s. a bushel, as much as 4l now, 1286; for 40s. a quarter, as much as 8l, now,

1315; for 3l. a bushel, 1316; for 40s. a quarter, as much as 20s. a bushel now, 1335; in London for 4s. a quarter, 1493. In the reign of

	£	s.	d.
Philip and Mary it sold for - -	0	6	8
Elizabeth - - - - -	0	9	0
James I. - - - - -	0	11	6
Charles I. - - - - -	0	14	0
Charles II. - - - - -	1	0	0
James II. - - - - -	1	4	0
William and Mary - -	1	11	0
Anne - - - - - -	1	13	8
George I. - - - - -	2	0	0
George II. - - - - -	2	15	0
George III. (1810) - - - -	5	10	0
George III.—(June 1817.) - -	7	8	0

Whig and Tory factions took their rise in 1649, and were at their greatest height about 1704.

White roses, several knocked down for wearing them, June 10, 1716.

William Henry (Duke of Clarence), third son of King George III. was the first prince of the blood-royal that ever landed in North America, 1781; visited Ireland, 1788.

Willingham boy lived, 1744.

Witchcraft was pretty much believed in the 16th century; in the reign of Henry VII. a woman was executed for this supposed crime by the sheriff of Devon; 600 were executed for it in France, 1600; Grandiere, a priest of London, burnt for bewitching a whole convent of nuns, 1634; 20 women were executed in Bretagne, 1654; five persons were burnt for witches at Paisley, in Scotland, 1697; and nine were burnt in Poland, 1775.

Wood's halfpence sent to Ireland, 1722.

Woollen goods first exported from Ireland to a foreign market, January 15, 1780.

Events which would not admit of Alphabetical Arrangement.

The city of Alexandria, in Egypt, and the library of the Ptolemies, containing 400,000 valuable books, in manuscript, were burnt by Julius Cæsar, 47 B. C.—The second library, consisting of 700,000 volumes, was totally destroyed by the Saracens, who heated the water for their baths for six months, by burning books instead of wood, at the command of the caliph Omar, A. D. 640.

The amphitheatre at Fidonia, now Castel Ginbelio, fell in, and 50,000 people were killed, A. D. 26.

One hundred and seventy Roman ladies suffered death for poisoning their husbands, 331.

A column of fire appeared in the air at Rome 30 days, 390.

The country of Palestine infested with such swarms of locusts that they darkened the air; after devouring the fruits of the earth they died, and caused a stench which occasioned a pestilential fever, 406. A similar circumstance occurred in France, 873.

A prodigious quantity of snakes formed themselves into two bands, on a plain near Tournay, in Flanders, and fought with such fury that one band was almost destroyed, and the peasants killed the other by sticks and fire, 1059.

Prince William, eldest son of Henry I. with two of his sisters, and 180 of the nobility, shipwrecked and lost in coming from Normandy, 1120.

At Oxenhall, near Darlington, the earth suddenly rose to an eminence resembling a mountain; remained so several hours; then sunk in as

suddenly with an horrible noise, leaving a deep chasm, which continues to this day, 1179.

The river Gulen, in Norway, buried itself under ground, 1344, but burst out soon after, and destroyed 250 persons, with several churches, houses, &c.

The monastery of St. John, near Smithfield, burnt by Wat Tyler's rabble, 1381.

Alice Hackney, who had been buried 175 years, was accidently dug up in the church of St. Mary Hill, London; the skin was whole, and the joints of the arms pliable, 1494.

On Saturday, February 17, 1571, Marcley Hill, near Hereford, moved from its situation; continued in motion till Monday following; carried along with it the trees, hedges, and cattle on its surface; overthrew a chapel in its way; formed a large hill 12 fathoms high, and left a chasm 40 feet deep, and 30 long, where it stood before.—A similar prodigy happened at Blackmoor, in Dorsetshire, 1583.

Sixty houses blown up, including a tavern full of company, opposite Barking Church, Tower Street, by the accidental blowing up of some barrels of gunpowder at a ship-chandler's, January 4, 1646: a child in a cradle was found unhurt on the leads of the church.

Three thousand people killed at Gravelines, by an explosion from a magazine, 1654.

A hill at Bulkeley, near Chester, which had trees on it of a considerable height, sunk down, on July 8, 1657, into a pit of water, so deep that the tops of the trees were not to be seen.

An unaccountable darkness (no eclipse) at noon day in England, so that no person could see to read, January 12, 1679.

On April 6, 1679, a village called Bosia, near Turin, suddenly sunk, together with above 200 of the inhabitants, and was never after seen.

A remarkable comet appeared in England for a week, 1680.

Above 100 men were killed at Dublin, by the blowing up of a magazine of 218 barrels of gunpowder, 1693.

The family seat of Borge, near Frederickstadt, in Norway, sunk into an abyss 100 fathoms deep, which instantly became a lake; 14 persons, and 200 head of cattle, were drowned, 1702.

A body of light appeared in the north-east, which formed several columns or pillars of light, and threw the people into great consternation; it lasted from the evening of March 6, till three o'clock the next morning, 1715.

A fire happened in a barn at Burwell, Cambridgeshire, at a puppet-show, when 120 persons lost their lives, 1727.

The heart of a man was found at Waverley, in Surrey, preserved 700 years in spirits, 1731.

One hundred yards of the north end of the island of Portland sunk into the sea, which did 4000l. damage to the pier, December 20, 1735. The pier, with part of the land, (near half a mile square), washed into the sea, February 1792.

The roof of the church, at Fearn, in Scotland, fell in during the service, and killed 60 persons, Oct. 19, 1742.

The Victory man of war, of 100 guns, lost, with admiral Balchen, 300 gentleman's sons, and all the crew, Oct. 1744.

A scaffold, built for spectators to see lord Lovat beheaded, fell down; several persons were killed, and a great number maimed, 1747.

The Bath stage waggon burnt on Salisbury Plain, with its valuable lading, by the wheels taking fire, May 20, 1758.

The floor of the sessions-hall, at Poole, in Monmouthshire, fell when the court was sitting, and occasioned the death of several persons, August 11, 1758.

The Prince George man of war burnt off Lisbon, when 435 of her crew perished, 1758.

The York Indiaman lost in going into Limerick, in Ireland, Nov. 14, 1758.

An Algerine xebec, of 22 guns, was lost in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, in September, 1760.

The roof of the opera-house at Rome fell in, Jan. 18, 1763.

Lady Molesworth and her three children burnt by accident, 1764.

A flash of lightning penetrated the theatre at Venice, during the re-

presentation; 600 people were in the house, several of whom were killed; it put out the candles, melted a lady's gold watch case, the jewels in the ears of others, and split several diamonds, Aug. 1769.

At the fire-works exhibited at Paris, in honour of the Dauphin's marriage, (afterwards Louis XVI.), the passages were so stopped up, that the people, seized with a panic, trampled upon one another till they lay in heaps; a scaffold erected over the river also broke down, and hundreds were drowned; near 1000 persons lost their lives, April 21, 1770.

The Aurora frigate lost, and never heard of after, 1771.

At Chester, an explosion of gunpowder destroyed many of the spectators of a puppet-show, and greatly damaged several houses, Nov. 5, 1772.

The river Pever, in Gloucestershire, suddenly altered its course, and 10 acres of land, with every thing upon its surface, were removed with the current, 1773.

At Chambeery, in Sardinia, 18 persons, and several houses, were destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, 1773.

At Abbeville, in France, an explosion of gunpowder destroyed 150 of the inhabitants, and 100 houses; the loss sustained was estimated at 472,917 livres, Nov. 1775.

Sixty-six Jews were killed by a floor giving way at the celebration of a wedding at Mantua, June 3, 1776.

The London East Indiaman run down by the Russel man of war, and 110 persons perished, Dec. 28, 1778.

Four hundred of the inhabitants of Saragossa, in Spain, perished by a fire that burnt down the play-house, Dec. 1778.

The vault under the church at Bourbon-les-bains, in Bassigni, France, gave way during the celebration of mass, which occasioned the death of 600 persons, Sept. 14, 1778.

The Boyne man of war, of 98 guns, was destroyed by fire, at Portsmouth, and great mischief was done by the explosion of the magazine, May 1, 1795.

The bridge of Puerta de St. Maria, near Cadiz, fell down while receiving the benediction, and killed several hundred persons that were upon and under it, Feb. 22, 1779.

The Royal George, of 100 guns, overset at Portsmouth, by which misfortune Admiral Kempenfelt, and the crew, were lost; there were near 100 women and 200 Jews on board, June 28, 1782.

The Swan sloop of war lost off Waterford, 130 persons perished, Aug. 1782.

In St. Joseph's parish, Barbadoes, a large plantation, with all the buildings, was destroyed, by the land removing from its original site to another, and covering every thing in its way, Oct. 16, 1784.

At Winster, in Derbyshire, near 60 people were met at a puppet-show, when the upper floor of the house was blown up with gunpowder, and no hurt done to the people below, Jan. 25, 1785.

An unaccountable but total darkness at Quebec, &c. in North America, on Sunday, Sept. 16, 1785.

The tower of the church of East Grinstead, in Sussex, fell down, Nov. 12, 1785.

The floor of the sessions-house at New Malton, Yorkshire, gave way, when 300 persons fell 12 feet, but no lives were lost, Dec. 9, 1785.

At Montpelier, in France, a booth wherein a play was performing, fell, and killed 500 persons, July 31, 1786.

The playhouse at Bury, in Lancashire, containing upwards of 300 persons, fell down during the performance, and buried the audience under its ruins; five were killed, and many had their limbs broke, July 1, 1787.

The ground at Brixton, in Norfolk, for a very considerable extent, sunk near 30 feet, June, 1788.

At Corfu, a magazine was destroyed by a fire, when 72,000 lbs. of powder, and 600 bomb-shells blew up, and killed 180 men, March 11, 1789.

The Guardian frigate miraculously preserved from shipwreck on an island of ice, Dec. 1789.

In Crown-court, near Moorfields, Mrs. Clitherow, with her family and lodgers, consisting of 11 persons, were blown up while making fire-works by candle-light, Nov. 3, 1791.

At a theatrical entertainment at Clermont Ferrand, in France, the floor of the apartment gave way, when 36 persons were killed, and 57 were much wounded, Dec. 1791.

At Lublin, in Poland, two synagogues and a great number of houses were totally destroyed, all the windows in the town broken, and above 90 persons killed or dangerously wounded, by an explosion, occasioned by the axle-trees of ten carriages taking fire, that were conveying gunpowder to the army, June 28, 1792.

The lake of Harantoreen, in the county of Kerry, Ireland, a mile in circuit, sunk into the ground, March 25, 1792.

A piece of land in Finland, 4000 square ells in extent, sunk 15 fathoms, but most of the inhabitants saved themselves, Feb. 1793.

On April 4, 1793, a spot of ground at Caplow wood, in the parish of Fawnhope, near Hereford, removed for the extent of four acres, filling up the adjoining road 12 feet high; and a yew tree was removed 40 yards without receiving any injury, though several large apertures were made near it.

At Bayonne, in France, the chapel of the new castle was blown up by gunpowder, and 100 persons lost their lives, July 10, 1793.

The barracks at Youghall, in Ireland, were blown up by accident, in Sept. 1793.

The bog of Castleguard or Poulenard, in the county of Louth, in Ireland, moved in a body from its original situation to the distance of some miles, crossing the high road towards Doon, covering every thing in its way, at least 20 feet in many parts, and throwing down several bridges, houses, &c. Dec. 20, 1793.

At the Little Theatre, in the Haymarket, London, 15 persons were trod to death, by endeavouring to get admission to see the performance, on Feb. 3d, 1794; several others were greatly bruised, of whom some died.

The theatre at Capo d'Istria, in Italy, fell, and crushed the performers and audience to death, Feb. 6, 1794.

At Grenelle, near Paris, by an explosion, occasioned by the blowing up of powder-mills, near 3000 persons lost their lives, and all the adjacent buildings were nearly destroyed, Sept. 3, 1794.

The arsenal at Landau blown up, Dec. 20, 1794.

The arsenal at Corunna, in Spain, was destroyed by fire, 60 persons killed, and 50 wounded, March 11, 1794.

Woggis, near Lucerne, was swallowed up by an internal current, August 4, 1795.

The floor of a methodist meeting-house, at Leeds, gave way, when 16 women, a man, and a child, were killed, and near 80 persons dreadfully wounded, May 29, 1766.

The theatre at Mentz was destroyed by fire during the performance, on the falling in of which many were crushed to death, and above 70 were burnt, Aug. 1796.

The Amphion frigate was blown up at Plymouth, Sept. 22, 1796, and all the crew perished.

The Royal Charlotte, of 100 guns, was burnt by accident near Leghorn, March 16, 1800; only 150 persons were saved.

On the last day of the year 1799, there was so thick a fog at Amsterdam, that the people could not see their way along the streets, but ran against each other, even though they had lights in their hands. About 250 perished by falling into the canals.

The Union Packet of Dover was lost off Calais, 28th Jan. 1792. A similar accident had not happened 105 years before.

A new volcano appeared in one of the Azore islands, May 1, 1808.

SECT II.

BATTLES, SEA-FIGHTS, SIEGES, &c.

ABOUKIR, in Egypt, surrendered to the English forces, March 18, 1801.
Acapulco ship taken by admiral Anson, June 20, 1744.
Acre taken by Richard I. and other crusaders, July 12, 1191, after a siege of two years, with the loss of six archbishops, 12 bishops, 40 earls, 500 barons, and 300,000 soldiers; attacked by the French under Bonaparte, July 1, 1798, and relieved by Sir Sidney Smith, March 6, 1799, when the French were totally routed.
Adrianople taken by the Ottomans, 1360.
Africa conquered by Belisarius, 533.
Agra, the fortress of, (termed the Key of Hindostan) surrendered to the English, Oct. 17, 1803.
Aire, taken by general Hill, March, 1814.
Aix-la-Chapelle was taken by the French troops in 1793; and again, Sept. 21, 1794.
Alexandria, in Italy, seized by the French in 1798; surrendered to the Austrians and Russians, July 24, 1799.
Alexandria, in Egypt, taken by Cæsar, 46 before Christ; taken by the French, 1798; by the English, Aug. 22, 1801.
Alexandria, in N. America, capitulated to the British, Aug. 29, 1814.
Algiers reduced by admiral Blake, 1655; bombarded by the French, 1761; bombarded by the fleet under lord Exmouth, Aug. 27, 1816, which was followed by a treaty, by which Christian slavery was abolished by the Dey.
Almeyda, in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards, Aug. 25, 1762; taken by the French, Aug. 27, 1810; blown up by the French, May 10, 1811.
Almora, East Indies, height and town of, carried by assault by the company's forces, April 25, 1815.
Amazon, French frigate, destroyed by the English squadron off Cape Barfleur, March 25, 1811.
Amboyna seized by the Dutch, 1624; by the English, Nov. 28, 1796; again by the English, Feb. 17, 1810.
Amsterdam was taken possession of by the French, Jan. 18, 1795.
Ancona was taken possession of by the French, July 1796, and surrendered to the Imperialists, Nov. 13, 1799.
Anglesea subdued by the Romans, 78; by the English, 1295.
Anglo-Saxons first landed in Britain, 449.
Angria and his family seized, 1750; forts destroyed, 1756.
Anholt, island of, attacked by a Danish force of 4000 men, who were repulsed by a British force of 150, after a close engagement of four hours, March 27, 1811.
Anjar, fortress of, in the province of Cutch, captured by the troops of the East India company, Feb. 1816.
Antigallican privateer's prize detained at Cadiz, 1757.
Antwerp sacked and ruined, 1585; taken by the French, 1792 and 1794.
Arcos, evacuated by the French, Aug. 28, 1813.
Arcot, in the East Indies, taken by the English, 1759.
Argonautic expedition, 1250 before Christ.
Armed neutrality of the Northern powers, against England, by the empress of Russia, commenced, 1780; renewed, 1800; dissolved by a British fleet. 1801,
Armada, the Spanish, arrived in the Channel, July 19, 1588, but dispersed by a storm; Armada of the Spaniards defeated off Dunkirk by the Dutch, 1639.
Armenia was conquered by the Turks, 1522.

Arnheim, taken by general Bulow, and the garrison put to the sword, Nov. 30, 1813.
Arzilla, in Morocco, seized by the Portuguese, 1470.
Astorga, taken by the French, April 19, 1810; quitted by them, June 19, 1811; capitulated to the Spaniards, Aug 18, 1812.
Astracan, in Tartary, taken by the Russians, 1554.
Athens taken by Xerxes, 480 before Christ.
Avignon taken from the Pope by the French, 1769; restored on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773—declared to belong to France by the National Assembly, 1791; continued to France by the congress of sovereigns, 1815.
Austria taken from Hungary and annexed to Germany, when it received its name, 1040.
Austrian vessel stopped by the Dutch in passing the Scheldt, Oct. 1784.
Austrian Netherlands entered by the French troops, April 28, 1792.
Badajos, surrendered to the French, March 11, 1811; taken by storm by the British and Portuguese, April 6, 1812.
Bahama Islands taken by the Spaniards, May 8, 1782; retaken by the English, July 16, 1788.
Bajazet defeated by Tamerlane, 1402.
Bamberg was taken by the French, Aug. 4, 1796.
Banda Isles seized by the Dutch, 1621; taken by the English, Aug. 1810.
Bangalore, in the East Indies, taken by Earl Cornwallis, 1791.
Bantam seized by the Dutch, 1682.
Barbary conquered from the Greek empire, 640; first conquest there by Spain was Melilla, 1497.
Bar-sur-Aube, taken by general Wrede, Feb. 26, 1814, retaken by the French the same day, and taken again by the Prince of Wurtemberg, March 1814.
Bareilly in Rohilcund, insurrection at, quelled after a severe conflict, April 21, 1816.
Batavia taken by the English, Aug. 8, 1811.
Beotian war commenced, 379; ended 336 before Christ.
Bartholomew, St. (in the West Indies) taken from the Danes by England, March 20, 1801.

BATTLES.

The Horatii and Curiatii, 669 before Christ.
Salamis, which delivered Greece from the Medes, 480 before Christ.
Eurymedon, 470 before Christ.
Leuctra, 373 before Christ.
Mantinea, 363 before Christ.
Chæronæa, 338 before Christ.
Marathon, 490 before Christ.
The river Granicus, when Alexander defeated the Persians, 334 before Christ.
Issus, when Darius lost 100,000 men, 333 before Christ.
Arbela, 331 before Christ.
Cannæ, where 40,000 Romans were killed, 216 before Christ.
Pharsalia, when Pompey was defeated, 47 before Christ.
Phillippi, which terminated the Roman republic, 41 before Christ.
Actium, 31 before Christ.
Shropshire, when Caractacus was taken prisoner, 51 after Christ.
Stamford, in Lincolnshire, the first between the Britons and Saxons, in 449.
Aylesford, 455.
Crayford, in Kent, when the Britons were defeated, 457.
Kydwelly, between the Britons and the Armoricans, 458.
Ipswich, between the Britons and Saxons, 466.
Bath, in 520.
Banbury, in Oxfordshire, in 542.
Bedford, in 571.
Camelford, in 542 and 906.
Hatfield, in Yorkshire, between Cadwallon and Edwin, 633.
Oswestry, between Penda, the Mercian, and Oswald, of Northumberland, 641.
Malerfield, in Shropshire, Aug. 1, 642.
Gelling, 651.
Leeds, 665.

BATTLES.

Lindesfarne, 740.
Benson, in Oxfordshire, 771.
Hellston, in Cornwall, and in the Isle of Shepey, between Egbert and the Danes, 834.
Romney, 842; in Somersetshire, 843; in Devonshire, 915; at London and Canterbury, 852, between Ethelwolf and the Danes.
The Isle of Thanet, where the English were defeated, and the Danes settled, 854.
Assendon, where the Danes were defeated by Alfred and Ethelred; another defeat at Merton, 871.
Wilton, in Oxfordshire, where the English were defeated by the Danes, 872.
Farnham, in Hampshire, where the Danes were defeated, 894.
Bury, in Suffolk, between Edward the Elder, and his cousin Ethelward, 905.
Edward and the Danes, 910, 913, and 914.
Griffith of Wales and Leofric the Dane, 916.
Malden, in Essex, between Edward and the Danes, 918.
Chester, in 923.
Stamford, in Lincolnshire, between Edward, the Danes, and Scots, 923.
Benfield, 924.
Widendane, between Athelstan, the Irish, and Scots, 938.
Brunsbury, in Northumberland, in 938.
Saxons and Danes, with different success, fought several, from 938 to 1016.
Ashden, in Essex, between Canute and Edmund, 1016.
Crossford, with the Welsh, 1038.
Dunsinane, in Scotland, between Siward and Macbeth, 1054.
Stanford-bridge, or Battle-bridge, between Harold II. and Halfager, Sept. 25, 1066.
Hastings, where King Harold was slain, Oct. 14, 1066.
Alnwick, 1092.
Tinchebray, Normandy, 1106.
Rouen, in Normandy, 1117.
Brenneville, in Normandy, 1119.
Valweves, in Portugal, 1129.
Cardigan, in Wales, 1136.
Northallerton, or the Standard, Aug. 22, 1138.
Lincoln, 1141.
Alnwick, 1174.
Ascalon, Sept. 16, 1191.
Gisors, 1198.
Bovines, July 25, 1214.
Lincoln, May 19, 1217.
Lewes, May 14, 1264.
Evesham, Aug. 5, 1265.
Chesterfield, 1296.
Dunbar, April 27, 1296.
Falkirk, July 22, 1298.
Courtras, in Flanders, 1302.
Biggar, 1306.
Bannockburn, June 25, 1314, when the English were totally defeated.
Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, in 1322.
Halidon-hill, near Berwick, where 20,000 of the Scots were slain, and only 15 English, July 19, 1333; Aug. 26, 1346.
Sluys, in Flanders, June 13, 1340.
Auberoche, in France, 1344.
Cressy, Aug. 26, 1346.
Durham, where David king of Scotland, was taken prisoner, Oct. 17, 1346.
Nevil's Cross, in Durham, 1347.
Poictiers, where the king of France and his son were taken prisoners, Sept. 19, 1356.
Auray, in Brittany, in 1363.
Brignas, in Provence, in 1368.
Najara, 1369.
Rochelle, 1371.

BATTLES.

Near Berwick, 1378.
Otterburn, between Hotspur and the Earl of Douglas, July 31, 1388.
Homeldon, between English and Scots, when 10,000 of the latter were slain, May 7, 1402.
Shrewsbury, July 22, 1403.
Monmouth, when the Welsh were defeated, March 11, and May 11, 1405.
Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415.
Beaugé, where the Duke of Clarence and 1500 English were killed, April 3, 1421.
Crevant, June, 1423.
Verneuil, Aug. 16, 1424.
Herrings, Feb. 12, 1429.
Patay, under Joan of Arc, June 10, 1429.
Herberoy, in France, 1434.
Basil, in Swisserland, in 1444.
Castillon, in Guienne, in 1452.
St. Alban's, May 22, 1455.
Bloreheath, Sept. 22, 1459.
Northampton, July 19, 1460.
Wakefield, Dec. 31, 1460.
Towton, March 29, 1461.
St. Alban's, on Shrove Tuesday, 1461.
Mortimer's Cross, 1461.
Hexham, May 15, 1463.
Banbury, July 26, 1469.
Stamford, March 13, 1470.
Barnet, April 14, 1471.
Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471.
Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485.
Stoke, June 6, 1487.
St. Aubin, in France, 1488.
Knocktow, Ireland, 1491.
Blackheath, June 22, 1497.
Flodden, Sept. 9, 1513, when James IV. king of Scotland, was killed.
Marignan in Italy, Oct. 13, 1515.
Pavia, in Italy, 1524.
Bicoca, in Italy, 1522 and 1525.
Solway, Nov. 24, 1542.
Cerisoles, in Piedmont, in 1544.
Musselborough, Scotland, Sept. 10, 1547.
St. Quintin, Aug. 10, 1557.
Gravelines, in Flanders, 1558.
Dreux, in France, 1562.
Jarnac, in Poitou, in 1569.
Ardavat, in Ireland, 1585.
Arques, in Normandy, Sept. 21, 1589.
Blackwater, in Ireland, 1597.
Newport, in Flanders, 1600.
Lutzen, Sept. 7, 1633, king of Sweden killed.
Avein. in Liege, May, 1635.
Newcastle, in Northumberland, 1637.
Calloo, in Flanders, in 1638.
Arras, June, 1640.
Hopton-heath, in Staffordshire, March 19, 1642.
Worcester, Sept. 23, 1642.
Edgehill, Oct. 23, 1642.
Brentford, in 1642.
Kilrush, Ireland, 1642.
Liscarrol, Ireland, 1642.
Liskard, in Cornwall, Jan. 19, 1643.
Hopton-heath, near Stafford, March 19, 1643.
Barham-moor, March 29, 1643.
Ross, Ireland, March, 1643.
Rocroy, in France, 1643.
Shatton, May 16, 1643.
Lansdown, July 5, 1643.

BATTLES.

Round-away-down, July 13, 1643.
Newbury, Sept. 20, 1643.
Alresford, March 29, 1644.
Cropedy-bridge, Oxfordshire, June 6, 1644.
Friedburgh, in Suabia, 1644.
Marston-moor, July 2, 1644.
Newark, in 1644.
Newbury, Oct. 27, 1644.
Aldern, May 15, 1645.
Naseby, June, 1645.
Alford, July 2, 1645.
Nordlingen, in Suabia, Aug. 3, 1645.
Benburb, Ireland, 1646.
Kingston, in Surrey, 1647.
Knockoness, in Ireland, 1647.
Rathmines, Ireland, 1649.
Dunbar, Sept. 3, 1650.
Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651.
Bothwell-bridge, June 22. 1651.
Arras, in 1654.
Brod, in Sclavonia, 1668.
Sintzheim, in Germany, 1674.
Seneffe, in Flanders, 1674.
Mulhausen, in Alsace, Dec. 31, 1674.
Fehrbellin, in Brandenburgh, June 18, 1675.
Altenheim. July 28. 1675.
Bothwell-bridge, in Scotland, 1679.
Argos, in 1683, Allies and Turks.
Barkan, in Hungary, Allies and Turks.
Vienna, July 18, 1683, Allies and Turks.
Sedgemoor, in Somersetshire, Aug. 6, 1685.
Coron, in European Turkey, in 1685, Allies and Turks.
Mohats, in Hungary, Aug. 4, 1687, Allies and Turks.
Hersan, in Hungary, 1687, Allies and Turks.
Torven, between the Germans and Turks, 1688.
Walcourt, Allies and French, 1689.
Killikrankie, in Scotland, 1689.
Newton Butlers, in Ireland, 1689.
Boyne, in Ireland, July 1, 1690.
Salusses, in Piedmont, Aug. 8, 1690.
Fleurus, in Flanders, July 12, 1690.
Staffarda, French and Piedmontese, 1690.
Salankemen, Austrians and Turks, 1691.
Leuse, Allies and French, 1691.
Aughrim, July 22, 1691.
Pfortsheim, Germans and French, 1692.
Steinkirk, 1692, Allies and French.
Landen, July 19, 1693, Allies and French.
Marsaglia, Oct. 8, 1693, Piedmontese and French.
Neckar, Germans and French, 1693.
In Transylvania, Allies and Turks, 1695.
Olasch, Germans and Turks, 1696.
Zenta, in Hungary, 1697, Germans and Turks.
Narva, by Charles XII. of Sweden, Dec. 1700.
Chiari, Aug. 6, 1701, French and Allies.
Riga, Russians and Poles, 1701.
Carpi, in Modena, 1701, French and Allies.
Glissa, in Poland, 1702, Swedes and Saxons.
Fridlingen, in Suabia, 1702, French and Germans.
Victoria, French and Allies, 1702.
Luzara, in Italy, Aug. 15, 1702.
Pultusk, Poles and Swedes, 1703.
Eckeren, in Brabant, June 30, 1703, French and Dutch.
Donawert, July 2, 1704, French and Germans.
Punits, Swedes and Saxons, 1704.
Bleaheim, Aug. 2, 1704, Allies and French.
Schellenburg, Austrians and Bavarians, 1704.

BATTLES.

Mittau, Swedes and Russians, July, 1705.
Cassano, in Italy, in 1705, French and Allies.
Tirlemont, French and Allies, 1705.
Fraunstadt, in Silesia, 1706, Swedes and Saxons.
Calcinato, in Italy, 1706, French and Allies.
Ramillies, Whitsunday, 1706, French and Allies.
Turin, Sept. 7, 1706, French and Germans.
Offenburg, Germans and French, 1707.
Kalish, in Poland, April, 1707, Poles and Bavarians.
Almanza, in Spain, 1707 Allies and Spain.
Oudenard, June 30, 1708, French and Allies.
Holowzin, in Russia, 1708, Russians and Swedes.
Czarnanapata, in Muscovy, Sept. 22, 1708.
Lezno, in Poland, 1708, Russians and Swedes.
Gemaurthorff, in Poland, 1708, ditto.
Winnendale, Sept. 28, 1708, French and Allies.
Caya, May 17, 1709, ditto.
Pultowa, June 8, 1709, Russians and Swedes.
Malplaquet, Sept. 11, 1709, French and Allies.
Rumersheim, French and Germans, 1709.
Gudina, Allies and Spaniards, 1709.
Almanza, July 16, 1710, French and Allies.
Elsinburg, Swedes and Danes, 1710.
Saragossa, Aug. 20, 1710, French and Germans.
Villa Viciosa, Dec. 19, 1710, ditto.
Arleux, Allies and French, 1711.
Gadesbush, Swedes and Danes, 1712.
Denain, in Netherlands, in 1712, Allies and French.
Pultowa, Russians and Swedes, 1713.
Friburg, French and Germans, 1713.
Preston, Nov. 12, 1715, when the rebels were defeated in Scotland.
Dumblain, Nov. 13, 1715, ditto.
Peterwardein, Austrians and Turks, Aug. 5, 1716.
Belgrade, July 16, 1717, Austrians and Turks.
Glenshiels, in Scotland, June 10, 1719.
Between the Turks and Persians, when Kouli Kan lost 10,000, and killed 20,000 men, before Babylon, Feb. 28, 1733-4.
Parma, June 29, 1734.
Guastalla, Aug. 1734.
In Persia, where the Turks were totally defeated by Kouli Kan, and lost near 60,000, a general, and six bashaws, May 23, 1734.
Bitonto, Austrians and Spaniards, 1734.
Parma, France and Spain against Austria, 1734.
Secchia, French and Austrians, 1734.
Turks and Persians, 1735; 50,000 of the latter killed.
Bagnialuk, in European Turkey, July 27, 1737, Russians and Turks.
Bog, Russians and Turks, 1738.
Kroska, Austrians and Turks, 1739.
Kernal, Turks and Persians, 1739.
Choczim, in Moldavia, July 21, 1739.
Molwitz, April 10, 1741, Prussians and Austrians.
Williamstadt, in Sweden, Swedes and Russians, July 23, 1741.
Hilkersburg, April 8, 1742, Prussians and Austrians.
Czaslau, May 7, 1742, ditto.
Teyn, Austrians and French, 1742.
Branau, Austrians and Bavarians, 1743.
Campo Santo, Spaniards and Allies, 1743.
Dettingen, June 15, 1743, Allies and French.
Coni, Allies and French and Spaniards, 1744.
Landshut, Prussians and Austrians, 1745.
Friedberg, June 4, 1745, Prussians and Austrians.
Fontenoy, April 30, 1745.
Preston-Pans, Sept. 21, 1745.
Erzerum, Turks and Prussians, 1745.
Falkirk, in Scotland, Jan. 17, 1746.
Roucoux, April 12, 1746, French and Allies.
Culloden, in Scotland, April 17, 1746.

BATTLES.

St. Lazaro, May 31, 1746. French and Allies.
Placentia, June 15, 1746, Spaniards and Allies.
Exilles, in Piedmont, July 6, 1746, Allies and French.
Val, in Flanders, June 20, 1747, ditto.
Laffelt, July 20, 1747, ditto.
Arania, in India 1751.
Bahoor, in India, Aug. 7, 1752.
Fort du Quesne, North America, July 9, 1755.
Lake of St. George, Sept, 8, 1755.
Paraguay. 1755.
Calcutta, in India, June, 1756, and in 1759.
Lowoschutz. Sept. 30, 1756, Prussians and Austrians.
Norkitten, Russians and Prussians, 1757.
Plassy, in the East Indies, Feb. 5, 1757.
Prague, May 22, 1757, Prussians and Austrians.
Reichenberg, in Bohemia, 1757, ditto.
Kolin, June 12, 1757, ditto.
Hastenbeck, July 25, 1757, French and Allies.
Jagersdorf, in Prussia, Aug. 3, 1757, ditto.
Rosbach, Nov. 5, 1757, French and Prussians.
Breslau, Nov. 21, 1757. Prussians and Austrians.
Lissa, Dec. 5, 1757, ditto.
Hoya, in Westphalia, Feb. 24, 1758, French and Allies.
Crevelt, June 23, 1758. French and Allies.
Sandershausen, July 25. 1758, ditto.
Meere, Aug. 5, 1758, ditto.
Zorndorff, Aug. 25, 1758, Prussians and Russians.
Olmutz, 1758, ditto.
Hochkirchen, Oct. 10, 1758, ditto.
Landwerenhagen, 1758, French and Allies.
Bergen, April 14, 1759, French and Allies.
Minden, Aug. 1759, ditto.
Zulichau, in Silesia, July 27, 1759, Prussians and Russians.
Peterswalde, Prussians and Austrians, 1759.
Pasberg, ditto, 1759.
Niagara, in N. America, July 24, 1759.
Warburg, Aug. 6. 1759, French and Allies.
Montmorenci, Aug. 10, 1759, French and English.
Cunersdorf, Aug. 12, 1759, Prussians, Russians, and Austrians.
Plains of Abraham, Sept. 15, 1759, French and English.
Wandiwash, East Indies, Jan. 10, 1760.
Strehla, in Silesia, in 1760, Prussians and Austrians
Near Quebec, April 28, 1760.
Pfaffendorff, Aug. 12, 1760, Prussians and Austrians.
Torgau, Nov. 3, 1760, ditto.
Fulda, 1760. ditto.
Plains of Sillery, English and French, 1760.
Langensaltza, Allies and French, 1761.
Slangerode, ditto, 1761.
Kirk-Denkern. ditto, 1761.
Fillinghausen, in the Palatinate, July 16, 1761, Prussians and Austrians
Dippoldiswalda, ditto, 1762.
Graebenstein, June 4, 1762, French and Allies.
Burkersdorf, July 22, 1762, ditto.
Friedburg, in Hesse, Oct. 29, 1762. Prussians and Austrians.
Homburg, Allies and French. 1762.
Minden, ditto, 1762.
Johannisburg, Allies and French, 1762.
Buckr-Muhl, ditto, 1762.
Bushy Bun, in America, 1763.
Plains of Geriah, in the East Indies, 1763.
Buxar, ditto, 1764.
Calpy, ditto, 1765.
Errour, ditto, 1767.
Mulwaggle. 1768.
Choczim, April 30, 1769, Russians and Turks.
Brailow, in European Turkey, 1770.

BATTLES.

Silistria, in European Turkey, 1773.
Lexington, near Boston, April 19, 1775.
Bunker's-hill, June 27, 1775.
Long-Island, America, Aug. 27, 1776.
White Plains, near New York, Nov. 30, 1776.
Brandy Wine-Creek, in America, Sept. 13, 1777.
Of the Lakes, July 5, 1777.
Skenesborough, in North America, July 7, 1777.
Bennington, ditto, Aug. 16, 1777.
Albany, ditto, 1777.
Saratoga, Oct. 7, 1777, General Burgoyne surrendered to the Americans.
Germantown, Oct. 14, 1777.
St. Lucie, ditto, 1778.
Monmouth, ditto, 1778.
Rhode Island, ditto, 1778.
Briar Creek, ditto, 1779.
Stony Ferry, ditto, 1779.
Camden, ditto, Aug. 16, 1780.
Perinbancum, in the East Indies, 1780.
Waxau and Catauba, in N. America, 1780.
Broad River, ditto, 1781.
Guildford, ditto, March 16, 1781.
Hobkirk's-Hill, ditto, 1781.
Eutaw Springs, ditto, 1781.
York Town, when earl Cornwallis surrendered, Oct. 29, 1781.
Porto Novo, in the East Indies, 1781.
Arnee, ditto, 1781.
Russians and Turks 1781.
Russians and Swedes, 1788.
Austrians and Turks, 1788.
Bessarabia and Ukraine, 1789.
Finland, Russians and Swedes, 1789.
Foczani, Austrians and Turks, 1789.
Martinestie, or Rimnick, Austrians, Russians, and Turks, 1789.
Ukraine, Russians and Turks, 1790.
Maczin, ditto, 1791.
Seringapatam, in the East Indies, 1791. Again in 1799, when Tippoo was reduced by lord Cornwallis.
The Austrians defeated the French near Mons, April 30, 1791.
At Longwy, when the Austrians were defeated, Aug. 14, 1792.
Grand-pré, when the French were defeated, Sept. 10, 1792,
Valmy, between the French and Austrians, Sept. 20, 1792.
Menehould, Prussians and French, Oct. 2, 1792.
Condé, Austrians and French, Oct. 2, 1792.
Hanau, ditto, Oct. 27, 1792.
Bussu, ditto, Nov. 4, 1792.
Jemappe, when Dumourier entered Brabant, Nov. 6, 1792.
Anderlecht, Austrians and French, Nov. 13, 1792.
Tirlemont, ditto, Nov. 17, 1792.
Varoux, ditto, Nov. 27, 1792.
Hockheim, ditto, Jan. 7, 1793.
Aldenhoven, ditto Feb. 28, 1793.
Aix-la-Chapelle, ditto, Jan. 15, 1793.
Tongres, ditto, March 4, 1793.
Neerunden, near Thirlemont, ditto, March 18, 1793.
Tirlemont, ditto, March 19, 1793.
Louvaine, or the Iron Mountain, ditto, March 22, 1793.
Coblentz, ditto, April 1, 1793.
Cassel, ditto, April 7, 1793.
Tournay, Austrians and English against the French, May 8, 1793.
St. Amand and Maulde, ditto, May 10, 1793.
Valenciennes, Allies and French, May 23, 1793.
Manheim, ditto, May 30, 1793.
Furnes, Dutch and French, June 21, 1793.
——— Austrians and French, June 26, 1793.
Villiers, ditto, July 18, 1793.

BATTLES.

Cambray, or Cæsar's Camp, ditto, Aug. 9, 1793.
Lincelles, ditto, Aug. 18, 1793.
Furnes, ditto, Aug. 21, 1793.
Rexmond, ditto, Aug. 29, 1793.
Dunkirk, English and French, Sept. 7, 1793.
Quesnoy, ditto, Sept. 11, 1793.
Limbach, Austrians and French, Sept. 12, 1793.
Menin, ditto, Sept. 15, 1793.
Toulon, English and French, Oct. 1, 1793.
Weissenburg, Austrians and French, Oct. 14, 1793.
Maubeuge, Allies and French, Oct. 16, 1793.
Birlemont, ditto, ditto.
Orchies, ditto, Oct. 20, 1793.
Wanzenau, ditto, Oct. 20, 1793.
Landau, ditto, Nov. 29, 1793.
Toulon, when it surrendered to the French, Nov. 19, 1793.
Lebach, ditto, Nov. 27, 1793.
Roussillon, the Spaniards and French, Dec. 11, 1793.
Perpignan, ditto, Dec. 20, 1793.
Oppenheim, the Allies and French, Jan. 8, 1794.
Waterloo, ditto, Jan. 23, 1794.
Werwick, ditto, March 1, 1794.
Bayonne, Spaniards and French, March 19, 1794.
Perle, Allies and French, March 22nd, 1794.
Cateau, Allies and French, March 28, 1794.
Cracow, the Russians and Poles, April 4, 1794.
Durkheim, Allies and French, April 5, 1794.
Piedmont, Sardinians and French, April 6, 1794.
Crombech, Allies and French, April 14, 1794.
Arlon, ditto, April 17, 1794.
Warsaw, Russians and Poles, April 21, 1794.
Landrecy, Allies and French, April 24, 1794.
Cambray, English and French, ditto.
Cateau, ditto, April 26, 1794.
Courtray, Allies and French, April 29, 1794.
Ostend, ditto, May 5, 1794.
Montesquan, Spaniards and French, May, 1, 1794.
Aost, Sardinians and French, May 2, 1794.
Saorgia, Sardinians and French, May 8, 1794.
Tournay, English and French, May 10, 1794.
Courtray, Allies and French, May 12, 1794.
Mons, ditto, May 16, 1794.
Tournay, English and French, May 18, 1794.
Bouillon, Allies and French, ditto.
Tournay, ditto, May 22, 1794.
Lautern, ditto, May 23, 1794.
Lithuania, Russians and Poles, June 3, 1794.
Piliezke, ditto, ditto.
Charleroi, Allies and French, June 17, 1794.
Cracow, Prussians and Poles, ditto.
Aost, Sardinians and French, June 26, 1794.
Puycerda, Spaniards and French, ditto.
Blonie, Russians and Poles, July 7, 1794.
Manheim, Allies and French, July 12, 1794.
Dorbilos, Prussians and Poles, July 19, 1794.
Fontarabia, Spaniards and French, Aug. 2, 1794.
Zogre, Prussians and Poles, Aug. 22, 1791.
Bellegarde, Spaniards and French, Aug. 26, 1794.
Valley of Leira, ditto, Sept. 8, 1794.
Maestricht, Allies and French, Sept. 18, 1794.
Clermont, ditto, Sept. 20, 1794.
Piedmont, ditto, Sept. 23, 1794.
Posnania, Prussians and Poles, Sept. 24, 1794.
Kophir Bazsee, Russians and Poles, Sept. 25, 1794.
Oneglia, Sardinians and French, Sept. 30, 1794.
Emmerick, Allies and French, Oct. 2, 1794.
Warsaw, Poles totally defeated by the Russians, &c. Oct. 13, 1794.

BATTLES.

Druten, English and French, Oct. 20, 1794.
Pampeluna, Spaniards and French, Oct. 28, 1794.
Nimeguen, Allies and French, Nov. 4, 1794.
Sendomir, Poles and Prussians, &c. Nov. 16, 1794.
Navarre, Spaniards and French, Nov. 25, 1794.
Mentz, Allies and French, Dec. 1, 1794.
On the Waal, Jan. 11, 1794.
Nantes, between the Chouans and Republicans, Jan. 18, 1795.
Catalonia, March 5, 1795.
Neve Munster, where the French were repulsed, March 3, 1795; again the 18th ditto.
At Figueras the Spaniards were defeated, April 5, 1795.
Piedmont, the Piedmontese were defeated, April 12, 1795.
Pontas, in Catalonia, where the French were defeated, June 14, 1795.
Piedmont, when the French were defeated, June 14, 1795; again the 27th; and again July 1.
Pampeluna, when the French were defeated, July 2.
Bilboa, when the Spaniards were defeated, July 17, 1795.
Quiberon, the Emigrants were defeated, July 21.
Urrtia, when the French were defeated, July 30.
Vittoria, when the Spaniards were defeated, Aug. 14.
Piedmont, the Austrians were defeated, Aug. 30.
La Pietra, when the French were defeated, Aug. 31.
On the Lahn, when the French were defeated, Sept. 19, 1795.
Manheim, the Austrians were defeated, Sept. 23.
Piedmont, when the French were defeated, Oct. 1.
On the Mayne, when the French were totally defeated, Oct. 11.
Mentz, when the French were defeated, Oct. 29.
Worms, ditto, Nov. 8.
Moselle, ditto, Nov. 22.
Deux Ponts, ditto, Nov. 28.
Alsentz, ditto, Dec. 8.
Piedmont, Sardinians were totally defeated by the French, April 14, 1796.
Lodi, French and Austrians, May 11, 1796.
Mantua, ditto, defeated, May 29, 1796.
French defeated near Wetzlaer, June 4, 1796.
Ditto, under Jordan, by General Kray, near Kirpen, June 20.
Austrians defeated by Jordan, July 6, 1796.
The Archduke repulsed by the French, July 8.
Mantua's siege raised, when the French left behind them 140 cannon, 100,000 shells, balls, &c. July 31.
The Austrians were defeated by General Jordan, Aug. 11.
Moreau was defeated by the Archduke near Nuremburg, Aug. 18.
The French were defeated by the Austrians near Neuwied and Amberg, Aug. 24.
Jordan was defeated near Munich, Sept. 11.
Again, on Sept. 19, at Isny, on the Argen.
Between the Austrians and Buonaparte, in Italy, Jan. 19 and 27, 1797, when the Austrians were defeated.
Buonaparte defeated the Archduke, April 1, 1797.
The Austrians were again defeated on the Upper Rhine, May 7, when the French took Frankfort, Kehl, &c. 1797.
The Swiss troops were totally defeated by the French, and their independency abolished, Sept. 19, 1798.
Between the Irish rebels and the king's forces at Kilcullen, May 22, 1798.
Ditto, at Naas, May 23; the same day at Stratford upon Slaney; at Backestown, May 25; at Dunleven, May 25; at Taragh, May 26; at Carlow, May 27; at Monasterevan the same day; at Kildare, May 28; at Ballacanoe and at Newtonberry, June 1; at New Ross, June 5; at Antrim, the same day; at Arklow, June 9; at Ballynahinch, June 13; at Ovidstown, June 19; at Ballynarush, June 20: at all which places the insurgents were defeated.
In Connaught, where the French aided the Irish rebels, and were all taken prisoners, Sept. 7, 1798.
Near Naples, between the French and Neapolitans, Jan. 18, 1799.

BATTLES.

The Archduke Charles totally defeated the French, and took 2000 prisoners, &c. March 14 and 26, 1799, near Stockach.
The French were defeated near Verona, March 5, 25, and 26, with great loss; and again 30, and April 5.
The Austrians defeated the French in Italy, April 9 and 30, near Cremona.
The Russians defeated the French near Milan, April, 27, 11,000 killed and taken prisoners.
The French were defeated near Cassano, April 27.
Buonaparte was repulsed at Acre by the Turks and Sir S. Smith, April 16.
The French were defeated near the Adda, March 26, 31, and May 5.
Suwarrow's army defeated the French under Moreau, near Alexandria, May 17.
The French were defeated at Zurich, and lost 4000 men, June 4.
Suwarrow defeated the French under Macdonald, June 19, when the French lost 18,368 men, 7 cannon, and 8 standards.
Tippoo Saib was defeated near Periapatam, in the East Indies, by the English forces, May 4, with considerable slaughter.
The Austrians were defeated near Coire by General Massena, when Captain d'Ausanberg and 700 men were taken prisoners, May 7.
The Archduke defeated Jordan, April 2.
General Kray defeated General Scherer, commanding the French in Italy, April 18.
Suwarrow defeated the French in forcing the passage of the Adda, May 23.
Bonaparte was defeated at Acre by Sir Sidney Smith, May 27.
The French were defeated at Naples by Cardinal Ruffo, June 5.
Suwarrow defeated Macdonald near Parma, with the loss of 10,000 men and four generals, July 12.
Suwarrow defeated General Moreau, July 13.
Joubert was totally defeated by Suwarrow, and was killed, Aug. 15, at Novi, with 10,000 killed, 4000 prisoners, and all the artillery.
The French were defeated near Tranto, June 19.
The French were defeated near Manheim, Aug. 12.
The Imperialists were defeated near Zurich, Sept. 24.
The French were defeated near Mondovi, Nov. 6.
Near Philipsburgh, when the French lost 4000 men, Dec. 2, 1799.
Near Coni, which place surrendered to the Austrians.
Near Genoa, when the Austrians were defeated, and lost 3000 men, Dec. 12.
Novi, Jan. 8, 1800, Austrians and French.
Savona, in Italy, April 8, Austrians and French.
Veragigo, April 10, French defeated.
Stockach, May 1, Austrians defeated.
Moeskirch, May 3, Austrians defeated.
Biberach, May 9, Austrians lost 4000 men.
Montebello, June 9, by which the French became possessed of Italy from Milan to Placentia.
Marengo, 6000 Austrians killed, 8000 prisoners, and 45 pieces of cannon taken, June 14.
Hohenlinden, Austrians defeated, Nov. 3.
On the Mincio, Dec. 25, Austrians defeated.
Alexandria, in Egypt, French defeated by English, March 21, 1801.
East Indies, between Scindiah and the English, former defeated, Aug. 11, 1803.
Ferruckabad, East Indies, English victorious, Nov. 17, 1804.
Bhurtpore, East Indies, Jeswunt Rao Holkar, defeated by the English, April 2, 1805.
Guntzburgh, French and Austrians, French victorious, Oct. 2, 1805.
Ulm, French and Austrians, latter taken prisoners, Oct. 19, 1805.
Moelk, French and Austrians, latter beaten, Nov. 10, 1805.
Austerlitz, French against Austrians and Russians, French victorious, Dec. 2, 1805.
Maida, French and English, the former defeated, July 6, 1806.
Castel Nuova, French and Russians, latter defeated, Sept. 29, 1806.
Auerstadt, French and Prussians, latter beaten, Oct. 3, 1806.

BATTLES.

Eylau, French and Russians, latter defeated, Feb. 7, 1807.
Friedland, in which the Russians were defeated with dreadful slaughter, June 14, 1807.
Baylen, the French under Dupont defeated by the Spaniards, July 20, 1808.
Vimiera, in which the whole of the French force under General Junot was defeated by Sir Arthur Wellesley, Aug. 21, 1808.
Tudela, Spaniards beaten by the French, Nov. 23, 1808.
Corunna, French and English, the former defeated, Jan. 16, 1809.
Braga, Portuguese defeated by the French, March 19, 1809.
Medellin, Spaniards defeated by the French, March 28, 1809.
Pfaffenhoffen, Austrians defeated by the French, April 19, 1809.
Abensberg, Austrians defeated by the French, April 20, 1809.
Landshut, Austrians defeated by the French, April 21, 1809.
Eckmuhl, Austrians defeated by the French, April 22, 1809.
Ebersberg, Austrians defeated by the French, May 3. 1809.
Oporto, French defeated by Sir A. Wellesley, May 11, 1809.
Aspern and Essling, French and Austrians, dreadful slaughter on both sides, May 21 and 22, 1809. The French defeated.
Raab, Austrians defeated by the French, June 14, 1809.
Wagram, Austrians defeated by the French, July 5, 1809.
Talavera de la Reyna, French defeated by the English and Spaniards, July 27, 1809.
Ocana, Spaniards defeated by the French, Nov. 19, 1809.
Busaco, French repulsed with great slaughter by the allied army under Lord Wellington, Sept. 27, 1810.
Pla, near Tarragona, Italian division of the French army repulsed by the Spanish general Sarsfield, Jan. 15, 1811
Lafesat, Turks defeated by the Russians, Feb. 11, 1811.
Barrosa, the French under General Victor defeated by General Graham, March 5, 1811.
Palma, French surprised by General Ballasteros, and General Remon's detachment dispersed, March 10, 1811.
Albuera, French repulsed with the loss of 9000 men by Marshal Beresford, May 16, 1811.
Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, between the troops of, in which those of the latter were defeated, May 18, 1811.
Rudsbuck, Turks defeated by the Russians, June 4, 1811; and again Oct. 14.
Ximena, a division of Soult's army defeated by General Ballasteros, Sept. 18, 1811.
Ciudad Rodrigo, between the French and the allied armies under Lord Wellington, ending in the orderly retreat of the latter, Sept. 25, 1811.
Puche, near Saguntum, General Blake defeated by the French under General Suchet, Oct. 25, 1811.
Cavares and Merida, the French, under General Girard, surprised and routed by General Hill, Oct. 28, 1811.
Plains of Bornos, Spaniards defeated by the French, June 1, 1812.
Castalla, army under General O'Donnell, defeated by the French, July 21, 1812.
Salamanca, French defeated with great slaughter by Lord Wellington, July 22, 1812.
Mohilow, Russians under Prince Bagrathion defeated by the French under General Davoust, July 23, 1812.
Ostrovno, Russians defeated by the French, July 25-28, 1812.
Polotsk, French under Marshal Oudinot defeated by the Russians under Count Witgenstein, July 30 and 31, 1812. The same armies contended the next day, when the Russians were defeated.
Drissa, Russians defeated by the French, Aug. 1812.
Smolensko, Russians defeated by the French, and abandoned the town, Aug. 16, 1812.
Banks of the Duna, near Polotsk, several severe actions between the Russians and French, in which success was nearly balanced, Aug. 16 and 17, 1812.
Heights of Valentina, between the French and Russians, which terminated in the retreat of the latter, Aug. 19, 1812.

BATTLES.

Moskwa (or Borodino), between the French and Russians. dreadful carnage on both sides, each claiming the victory, Sept. 7, 1812.

Queen's Town, Canada, army of the United States defeated by the British, Oct. 13, 1812.

Polotsk, French defeated by the Russians, and the place taken by storm, Oct. 20, 1812.

Malo-Yaroslavetz, Russians and French, victory claimed by each, Oct. 24, 1812.

Viasma, French under Ney and Davoust defeated by the Russians, Nov. 3, 1812.

Dorogobudsch, French driven from, by the Russians under Platoff, with great slaughter, Nov. 7, 1812.

Witepsk, French under General Victor defeated by the Russians under Witgenstein, with the loss of 3000 men, Nov. 14, 1812.

Krasnoi, French army under Davoust completely destroyed or dispersed by Kutusoff, Nov. 16, 1812.

Ney's corps, 12,000 of which laid down their arms, defeated by the Russian general Milaradovitch, Nov. 17, 1812.

Borissow, Russians under Count Lambert defeated Dornbrowski's Polish division, Nov. 21, 1812.

Berezina, terminated in the capture, by General Witgenstein, of a French division of 8800 men, Nov. 28, 1812.

Wilna, French column destroyed near that town by Platoff, and a general and 1000 prisoners taken, Dec. 11, 1812.

Kowno, French defeated by the Russians, with the loss of 6000 prisoners and 21 pieces of cannon, Dec 14, 1812.

Kalitch, Saxons, under the French general Regnier, defeated by the Russian general Winzingerode, with the loss of many officers and 2000 privates, Feb. 1813.

French Town, Canada, American general Winchester defeated, and made prisoner, by Colonel Proctor, Jan. 22, 1813.

Bejar, in Spain, French defeated by General Hill and the allied Spaniards, Feb. 20, 1813.

Lunenburg, French defeated by the united army of Russians and Prussians, with the loss of General Morand, 100 officers, 2200 privates, and 9 pieces of cannon, April 2, 1813.

Castella, French under Suchet defeated by General Murray and the allied Spaniards, April 13, 1813.

Lutzen, between the allied army of Russians and Prussians, great slaughter on both sides, and victory claimed by each, May 2, 1813.

Mockern, Beauharnois defeated with great loss by the Russians and Prussians, April 5, 1813.

Alberstadt, French division defeated by the Russian general Czernicheff, May 7, 1813.

Konigswerden, French defeated by the allied army of Russians and Prussians under Generals Barclay de Tolly and D'Yorck, May 19, 1813.

——— second battle, which ended in the falling back of the Allies, May 20, 1813.

Wurtzschen, between the allied army of Russians and Prussians and the French army under Napoleon, dreadful carnage on both sides, the Allies retreated, May 21, 1813.

Miami. Americans defeated by Colonel Proctor, May. 1813.

Fort George, on the Niagara, British defeated by the Americans, May 27, 1813.

Burlington Heights, Americans defeated by the British, June 6, 1813.

Vittoria, French under Joseph Buonaparte, defeated by Lord Wellington and the allied Spaniards, June 21, 1813.

Valley of Bastan, General Hill and the allied Spaniards attacked by Soult, and obliged to retreat, July 24, 1813.

Pyrenees, Soult defeated, with immense slaughter, by Lord Wellington and the combined Spaniards, July 28, 1813.

San Marcial, Soult defeated by the Spaniards, July 31, 1813. Defeated again August 4, and driven from the Pyrenees.

Bober, banks of, Prussians under Blucher defeated by the French under Napoleon, Aug. 21, 1813.

BATTLES.

Goldsberg, Prussians under Blucher defeated by the French, Aug. 22, 1813.

Jauer, French under Macdonald defeated, with immense loss, by Blucher, Aug 26 and 27, 1813.

Before Dresden, allied army of Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, defeated by the French, Aug. 28, 1813.

Toplitz, French defeated by the allied Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, Aug 30, 1813.

Dennewitz, French defeated by the Crown Prince of Sweden, with great loss, Sept. 8, 1813.

Ordal, Pass of, Colonel Adams, and the combined Spaniards and Portuguese, defeated by Soult, Sept 12, 1813.

Dennitz, French under Davoust defeated by Count Walmoden, Sept. 16, 1813.

Elster, French under Bertrand defeated by Blucher, Oct. 3, 1813.

Moravian village, on the Thames, Canada, the British defeated by the Americans, Oct. 5, 1813.

Mockern, between the French and the allied army of Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, a desperate conflict, the place having been taken and retaken five times, which ended in defeat of the French, Oct. 14, 1813.

Before Leipsic, a general engagement between the same armies, in which no ground was gained by either, Oct. 16, 1813.

Before Leipsic, another general engagement, of which the result was a loss to the French of 40,000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 65 pieces of artillery, and the desertion of 17 German battalions, Oct. 18, 1813.

Hanau, French defeated by the combined Austrian and Bavarian army, under General Wrede, Oct. 29, 1813.

Hanau, another severe engagement between the same armies, in which Wrede was wounded, and the allies driven from the place, Oct. 30, 1813.

St. Jean de Luz, between the allied armies under Lord Wellington and the French under Soult, when the latter were driven farther into France, Nov. 10, 1813.

Passage of the Nive, several engagements between the allied army under Lord Wellington and the French, during which two German regiments came over to the allies, and the French were driven to their entrenchments, Dec. 10-13, 1813.

Christler's Point, Upper Canada, Americans defeated by the British under Colonel Pearson, Nov. 11, 1813.

Black-rock, American general Hull defeated by the British general Riall, Dec. 30, 1813.

Province of Valladolid, three battles, in which the forces of Morelos, and other insurgent chiefs, were defeated by the Royalists, with the loss of 1500 men and 30 pieces of cannon, Dec. 1813.

Bozzolo, on the Mincio, Austrians defeated by the French under Beauharnois, Jan. 7 and 8, 1814.

Marne, advanced guard of Schwartzenberg defeated by the French, Jan. 27, 1814.

Brienne, allied army of Russians and Prussians defeated, and the place taken by the French, Jan. 29, 1814.

Rothiere, French under Napoleon defeated by the allied Russians and Prussians, with the loss of 3000 prisoners and 36 pieces of cannon, Feb. 1, 1814.

Champ-aubert, Russian division under General Alsufief defeated by the French under Napoleon, Feb. 10, 1814.

Champ-aubert, division of Blucher's army, under Generals Sacken and D'Yorck, attacked by the French under Napoleon, in whose favour it terminated, Feb. 12, 1814.

Janvilliers, Blucher's army attacked by the French, and driven back to Chalons, Feb. 14, 1814.

Garris, French defeated by the allied Spaniards under General Morillo and General Stewart, Feb. 15, 1814.

Nangis, advanced guard of Witgenstein's corps, under Count Pahlen, defeated by the French under Napoleon, Feb. 17, 1814.

BATTLES.

Bridges of the Seine, at Montereau and Bray, the prince of Wurtemberg defeated by Napoleon, Feb. 18, 1814.

Orthes, French defeated by the allied British and Spaniards under General Hill, Feb. 25, 1814.

Reggio, French defeated by the king of Naples, March 5, 1814.

Laon, French defeated by the Prussian general Blucher, March 9. 1814.

Passage of the Taro, French defeated by the king of Naples, March 12, 1814.

Rheims, allied Russians and Prussians defeated by the French, March 13, 1814.

Tarbes, Soult defeated by Lord Wellington, March 20, 1814.

Arcis-sur-Aube, French defeated by the Prince of Wurtemberg, March 21, 1814.

Fere Champenoise, the corps of Generals Marmont, Mortier, and Arrighi, surprised and defeated by General Schwartzenberg, and a convoy taken, March 25, 1814.

Heights of Fontenoy, Romainville, and Belleville, French army out of Paris under Joseph Buonaparte, Marmont, and Mortier, defeated by the allied Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, March 30, 1814.

Toulouse, French defeated by Lord Wellington, April 10, 1814.

Arazua, valley of, between the insurgents of the Carracas and the Royalists, in which the latter obtained a complete victory, June 18, 1814.

Chipawa, British under General Riall defeated by the Americans under General Brown, July 5, 1814.

Chipawa, Americans defeated by the British under Generals Drummond and Riall, but the latter general wounded and taken prisoner, July 25, 1814.

Ferrara, Neapolitans under Murat defeated by the Austrians, April 19, 1815.

Tolentino, between the Austrians under General Bianchi and the Neapolitans under Murat, ending, after two engagements, in the retreat of Murat, May 2 and 3, 1815.

Ligny, Prussians under Prince Blucher, after a desperate conflict, defeated by the French, with the loss of 15 pieces of cannon, June 16, 1815.

Waterloo, in which the whole French army, with Buonaparte at its head, was defeated by the English and Prussians, with immense slaughter, June 18, 1815.

Baltimore, General Ross killed, in an unsuccessful attack on, by the British, Sept. 12, 1814.

Bangor, North America, taken by the British, May 3, 1814.

Bavaria joined the coalition against France, Oct. 1813.

Bellair, North America, attacked unsuccessfully by the British, and Sir Peter Parker killed, Aug. 30, 1814.

Belleisle taken from the French, June 7, 1761.

Benbow, Admiral, fought the French off Carthagena, 1702.

Bender, treaty of, July 21, 1711; city burnt, 1773.

Benevento seized by the king of Naples from the Pope, in 1768; but restored on suppressing the Jesuits, 1773.

Bergen-op-Zoom taken by the French, Sept. 16, 1747, and 1794.

Bergen-op-Zoom, attempt by the British to carry the place by storm defeated, March 8, 1814.

Berlin laid under contribution by the Austrians, 1758; taken 1760, and pillaged; taken by the French, 1807.

—— entered by the Russian army under General Witgenstein, March 3, 1813.

Bern, in Switzerland, taken by the French, 1798.

Bewelaud, South, the island of, taken by the English, Aug. 3, 1809.

Bidassoa, river, crossed by the allied Spanish army, and Lord Wellington entered France, Oct. 7, 1813.

Bilboa evacuated by the French, Aug. 11, 1812.

Bergen forced by the allied Russian and Prussian army under Count Langeron, Jan. 3, 1814.

Blake reduced Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers, 1655; destroyed a Spanish fleet, 1657; and again, 1658.

Bologna, in Italy, seized by the French, June 18, 1798; and the Austrians took it, June 13, 1799.
——— evacuated by Murat, and entered by the Austrian army, April 16, 1815.
Bombay yielded to the English by Portugal, 1661.
Bois-le-duc was taken by the French, Oct. 1794.
Boulogne bombarded by Lord Nelson, Aug. 15, 1801.
Bourbon, Isle of, surrendered to the British, July 10, 1810.
Bourdeaux entered by Lord Wellington, March 12, 1814. Submitted to the Government of Louis XVIII. July 22, 1815.
Brazil seized by Portugal from Holland, 1654.
Breda taken by the French, Feb. 24, 1793; and again, 1794 and 1795.
——— taken possession of by General Benkendorf's Cossacks, Dec. 1813.
Bremen repulsed and defeated the French invasion, 1761.
Bremen capitulated to the Russian General Tettenborne, Oct. 14, 1813.
Brennus sacked Rome, 390 before Christ.
Breslau taken by the Austrians, 1758 and 1761. Entered by the French, June 1, 1813.
Brest invaded by Julius Cæsar, 54; possessed by the English, 1378; re-delivered to the Duke of Bretagne, 1391.
Briel, &c. seized by the Hollanders, which began that republic, 1570; seized by the French, Jan. 1795.
Bruce landed in Ireland with an army, May 25, 1315; soon after crowned at Dundalk; slain, 1318.
Bruges sacked by the Gantois, 1382; the basin, gates, and sluices of the canal destroyed by the English, May 19, 1798.
Brussels taken by the French, 1792 and 1794.
Buda taken from the Turks by the Imperialists, in whose possession it had been 150 years, 1686.
Buenos Ayres taken by the English, July 2, 1806; retaken by the inhabitants, 1807. Entered into a treaty with Monte Video to acknowledge no sovereign but Ferdinand VII. Oct. 21, 1811. Monte Video surrendered to, by capitulation, June 20, 1814. Declaration of Independence by the "Representatives of the United Provinces of South America in General Congress," published at, July 19, 1816.
Buffalo, town, North America, taken by the British, and burnt, Dec. 30, 1813.
Buonaparte seized Egypt, July 1, 1798; and quitted it, Aug. 23, 1799.
Burgos, seige of, abandoned by the allied army under Lord Wellington, Oct. 20, 1812. Castle, and works of, blown up by the French, June 13, 1813.
Burlington, American camp at, surprised by Colonel Vincent, June 5, 1813.
Byzantium taken by the Romans, 73; destroyed by Severus, 196; rebuilt by Constantine, 330; taken by the Turks, 1453.
Cadiz, in Spain, taken by the English, 1596; bombarded July 14, after it had been blocked up with the Spanish fleet by Earl St. Vincent, 1797 to 1798. Siege of, by the French, raised, Aug. 25, 1812.
——— expedition from, for the reduction of the insurgents of South America, arrived at Porto Cabello, April, 1815.
Caen, in Normandy, plundered by the English, 1346.
Caffa, in Crim Tartary, planted and rebuilt by Genoa, 1261; taken by the Turks, 1464.
Cairo taken by the English and Turks from the French, June 21, 1801.
Calais taken by the English, Aug. 4, 1347; retaken by the French, Jan. 10, 1558.
Calcutta taken by the Naboh, 1758.
Calvi, in Corsica, surrendered to the British forces, after a siege of 59 days, Aug. 10, 1794; abandoned by the British, 1796.
Cambray, town of, taken by the English under General Sir Charles Colville, June 24, 1815. Citadel of, surrendered the next day, and was occupied by Louis XVIII. and his court, from Ghent.
Cambridge destroyed by the Danes, 1010.
Canada taken by the English, 1628; restored to France, 1631; taken again, Sept. 13, 1759.
Candia seized by the Saracens, 808, who changed its name from Crete; retaken by the Greek empire, 961; taken by the Venetians, 1204; retaken by the Turks, 1669.

Candy, in the island of Ceylon, in an expedition against, a whole British detachment massacred or imprisoned, 1803. War renewed against, Oct. 1814. King of, defeated, and made prisoner, by General Brownrigg, Feb. 18, 1815. Deposed, and the sovereignty vested in Great Britain, March 2, 1815.
Canterbury cathedral burnt by the Danes, 1011.
Canute, first Danish king of England, invaded this country, 1015; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took possession of the crown, 1028.
Cape Breton taken by the English, 1745; again, 1758.
Cape of Good Hope was taken by the English, June, 1795; again, Jan. 8, 1806.
Capua surrendered to the Allies, July 26, 1799.
Caracas, city of, capitulated to the Spanish Royalists, July 28, 1812. Taken again by the Royalists, July 7, 1814.
Caractacus defeated by Ostorius Scapula, in 51.
Caribbees war began, 1772; adjusted, 1773.
Carthage destroyed, 146 before Christ; again by the Saracens, 622, A.D.
Carthagena taken by Sir Francis Drake, 1584; pillaged by the French of 1,300,000*l.* in 1697.
——— bombarded by Admiral Vernon, 1740.
——— evacuated by the insurgent garrison, Dec. 6, 1815.
Carthaginian war ceased 160 before Christ.
Cassel taken by the French, 1760; besieged, without effect, 1761; surrendered, 1762.
——— capitulated to the Russian general Czernicheff, Sept. 30, 1813.
Castine, fort of, in the Penobscot, taken by the British, Sept. 1, 1814.
Castro de Urdiales, a port in Biscay, stormed, and taken by the French, May 11, 1813. Evacuated, and taken possession of by the English, May 25, 1813.
Cayenne colony taken by the British and Portuguese, Jan. 15, 1809.
Celorico evacuated by the French, and entered by the English, March 28, 1811.
Ceuta, in Barbary, seized by Genoa, 1231; by Portugal, 1415; by Spain, 1640.
Ceva and Casale abandoned by the French, June 15, 1799.
Ceylon Isle was taken by the Portuguese, 1505; by the Hollanders, 1603; attempted by Denmark, 1620; by the Portuguese, 1621; by the Dutch, 1658; a great part by the East India Company's troops, 1782; restored to the Dutch, 1783; taken again by the English, Sept. 16, 1793. Ceded to England, 1801. Complete sovereiguty assumed by England, 1815.—See *Candy*.
Chagree fort taken by Admiral Vernon, 1740.
Chalons capitulated to the allied Russians and Prussians, Feb. 6, 1814.
Chalons-sur-Soane taken by an Austrian force under the Prince of Hesse Homburg, Feb. 1814.
Chamblé fort, in Canada, taken by the Provincials, Oct. 20, 1775; retaken by the English troops, Jan. 18, 1776.
Charleroi surrendered to the French, June 26, 1794.
Charles town, South Carolina, surrendered to the British forces, May 4, 1780.
Chatham, the English fleet destroyed there by the Dutch, 1667.
Cherbourg forts destroyed by the English, Aug. 8, 1758.
Chili, inhabitants of, had nearly dispossessed the Spaniards, 1765. Having revolted, returned to its allegiance, April 19, 1814. Restored to freedom by the Buenos Ayres' army under General San Martin, Feb. 1817.
China conquered by the Eastern Tartars, 1635.
Chios, the isle of, conquered from Genoa by the Turks, 1566.
Christopher, St. Isle of, retaken from the French, 1690; taken by the French, 1782; restored to England, 1783.
Cimbri, the war with, 113 before Christ.
Ciudad Real taken by the French, March 27, 1809.
Ciudad Rodrigo surrendered to the French, May 10, 1810; stormed by the English, and taken, Jan. 19, 1812.
Civita Vecchia was taken by the French, Feb. 1799; and evacuated in September following.
Cleves taken, 1760; by the French, 1794.

Coblentz was taken by the French, Oct. 15, 1794.
——— occupied by the allied army under Blucher, Jan. 1, 1814.
Coimbra taken by the English, Oct. 7, 1810.
Colberg besieged in vain, from 1758 to 1761; taken, 1762.
Columbo, in Ceylon, surrendered to the English, June 12, 1796.
Coni was taken by the Austrians, Dec. 8, 1799.
Constance was seized by the French, Aug. 2, 1796; and again, Oct. 1799.
Constantinople taken by the Latins' Croisade, 1204; recovered by the Greeks, 1261; taken by Mahomet II. which put an end to the Eastern empire, that had subsisted 1123 years, 1453.
Copenhagen destroyed by the Lubeckers, 1319; again by the Hanseatic fleet, 1361 and 1369; bombarded by the English, under Lord Nelson, April, 1801; the city, and the Danish fleet, surrendered to Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart, Sept. 7, 1807.
Cordova taken by the French, Nov. 1809.
Corfu was seized by the French, in 1797; but was taken by the Russians, March 3, 1799.
Corsica seized by the Genoese from the Moors, 1115; was offered to the English, 1759; surrendered to the French, in 1766; put under the patronage of the English, June, 1794; quitted, 1796.
Corunna surrendered to the French, Jan. 19, 1809; evacuated by the French, June 22, 1809.
Cracow, in Poland, surrendered to the Prussians, June 15, 1794.
Croisade, or the holy war, began, 1065; again, 1101.
Croix, St. a Swedish island in the West Indies, taken by the English, March 31, 1801.
Crowland burnt by the Danes, 868.
Crownpoint taken by the English, 1759; by the Provincials, May 14, 1775.
Cuba, Isle of, taken by the Spaniards, in 1511; by the English, in 1762.
Cumberland, Earl of, expedition against Spain, 1589.
——— merchant ship, Captain Barrett, with 26 men, defeated four French privateers, taking 170 men, who had boarded the Cumberland, Jan. 13, 1811.
Cumoona, in the East Indies, surrendered to the British forces, Nov. 21, 1807.
Curaçoa seized by Holland, 1634; taken by the English, Sept. 14, 1800; and Jan. 1, 1807.
Cyprus taken from the Venetians by the Turks, 1570.
Cyrus took Babylon after a long siege, 544 before Christ.
Danes, their first descent upon England, at Portland, 787; their second, in Northumberland, 794, when they were repelled, and perished by shipwreck; landed on Sheppey Island, 832; again in Cornwall, and defeated by Egbert, 836; again at Charmouth, and defeated Ethelwolf, 840; landed at the mouth of the Thames, from 350 ships, and took Canterbury and London, 851; subdued by Ethelwolf, at Okely, in Surrey, 853; invaded Northumberland, and seized York, 867; defeated King Ethelred and his brother Alfred, at Basing and Merton, 871; surprised Wareham Castle, and took Exeter, 876; took Chippenham, 877; 1205 of them killed by Odun, earl of Devonshire, 878; Alfred entered into treaty with them, 882; their fleet totally destroyed at Appledore by King Alfred, 894; invaded Anglesea, 900; submitted to Edward the Elder, 921; invaded Dorsetshire, 982; landed again in Essex, 991; and were bribed to depart the kingdom; their fleet defeated, 992; number of them massacred by order of Ethelred II. Nov. 12, 1003; made England tributary to them, 1007; under Canute, conquered England, 1017; continued their ravages, and defeated the English at Ipswich, 1010; took Canterbury, and put nine out of ten of the inhabitants to death, 1011; settled in Scotland, 1020; expelled England, 1041; landed again at Sandwich, 1047, and carried off much plunder to Flanders; joined the Northumbrians, burnt York, and slew 3000 Normans, 1069; invaded England again, but were bribed by William to depart, 1074.
Danes, under Rollo, made their first descent on France, 895; and made a settlement in Neustria, now Normandy, 905.
Dantzic taken by the Russians, 1734; by the Prussians, 1773; evacuated by the French, by capitulation, Jan. 2, 1814.

Danish revolution, Jan. 17, 1772; and May, 1794.
Dartmouth burnt by the French, 1337.
David, king of Scotland, taken prisoner by the English, 1346; ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1357.
Demerara, &c. was surrendered to the English, April 23, 1796; again, Sept. 23, 1803.
Detroit, fort of, capitulated to the British, Aug. 16, 1812.
Dieppe laid in ashes by the English, July 14, 1694.
Dominica taken by the English, 1761; by the French, Sept. 7, 1778; restored to the English, 1783.
Dort taken possession of by the French, Jan. 10, 1795.
Drake, Sir Francis, defeated the Spanish armada, 1758.
Dresden taken by the Prussians, 1758; the Imperialists, 1759; the Prussians again, 1760; the Austrians, 1809.
——— the allied army of Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, in a grand attack on, repulsed, Aug. 27, 1813; surrendered to the allied army, Nov. 12, 1813.
Dublin taken by Raymond le Gras, 1171.
Dunkirk taken by the English, June 24, 1658, from Spain, and delivered to France.
Dunaberg taken by storm, by the French, July 30, 1812.
Dupont, General, surrendered with his army to the Spanish patriots, July 19, 1808.
Dusseldorp surrendered to the French, Sept. 6, 1795.
Edinburgh taken by the English, 1296.
Egypt conquered by the Saracens, 640; usurped by Assaredden, 1160; conquered by the Turks, 1516; invaded by the French, 1798; reconquered from them by the English, 1801.
Ehrenbreitstein surrendered to the French, Jan. 12, 1799.
Elba, Isle of, near Leghorn, taken possession of by the English, July 6, 1796; relinquished, 1797. Conferred on Bonaparte, as his place of retreat on his relinquishing the throne of France, April 5, 1814. After having been quitted by Buonaparte, taken possession of by the Grand Duke of Florence, July 30, 1815.
Elburg taken possession of by the French, April 1812; by the Russians, Jan. 12, 1813.
Elmo, St. surrendered to the royal troops of Naples, July 12, 1799.
Ely monastery burnt by the Danes, 870.
Embden subdued by Hamburg, 1438.
England invaded by Julius Cæsar, 51 before Christ. [He says that the inhabitants on the sea coast, from their correspondence with Gaul, were clothed; those who lived in the inland counties were entirely wild and naked. Though they had horses, and chariots armed with sithes, their towns were only a parcel of huts on an eminence, fortified with trees laid crosswise, like the Indians in America, only that they had plenty of corn and cattle. Their money was iron and brass plates, and rings of determined weight.] Abandoned by the Romans, 430; ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 440; invited over the Saxons to expel the Picts and Scots, 446, who soon began to establish themselves, by taking possession of different parts of the kingdom on the south side of the Severn; invaded by the Scots, who were defeated by Athelstan, 921; invaded by the Welsh, 984; invaded by Sweyn, king of Denmark, 1003; invaded again by Sweyn, 1013, and almost totally subdued by him; invaded by Canute, 1015; invaded by Godwin, earl of Kent, 1052; invaded by the Normans, under William, their duke, who subdued the kingdom, 1066; invaded by the Irish, who were defeated, 1069; the Irish landed again, and were defeated, 1070; invaded by Malcolm of Scotland, who burnt several churches. &c. 1071; again in 1091 and 1093, when Malcolm and his son were killed at Alnwick; invaded by Robert, duke of Normandy, 1101; invaded by David of Scotland, 1136; by the Welsh, the same year, with success; invaded by the French, 1416; invaded by Henry, earl of Richmond, Aug. 7, 1485; by the Spaniards, 1588.
Erie, Fort, taken by the American general Brown, July 3, 1814. Attacked unsuccessfully by the British, with the loss of 962 men, Aug. 15, 1814. Sortie from, repulsed by the British, but with great loss, Sept. 17, 1814. Evacuated by the Americans, Nov. 5, 1814.

Esopus, on North River, in N. America, totally destroyed, with great quantities of stores, Oct. 15, 1777.

Eustatia, island of, taken by the French from Holland, 1689; by the English, 1690 and 1781; retaken by the French the same year; restored to Holland, 1783; again captured by the English in 1801 and 1810.

Exeter taken by Sweyn, king of Denmark, and destroyed, 1003; city rebelled, 1067, and reduced by King William the Conqueror; again by Henry VII.

Expedition, grand secret, Sept. 1757.

Falkland Islands seized by the Spaniards, 1771.

Falmouth, in New England, destroyed by the British forces, Oct. 18, 1775.

Ferrara was taken from the French, 1799.

Feroe and Iceland, islands of, taken under British protection, Feb. 12, 1810.

Ferrol surrendered to the French, Jan. 26, 1809; evacuated by the French, June 21, 1809.

Figueras, fortress of, surprised by the Spaniards, April 10, 1811; retaken by the French, Aug. 19, 1811.

Flanders dismembered from France, 866; overrun by the French, 1792 and 1794, and declared part of that republic; taken from them, and made part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 1814.

Florence was taken possession of by the French in July, 1796, and March 20, 1799, and evacuated in July 19 following; evacuated by the Austrians, and entered by the Neapolitans, April 6, 1815.

Florida taken by the English, 1759; by the Spaniards, 1781.

Flushing surrendered to the English, Aug. 15, 1809.

Fontainebleau reduced by the Austrians and Cossacks, Feb. 16, 1814.

Formosa seized by the Dutch, 1635; the Dutch inhabitants expelled by the Chinese, 1662.

Fort Balaguer taken by the French, Jan. 9, 1811.

Fort George taken by the Americans, May 27, 1813.

Fort St. George, in the East Indies, seized by the French, 1746; restored, 1748.

Fort Michilimachinack taken by the British, Canadians, and savages, July 17, 1812.

Fort William taken by the English, 1757.

France conquered by the English, 1358; recovered by the French, 1447.

France, Isle of. *(See Mauritius.)*

Frankfort was seized by the French, July, 1796.

Frankendal was taken by the French, Oct. 17, 1794; retaken, Nov. 12, 1795.

Fredericksfort, fortress of, capitulated to the allied Russian and Prussian forces, Dec. 19, 1813.

Frederickshall and Frederickstadt, Norwegian fortresses, surrendered to the Swedes, Aug. 3, 1814.

French town taken by the American general Winchester, Jan. 18, 1813; retaken by Colonel Proctor, 22d of the same month.

Gavilgar, in the East Indies, taken by the English, Dec. 15, 1803.

Gaeta surrendered to the French, July, 1806; submitted to the British, Aug. 8, 1815.

Geneva entered by the allied army under General Bubna, by capitulation, which permitted the French Governor to retire with his garrison, Dec. 30, 1813.

Genoa taken by the Austrians, Dec. 8, 1746; seized by the French in 1798, who were repulsed, Aug. 17, 1799; taken by the English and Austrians in May, 1800; surrendered to the French the July following; surrendered to the combined English and Sicilian army, April 18, 1814; transferred to the king of Sardinia, 1816.

Georgia surrendered to the British forces, and relinquished obedience to the Congress of America, Dec. 29, 1778; abandoned by the English forces, 1783.

Gerona capitulated to the French, Dec. 10, 1809; regained by the Spaniards, Feb. 1814.

Gibraltar was taken from the Moors by the Castilians, in 1463; taken by Sir George Rooke, July 23, 1704; besieged by the Spaniards,

Feb. 1727, May 1731, 1780, to Sept. 13, 1782, when their floating batteries were burnt by red-hot balls from the garrison, commanded by General Elliot.

Gluckstadt capitulated to the allied Russians and Prussians, Jan. 6, 1814.

Gorcum capitulated to the allied Russians and Prussians, Feb. 4, 1814.

Goree, Isle of, taken by the English, 1758; again, 1779; restored to the French, 1783; taken by the French, Jan. 18, 1804; retaken by the English 9th March following.

Goths slew 300,000 inhabitants of Milan, 539.

Goza, an island dependent on Malta, surrendered to the English, Oct. 1798.

Granada recovered from the Moors, 1491; surrendered to the French, Jan. 28, 1810.

Grand Cairo taken by the Turks from the Egyptian Sultans, and their empire subdued, 1516; seized by the French in 1799.

Grasshopper sloop driven into the Texel by the dreadful gale of Dec. 26, 1811, and the crew made prisoners.

Greek empire mastered by the Latins, 1204; reconquered, 1261; invaded by the Turks, 1350; its final overthrow, 1453.

Greenland seized by England from the Dutch, 1610.

Grenada Isle taken by the French, July 6, 1779; restored to the English, 1783; insurrection in, 1795.

Grenoble, insurrection in the neighbourhood of, suppressed, May 4, 1816.

Grisons revolt from Germany to the Swiss, 1741.

Gross Gorschen taken by storm by the allied Russians and Prussians, May 2, 1813.

Guadaloupe taken by the English, 1759 and 1779; and again, 1794; surrendered to the British, Feb. 5, 1810.

Gun-boats destroyed before Gibraltar, Sept. 13, 1782.

Hamburgh sacked by the Pagans, 1012, 1066; by the Danes, 1216; by the Norwegians, 1244; entered by the Russian advanced guard under General Tettenborn, March 18, 1813; retaken by the French, May 30, 1813; surrendered by the French, May 16, 1814.

Hanover desolated by the French, 1755; taken by the French, June 14, 1803; the celebrated boring machine in the iron-foundery at, valued at 2,000,000 crowns, carried away by the French, Jan. 1804; entered by the crown prince of Sweden in favour of England, Nov. 6, 1813.

Harfleur taken by the English, Sept. 18, 1415.

Havannah taken, Aug. 13, 1762.

Havre de Grace successfully bombarded, 1759.

Hawkins's, Sir John, expedition against Spanish America, 1595.

Hebe, French ship of war, captured by the British ship Loire, Feb. 10, 1809.

Helder Point in Holland surrendered to the British forces, Aug. 27, 1799; relinquished Oct. 19 following.

Helena, St. the Isle of, taken by the Dutch, 1672; by the English, 1673.

Helvoetsluys deserted by the French, Dec. 5, 1813.

Hermione, Spanish ship, taken March 21, 1762; which sold for 544,648*l.* clear of expences.

Holland taken by the French, Jan. 23, 1795; was invaded by the English, Aug. 27, 1799, and abandoned by a convention, Oct. 19, 1799.

Holstein, possession of, obtained by the allied Russians and Prussians, Dec. 16, 1813.

Hostalrich taken by the French, Jan. 1810.

Hotspur, British ship, attacked a number of French vessels near Cherbourg, sunk one brig, drove two on shore, and battered a small village to the ground, Sept. 8, 1811.

Howard, Sir Edward, attacked Prejeant, a French admiral, off Brest, and was defeated, April 15, 1513.

Howe, Lord Viscount, slain in battle, 1758.

Hudson Bay forts destroyed by the French, 1686 and 1782.

Hungary conquered by Charlemagne, 791.

Huningen, French fortress of, surrendered to the Austrians, and its works destroyed, June 28, 1815.

Hurriapore, fortress of, evacuated by the Nepaulese, after a desperate sally, March 3, 1816.
Jago, St., Spanish register ship, taken May 1793, valued at 1,500,000*l.*
Jamaica plundered, 1595; pillaged by the English, 1635; taken by the English, May 7, 1655.
Java, British frigate, captured by the American ship Constitution, Dec. 29, 1812, and afterwards burnt.
Java, island of, capitulated to the British, Sept. 18, 1811. Sultan of Djojocarta, in the island of Java, dethroned by the British, and the hereditary prince raised to the throne in his stead, June 22, 1812.
Jerusalem taken by David from the Jebusites, 1048; by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 18 months, June 9, 587 before Christ; destroyed by Titus, Aug. 31, A. D. 70; taken by Robert, duke of Normandy, 1100.
Jersey attempted by the French, May 1, 1779: and their shipping destroyed in Cancale Bay.
Igualada taken by General Lacey, Oct. 4, 1811.
Joppa was retaken from Buonaparte by the Allies under Sir Sidney Smith, June 22, 1799.
Invasions of England and Great Britain.—By the Romans under Julius Cæsar, 55 B. C.; again, under Plautius, A. D. 43; by the Saxons, 447: by the Danes, in 787, 832, 851, 866, 979, and 1012.
From the death of Edward the Confessor there have been the following invasions:
1066, Sept. 29, successful, William of Normandy.
1069, unsuccessful, by the Irish.
1071, unsuccessful, by the Scots.
1093, unsuccessful, by the Scots, when their king, Malcolm, was killed.
1101, unsuccessful, Robert of Normandy.
1136, unsuccessful, by the Scots.
1139, unsuccessful, Maud.
1326, Sept. 23, successful, Isabel, queen of Edward II.
1399, July, successful, duke of Lancaster.
1416, unsuccessful, by the French.
1462, unsuccessful, queen of Henry VI.
1470, successful, earl of Warwick.
1471, successful, Edward IV.
1471, unsuccessful, queen of Henry VI.
1484, unsuccessful, earl of Richmond.
1485, Aug. 6, successful, earl of Richmond.
1487, unsuccessful, Lambert Simnel.
1495, unsuccessful, Perkin Warbeck.
1497, unsuccessful, Perkin Warbeck.
1588, unsuccessful, Philip of Spain.
1650, unsuccessful, Charles II.
1685, May 25, unsuccessful, duke of Monmouth.
1688, Oct. 19, successful, prince of Orange.
1689, March 22, unsuccessful, James II.
1708, March 17, unsuccessful, the Pretender.
1715, unsuccessful, the Pretender.
1745, July 14, unsuccessful, the Pretender.
1797, Feb. 22, unsuccessful, by the French, in Wales.
Iphigenia, British frigate, taken by the French in the Isle of Passe, at the Mauritius, 1810; retaken Dec. 1810.
Ireland subdued by King Edgar, 962; invaded by Fitz-Stephen, near Wexford, May 1170, who settled there the first colony of British inhabitants; surrendered to Henry II. 1172; totally subdued, 1210; invaded by the Spaniards, 1601; attempted to be invaded by the French, in 1760, by Thurot; and in Jan. 1796, at Bantry Bay, by the French, where their forces were dispersed by a storm: put under martial law, May 19, 1797; the French landed, at Killala Bay, 1500 men, on Aug. 22, 1798, and surrendered prisoners, Sept. 7, following.
Ischia surrendered to the British, June 30, 1809.
Italy was ravaged by the French, 1796 and 1797.
Jugurtha, war with, 111 before Christ.
Julius Agricola totally subdued the Britons, 78.
Junon, le, French frigate taken by a British ship, Feb. 19, 1809.

Kalunga fort, East Indies, attacked unsuccessfully by the Company's forces, and General Gillespie killed, Oct. 31, 1814. Attacked again unsuccessfully, Nov. 25. Evacuated by the Nepaulese garrison, Nov. 30.
Kehl surrendered to the Austrians, after 49 days siege, Jan. 1797.
Koningsberg taken possession of by the French, April 1812.
Kowno taken by the Russians, Dec. 14, 1812.
Kragaró taken from the Norwegians by the Swedes, July 23, 1814.
Landrecy surrendered to the French, July 15, 1794.
Landshut taken by the French, April 21, 1809.
Langres taken by the allied Russian and Prussian army under General Giullay, Jan. 17, 1814.
Las Medas island taken by the Spaniards, Sept. 12, 1811.
Lefevre, General, defeated by the Arragonese, Aug. 1808.
Leghorn was taken possession of, July 29, 1796; by the French under Buonaparte, April 15, 1799; abandoned by them, July 19.
——— attacked by the British and Italian forces without success, Dec. 14, 1814.
Leipsic seized by the Prussians, Sept. 1, 1756; by the Austrians, 1809; taken from the French by the allied Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, Oct. 19, 1813.
Leon French ship of 74 guns chased on shore by the English, off Frontagnan, and burnt, Oct. 24, 1810.
Lerida, fortress of, taken by the French, May 14, 1810. Capitulated to the Spaniards, Feb. 18, 1814.
Liege, the city of, taken by the English, 1702; by the French, in 1792; by the French, in 1795; by the Austrians, in 1798.
Lima, royal army of, defeated by the insurgent army, June 1815.
Little Belt sloop and American frigate the President, rencontre between, Dec. 14, 1813.
Llewellin, the last prince of the Welsh, defeated, and his head put on the Tower of London, 1286.
Loire, the army of, under Generals Suchet and Davoust, submitted to the government of Louis XVIII., July 16, 1815.
Lombardy conquered by Charlemagne, 770
Londonderry besieged, April 20, 1689.
Loretto pillaged by the French army, and the Madona sent to Paris, Feb. 6, 1797.
Louisbourg taken by the English, June 17, 1745; given up to the French, 1749; retaken, July 22, 1758.
Lubec entered by the Prussians, March, 1801; taken by the French, June, 1803; taken by storm by the French, Nov. 6, 1806; capitulated to the allied Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, Dec 5, 1813.
Lucia, St. taken by the English, Jan. 17, 1779, and 1794; again, May 31, 1796; again, June 22, 1803.
Luxembourg was taken and pillaged by the French in 1543; was retaken by the Spaniards, 1544; was taken by the French, June 4, 1684, but was restored to Spain, 1697; again taken by the French, 1701; belonged to the emperor, 1715; and was surrendered to the French, after a severe siege, June 7, 1795.
Lyons capitulated to the Austrians, March 23, 1814, and July 12, 1815. Revolutionary movements at, against the Bourbons, suppressed Jan. 1816.
Macedonian war commenced 200 before Christ.
Madeira, Island of, taken by the English, July 25, 1801; again, Dec. 24, 1807.
Madrid, King Joseph Buonaparte made his public entry into, July 20, 1808; evacuated by the French, July 27, 1808; retaken by them, Dec. 7; entered by the allied army under Lord Wellington, Aug. 12, 1812; reoccupied by the French, Nov. 1, 1812.
Maestricht was taken from the Spaniards by the Dutch, 1632; from the Dutch by France, 1673; restored to them in 1679; was taken again by the French, Nov. 4, 1794.
Magicienne, British frigate, ran aground at the Mauritius, and was burnt by the crew, Aug. 23, 1810.
Malacca seized by the Dutch, 1640; surrendered to the English, Aug. 17, 1795.
Malaga taken by the French, Feb. 5, 1810; evacuated by them, March 17, 1810.

Malo's, St. reduced to ashes by the English, 1695.
Malta was taken by the French, June 11, 1798; by the English in 1800.
Manheim was taken by the French in 1793, and retaken by the Austrians, Nov. 22, 1795, with 10,338 prisoners, 4 generals, and 400 guns, besides stores.
——— was taken by the French, 1796, but retaken by the Austrians, Sept. 18, 1799.
Manilla taken, July 27, 1762.
Mantua surrendered to the French, Feb. 1, 1797, and was retaken July 28, 1799, by the Russians and Austrians, after a short siege.
Marc, St., West Indies, taken by the English, Oct. 31, 1803.
Marcou, St., Isles, on the coast of France, taken by Sir Sidney Smith, in July 1795, and ably defended by Lieutenant Price against the French troops, May 7, 1798.
Margaret, queen to Henry VI. with her son, taken prisoners at the battle of Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471.
Martinico taken from the French, Feb. 1762; again, March 23, 1794; and Feb. 24, 1809.
——— revolutionary movements at, in favour of Buonaparte, suppressed by aid of British troops from St. Lucie, June 1815.
Martins, St., a Danish island in the West Indies, taken by the English, March 24, 1801.
Messenian war, first 743; second 685 before Christ.
Matthews and Lestock, Admirals, suffered the French and Spanish squadron to escape, Feb. 1746.
Mauritius surrendered to the British, Dec. 3, 1810.
Medina taken by the French, March 28, 1809.
Memel, taken by the Russians, Dec. 27, 1812.
Mequinenza, fortress of, taken by the French, June 8, 1810; capitulated to the Spaniards, Feb. 18, 1814.
Merida taken by the French, June 8, 1810.
Mexico seized by the Spaniards, 1521.
———, army of the insurgents of, defeated near Acalco, Nov. 7, 1810; defeated again after a severe conflict, at the bridge of Aldaron, near Zapotelnejo, Jan. 17, 1811.
Milan was seized by the French, May 18, 1796; the Castle, on June 29; and was taken from them by the Russians and Austrians, April 28, 1799.
Minorca conquered by General Stanhope, Aug. 1708; surrendered to the French, June 1756; restored to the English, 1763; was besieged by the Spaniards, and taken, Feb. 5, 1782; surrendered to the English, Nov. 14, 1796.
Monzon recovered by the Spaniards, Feb. 18, 1814.
Mobile, West Florida, taken by the Americans, April 12, 1813; surrendered by capitulation to the British, Jan. 11, 1815.
Modena surrendered to the Austrians, May 1799, and was retaken by the French, July 3, following.
Moldavia and Wallachia invaded by the Russians, Nov. 23, 1806.
Moncey, General, defeated by the Patriots of Valencia, July 1, 1808.
Monmouth, Duke of, invaded England, June 11, 1685; proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20 following; defeated near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, aged 35.
Monte Video taken by storm by the British, Feb. 3, 1807; capitulated to Buenos Ayres, June 20, 1814.
Montserrat, Isle of, taken by the French, Feb. 18, 1782; restored to England, 1783.
Montreal taken by the English, 1760; by the Provincials, Nov. 12, 1775; and retaken by the English, June 15, 1776.
Moose-island, in Passamaquoddy-bay, surrendered to the British, July 11, 1814.
Moro-castle, at the Havannah, taken by the English, 1762.
Morocco conquered by the King of Fez, 1611.
Moscow entered by the French, Sept. 14, 1812; set on fire in 500 places at once by order of the Russian governor, and three-fourths of the city destroyed two days after; evacuated by the French, and re-entered by the Russians, Oct. 22, 1812.
Moskwa, Russians driven from it by the French, Sept. 5, 1812.
Munich was taken by the French, Aug. 25, 1796; again, June 28, 1800.

Murcia entered by the French, April 23, 1810.
Murviedro capitulated to the French, Oct. 26, 1811.
Namur was taken by the French, July 18, 1794.
Naples was taken possession of by the French, June 21, 1799, and retaken by Cardinal Ruffo, July 10 following; again entered by the French, April 8, 1801; and February 15, 1806.
———, ships of war in the Bay of, surrendered to the British, May 1815; city of quitted by Murat, and entered by the Austrian troops, April 23, 1815; public entrance of King Ferdinand into the city after an absence of nine years, June 17, 1815.
Naiad frigate attacked off Boulogne by seven French praams by order of Buonaparte, which were repulsed and driven under their batteries, Sept. 21, 1811.
Nepaul, East India Company's war with the state of, terminated, April 27, 1815; treaty of peace signed between the parties, Dec. 2, 1815; war renewed by an infraction of the treaty by the Nepaulese, Jan. 1816; after several contests unfavourable to the Nepaulese, the former treaty ratified, March 15, 1816.
Nereide, British frigate, stranded and fell into the hands of the French at the Mauritius, Aug. 23, 1810.
Nevis Isle taken by the French, Feb. 14, 1782; restored to the English, 1783.
New Valentia reduced by General Miranda, Aug. 12, 1811.
New York surrendered to the British troops, Sept. 15, 1776.
Niagara taken by the English, 1759.
———, fort, taken by the British, Dec. 19, 1813.
Niemen, French frigate, taken by the Amethyst, April 6, 1809.
Nineveh destroyed by the Medes, 612 before Christ.
Nismes, several houses burnt, and massacres perpetrated by the Catholics at, July 1815; farther violences committed at, and the place quitted by Protestants of distinction and property, May 4, 1816.
Norfolk, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, Jan. 1, 1776.
Normandy conquered from the crown of France, 876; invaded on all hands, 1117.
Normans, their invasions commenced in 800; settled in France in 1002; in Friesland, 1011; reduced England, 1066; driven out of Naples in 1194.
Norwich destroyed by Sweyn of Denmark, 1004.
Nova Scotia taken by the English from the French, 1681; restored, 1731; taken again, 1745 and 1758, and confirmed to England, 1760; divided into two provinces, 1784; had a bishop appointed by the King of England, Aug. 11, 1787.
Numantine war commenced, 141 before Christ.
Nuremberg was seized by the French, July 9, 1796; and by the Austrians in August following.
Ocracoke, North Carolina, taken by the British, July 1813.
Ogdenburgh, river St. Lawrence, taken by the British, Feb. 21, 1813.
Olivenza surrendered to the French, June 22, 1810; to the allied army under Lord Wellington, April 15, 1811.
Oliva, fort, taken by stratagem by the French, with 900 Spanish prisoners, June 29, 1811.
Omoa, in the Bay of Honduras, taken by the British forces, Oct. 20, 1779; but soon after retaken by the Spaniards.
Oporto taken by the French, March 29, 1809; evacuated by them, May 12 following.
Oran, in Barbary, taken by the Spaniards from the Moors, 1507, ceded to the Algerines in 1791.
Orleans, the siege of, May 4, 1428; again, 1563.
——— New, British unsuccessful attack upon, lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 2000 men; Generals Pakenham and Gibbs were also killed, and General Keane wounded, Jan. 8, 1815.
Ormus taken from Portugal by the assistance of the East India Company, 1622.
Osnaburg taken and pillaged by the French, 1761.
Ostend had its works and floodgates of its canal destroyed by the English, May 19, 1798.
Oswego taken by the English, 1756; again, May 5, 1814.
Padua taken by the Archduke John, and retaken by the French, 1809.

Palamos, in Spain, taken by the French, 1694.
Pamplona capitulated to the Spanish Marshal Espana, Oct. 31, 1813.
Paris entered by the allied Austrian, Russian, and Prussian army, March 31, 1814.
Parma and Placenza seized by the French, July 3, 1799.
Passages, French garrison of, surrendered to the Spanish troops, June 30, 1813; and July 6, 1815.
Passe, isle of, Mauritius: British frigates taken at by the French, 1810.
Peloponnesian war, which continued 27 years, began 431 before Christ.
Pernambuco, revolutionary insurrection in the province of, in March 1817.
Persan attacked unsuccessfully by the British and Sepoys, Jan. 1, 1815.
Persian empire conquered by Alexander, 331 before Christ.
Peschiera in Italy taken from the French, with 90 pieces of cannon, &c. May 6, 1799.
Peterborough city nearly destroyed by the Danes, 867.
Petion defeated with great slaughter, and his flotilla destroyed by Christophe, chief of Hayti, Feb. 1808.
Philipsburgh taken by the French, 1734.
Phocæan, or sacred war, 357 before Christ.
Piedmont surrendered to the French, Dec. 6, 1798; recovered in 1799.
Pillau surrendered to the Russians, Feb. 8, 1813.
Plantagenet, Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou, invaded Normandy, 1137.
Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, expedition against by Sir George Prevost, abandoned after a naval defeat, Sept. 11, 1814.
Plymouth burnt by the French, 1377.
Poleroon Isle, in the East Indies, seized by the Dutch, 1664.
Pomerania, Swedish, entered by the French, Jan. 1812.
Pondicherry taken by the Dutch from France, 1694; by the English, 1761, Oct. 1778, and Aug. 3, 1793.
Ponza, island of, taken by a British detachment from Palermo, Feb. 29, 1813.
Portobello taken by Admiral Vernon, Nov. 22, 1739.
Porto Cavello taken by surprise by the Spanish royalists, July 6, 1812.
Portsmouth, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, Jan. 1, 1776.
———— Island, North Carolina, taken by the British, July 1813.
Potosi evacuated by the royalists, and entered by the Buenos Ayres' army, under General Rondeau, April 5, 1815.
Punic war, the first commenced, 263; the second, 218; the third, 149, before Christ.
Pyrrhus wounded in a battle with the Romans, in which he lost 20,000 men, they 5,000.
Quebec besieged in vain by the English, 1711.
———— taken from the French, Sept. 13, 1759.
———— besieged in vain by the Provincials, Dec. 6, 1775.
Queen's Town, Canada, taken by the troops of the United States, Oct. 13, 1812; retaken by the British the same day.
Quesnoy surrendered to Prince Frederic of the Netherlands, June 29, 1815.
Raab capitulated to the French, June 24, 1809.
Ragosinza, eighteen vessels brought out of the creek of, and ten destroyed, by the British, July 27, 1811.
Ragusa besieged by the Russians and Montenegrins, July 1806.
Ratisbon taken by the French, April 23, 1809.
Rebellions remarkable in British history—Against William I. in favour of Edgar Atheling, by the Scots and Danes, A. D. 1069—Against William II. in favour of his brother Robert, 1088; extinguished, 1090—Of the Welsh, who defeated the Normans and English, 1095—In England, in favour of the Empress Maude, 1139; ended 1153—Prince Richard against his father Henry II. 1189—Of the Barons, April 1215; compromised by the grant of Magna Charta, June 15 following—Of ditto, 1263; ended 1267—Of the lords spiritual and temporal against Edward II. on account of his favourites the Gavestons, 1312; and again on account of the Spensers, 1321—Of Walter, the tiler, of Deptford, vulgarly called Wat Tiler, occasioned by the brutal rudeness of a tax-gatherer to his daughter; having killed the collector in his rage, he raised a party to oppose the tax itself, which was a grievous poll-tax, 1381—Of the Duke of Gloucester

and other lords, 1358—Of Henry Duke of Lancaster, who caused Richard II. to be deposed, 1399—In Ireland, when Roger earl of March, the viceroy and presumptive heir to the crown, was slain, 1399. See Richard II.—Of the English and Welsh, 1400—Against Henry IV. by confederated lords, 1403—Under the earl of Northumberland, who was defeated at Bramham Moor, and slain, 1458—Of Jack Cade, in favour of the Duke of York, 1450—In favour of the house of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI. and seating Edward IV. of York on the throne, 1466—Of the English in Yorkshire, owing to some encroachment, respecting St. Leonard's hospital in York, 1469—Under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year—Under Edward IV. 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI.—Of the earl of Richmond, against Richard III. 1485, which ended with the death of Richard—Under Lambert Simnel, who pretended to be Richard IIId.'s nephew, 1486, which ended the same year, in discovering that Simnel was a baker's son: he was pardoned—Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, which ended in the execution of Warbeck, 1499—Under Flammoc, 1497, owing to taxes, which ended with the battle of Blackheath—Of the English, on account of destroying the monasteries, 1536; ended the same year—Of ditto, in the West, owing to enclosures and oppressions of the gentry, June 1549; suppressed the same year—Of ditto in Norfolk, headed by Ket the tanner, but soon suppressed, Aug. 1549—In favour of Lady Jane Grey, against Queen Mary, 1553, which ended in the death of Lady Jane—Of Sir Thomas Wyatt, against the queen's marriage with Philip of Spain, &c. 1554—Of the Roman Catholics against Queen Elizabeth, 1559; suppressed the same year—In the North of England, 1569—Of the Irish, under the Earl of Tyrone, 1599; suppressed, 1601—Under the Earl of Essex, against Elizabeth, 1600, which ended in his death, 1601—Against Charles I. 1639, which ended with his death, 1649—Of the Irish, under Roger More, Sir Phelim O'Neile, &c. against the English in Ireland, 1641; ended, 1651—Of the Scotch, 1666—Under the Duke of Monmouth, 1685, which ended in his death—Of the Scotch, under the old Pretender, 1715; quelled, 1716—Of the Scotch, under the young Pretender, 1745; quelled, 1746—Of the Americans, on account of taxes, 1774—In Ireland, when they took up arms, May 24, 1798.

Rhodes taken by the Saracens, and the colossus, which had been thrown down by an earthquake, which weighed 720,000lb. sold to a Jew in 652; taken by the Turks, 1521, when the knights quitted it, and settled at Malta.

Rhode island was taken from the Americans by the British forces, Dec. 6, 1776.

Richard I. king of England, taken prisoner in Germany, and ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1193.

Rome sacked by Brennus, 390 before Christ; seized by the French, Feb. 2, 1799; and surrendered to the Neapolitans, July 18, 1799; and the Austrians and Russians entered and repulsed the French from the castle of St. Angelo, on Sept. 30, 1799.

Rosas, town, capitulated to the French, Dec. 5, 1808.

Rye burnt by the French, 1377.

Sabine virgins, rape of, by the Romans, 750 before Christ.

Saint Domingo, French part, put itself under the English protection, Aug. 18, 1793; declared itself independent, Jan. 1797.

Saint Jago di Compostella taken by the French, May 23, 1809.

Saint Maura, island, taken by the British, July 23, 1810.

Saint Philippe, on the Catalonian coast, surrendered to the British, July 6, 1813.

Saint Sebastian taken by storm by General Graham, July 31, 1813.

Salamanca entered by Lord Wellington, June 16, 1812.

Samnite war ended 272 before Christ, having continued 71 years.

Sandwich burnt by the Danes, 957.

———, the earl of, admiral, blown up in an engagement with the French, May 21, 1672.

Santa Cruz surrendered to the English, Dec. 23, 1807.

Saragossa taken by the French, Feb. 21, 1809.
Sardinia, isle of, taken by the English, 1708.
——— taken by the Genoese from the Moors, 1115.
Sardis taken by the Athenians, 504 before Christ.
Saxony conquered by Charlemagne, 774.
Schomberg, duke of, landed in Ireland, near Carrickfergus, with an army, Aug. 13, 1689; killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.
Schweidnitz taken by the Austrians, 1758, and retaken by the Prussians. Taken again, 1761, and again retaken, 1762.
Scipio, Cn. took the two camps of Asdrubal and Syphax, killed 40,000 of their men, and took 6000 prisoners, 214 before Christ.
Scotch regalia and crown jewels taken and brought to England, with their coronation chair, now in Westminster Abbey, 1296.

SEA-FIGHTS.

With the Danes, when Alfred defeated 120 ships off Dorsetshire, in 898.
Between the French and English, 1217.
Between the English and Flemings, 1371.
With the French, near Sluys, and 400 sail taken, with 30,000 men, 1340.
Eighty French ships taken by the English, 1389.
Off Barfleur, where the duke of Bedford took 500 French and 3 Genoese vessels, 1416.
Near Milford Haven, when 31 French ships were taken or destroyed, 1405.
Off Sandwich, when the French fleet was taken by the earl of Warwick, Nov. 1449.
Between the English and French, when the latter were defeated, 1545.
Again 1549, when 1000 French were killed.
Near the Gulf of Lepanto between the Christian powers and the Turks, which last lost 25,000 men killed, and 4000 taken prisoners; and out of 260 vessels, saved only 25, Oct. 7, 1571.
Between the English fleet and the Spanish Armada, 1588.
Between the Spaniards and Dutch, 1639.
In the Downs with the Dutch, June 19, 1652.
Again, Sept. 28, Oct. 28, Nov. 29, 1652.
Near Portland, with the Dutch, who were beaten, Feb. 18, 1652-3.
Off Portsmouth, when Admiral Blake took 11 Dutch men of war and 30 merchant ships, Feb. 10, 1652.
Off the North Foreland, when the Dutch lost 20 men of war, June 2, 1653.
On the coast of Holland, when they lost 30 men of war, and Admiral Tromp was killed, July 29, 1653.
At Cadiz, when the galleons were destroyed by the English, Sept. 1656.
At the Canaries, when Blake destroyed the galleons, April 1657.
One hundred and thirty of the Bordeaux fleet destroyed by the duke of York, Dec. 4, 1664.
Off Harwich, when 18 capital Dutch ships were taken, and 14 destroyed, June 3, 1665.
The earl of Sandwich took 19 men of war and two East India ships, Sept. 4, 1665.
Again, when the English lost nine and the Dutch 15 ships, June 4, 1666.
The Dutch totally defeated, with the loss of 24 men of war, four admirals, and 4000 officers and seamen, July 25, 26, 1666.
Five of the Dutch Smyrna fleet and four East India ships taken by the English, March 14, 1671-2.
At Southwold-bay, when the earl of Sandwich was blown up, and the Dutch defeated by the duke of York, May 28, 1672.
Again, by Prince Rupert, May 28, June 4, and August 11, when the Dutch were defeated, 1673.
In the Bay of Tripoli, when the English burnt four men of war of the state, March 4, 1674-5.
Off Beachy-head, when the English and Dutch were defeated by the French, June 30, 1690.
Off La Hogue, when the French fleet was entirely defeated, and 21 large men of war destroyed, May 19, 1692.

SEA-FIGHTS.

Off St. Vincent, when the English and Dutch were defeated by the French, June 16, 1693.
The Vigo fleet taken by the English and Dutch, Oct. 12, 1702.
Between the French and English, when the former entirely relinquished the dominion of the sea to the latter, Aug. 24, 1704.
At Gibraltar, when the French lost five men of war, Nov. 5, 1704.
Off the Lizard, when the English were defeated, Oct. 9, 1707.
Admiral Leake took 60 French vessels laden with provisions, May 22, 1708.
Near Carthagena, when Admiral Wager destroyed a fleet, May 28, 1708.
Spanish fleet destroyed by Sir George Byng, July 31, 1718.
Off Toulon, Feb. 9, 1744.
In the East Indies, when the French retired to Pondicherry, 1747.
Off Cape Finisterre, when the French fleet was taken by Admiral Anson, May 3, 1747.
Off Newfoundland, when Boscawen took two men of war, June 10, 1755.
Off Ushant, when Admiral Hawke took six men of war of the French, Oct. 14, 1747.
Off Belleisle, when he took 14 sail of victuallers, July 14, 1756.
Off Cape François, when seven ships were defeated by three English, Oct. 21, 1757.
French beaten off Cape Lagos, by Admiral Boscawen, Aug. 18, 1759.
Off Quiberon Bay, when Hawke defeated the French, Nov. 20, 1759.
Keppel took three French frigates, and a fleet of merchant ships, Oct. 9, 1762.
On Lake Champlain, where the Provincials were totally destroyed by the British forces, Oct. 11, 1776.
Off Ushant, a drawn battle, between Keppel and Dorvilliers, July 17, 1778.
Off Penobscot, in New England, when the American fleet was totally destroyed, July 30, 1779.
Near Cape St. Vincent, between Admiral Rodney and Admiral Don Langara, when the latter was defeated and taken prisoner, Jan. 8, 1780.
Near Cadiz, when Admiral Rodney defeated the Spaniards, Jan. 16, 1780.
Dogger-bank, between Admiral Parker and the Dutch, Aug. 5, 1781.
Off the Cape of Virginia, between Admiral Arbuthnot and the French, 1781
Between Martinique and Guadaloupe, when Admiral Rodney defeated the French going to attack Jamaica, and took five ships of the line and Admiral Count de Grasse, April 12, 1782.
The same day Admiral Hughes defeated the fleet of France under Admiral Suffrein in the East Indies.
Lord Howe totally defeated the French fleet, took six ships of war, and sunk several, June 1, 1794.
Sir Edward Pellew took 15 sail, and burnt seven, out of a fleet of 35 sail of transports, March 8, 1795.
The French fleet defeated, and two ships of war taken, by Admiral Hotham, March 14, 1795.
Admiral Cornwallis took eight transports, under convoy of three French men of war, June 7, 1795.
Eleven Dutch East Indiamen were taken by the Sceptre man of war and some armed Indiamen, June 19, 1795.
The French fleet defeated by Lord Bridport, June 25, 1795, and three ships of war taken near L'Orient.
The Dutch fleet under Admiral Lucas, in Saldanha Bay, Africa, consisting of five men of war and several frigates, surrendered to Sir George Keith Elphinstone, on Aug. 19, 1796.
The Spanish fleet defeated by Sir J. Jarvis, and four line of battle ships taken, Feb. 14, 1797.
The Dutch fleet was defeated by Admiral Duncan on the coast of Holland, where their two admirals and 12 ships of war were taken or destroyed, Oct. 11, 1797.
The French fleet, of 17 ships of war, totally defeated, and nine of them taken, by Sir Horatio Nelson, Aug. 1, 1798, near the Nile, in Egypt.

SEA-FIGHTS.

The French off the coast of Ireland, consisting of nine ships, by Sir J. B. Warren, Oct. 12, 1798, when he took five of them.

The Dutch fleet in the Texel surrendered to Admiral Mitchell, on his taking the Helder, Aug. 29, 1799.

Sound, between Denmark and Sweden, passed by the English fleet, when Copenhagen was bombarded, April 2, 1801.

The Danish fleet, of 28 sail, taken or destroyed by Lord Nelson off Copenhagen, April 2, 1801.

Between the French and English in the Bay of Gibraltar; Hannibal of 74 guns lost, July 5, 1801.

French fleet defeated near Cadiz, July 16, 1801; two French 74 burnt, one taken.

French and Spanish fleets totally defeated off Cape Trafalgar, Lord Nelson killed in the action, Oct. 21, 1805.

French fleet taken by Sir R. Strachan, Nov. 4, 1805.

French fleet defeated in the West Indies by Sir T. Duckworth, Feb. 6, 1806.

French squadron taken by Sir J. B. Warren, March 13, 1806.

French squadron, in the harbour of Cadiz, surrendered to the Spanish patriots, June 14, 1808.

Russian fleet in the Tagus surrendered to the English, Sept. 3, 1808.

French shipping and batteries destroyed in Basque Roads by Lord Gambier, April 1809.

Russian flotilla, eastward of Nargen Island, and another under Percola Point, taken or destroyed by Sir James Saumarez, July 1809.

Three French ships, Robust of 84 guns, Leon of 74, and Boree of 74, driven on shore by a British squadron under Lord Collingwood, Oct. 25, 1809, and the first two burnt by the French the next day.

Eleven ships and vessels destroyed or taken in the Bay of Rosas, by the boats of a British squadron under Captain Hallowell, Nov. 1, 1809.

French frigates, La Loire and La Seine, destroyed by the ships under Sir A. Cochrane, off Basseterre, Guadaloupe, Dec. 18, 1809.

Gallant action of the British frigate Spartan with a French force in the Bay of Naples, May 3, 1810.

Severe action between the British ship Tribune, Captain Reynolds, and four Danish brigs, which escaped, from the Tribune being damaged in her sails, May 12, 1810.

Seventeen vessels captured or destroyed under the batteries of the Isle of Rhé, by the boats of the Armide and Cadmus, under Lieut. Roberts, May 1810.

Four French vessels captured off Pertichi, by the boats of the Cerberus and Active, Feb. 4, 1811.

Twenty-two vessels from Otranto taken by the Cerberus and Active, Feb. 22, 1811.

Amazon French frigate destroyed off Cape Barfleur, by part of the Cherbourg squadron, March 25, 1811.

Number of French ships with stores to Corfu captured by the cruizers under Captain Otway, April 27, 1811.

Three French frigates burnt in Lazone bay, by three British ships under Captain Barrie, May 1, 1811.

Rencontre between the British frigate Little Belt and the American frigate President, May 16, 1811.

Off Madagascar, between three British frigates and a sloop, and three large French frigates with troops, when two of the French frigates surrendered, as did the settlement of Tamatave, to Captain Schomberg, May 21, 1811.

Six French privateers captured off Sibiona, by the boats of the Sabine sloop, May 26, 1811.

Twenty-six sail of French ships taken off Palinurus by the British ships Thames and Cephalus, July 20, 1811, and afterwards 10 other Neapolitan vessels by the Thames.

Eighteen vessels brought out and 10 destroyed, in a creek of Ragosiuza, without the loss of a British man, July 27, 1811.

Four Danish gun-boats taken by the British near Heligoland, Aug. 6, 1811.

and other lords, 1388—Of Henry Duke of Lancaster, who caused Richard II. to be deposed, 1399—In Ireland, when Roger earl of March, the viceroy and presumptive heir to the crown, was slain, 1399. See Richard II.—Of the English and Welsh, 1400—Against Henry IV. by confederated lords, 1403—Under the earl of Northumberland, who was defeated at Bramham Moor, and slain, 1408—Of Jack Cade, in favour of the Duke of York, 1450—In favour of the house of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI. and seating Edward IV. of York on the throne, 1460—Of the English in Yorkshire, owing to some encroachment, respecting St. Leonard's hospital in York, 1469—Under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year—Under Edward IV. 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI.—Of the earl of Richmond, against Richard III. 1485, which ended with the death of Richard—Under Lambert Simnel, who pretended to be Richard IIId.'s nephew, 1486, which ended the same year, in discovering that Simnel was a baker's son: he was pardoned—Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, which ended in the execution of Warbeck, 1499—Under Flammoc, 1497, owing to taxes, which ended with the battle of Blackheath—Of the English, on account of destroying the monasteries, 1536; ended the same year—Of ditto, in the West, owing to enclosures and oppressions of the gentry, June 1549; suppressed the same year—Of ditto in Norfolk, headed by Ket the tanner, but soon suppressed, Aug. 1549—In favour of Lady Jane Grey, against Queen Mary, 1553, which ended in the death of Lady Jane—Of Sir Thomas Wyatt, against the queen's marriage with Philip of Spain, &c. 1554—Of the Roman Catholics against Queen Elizabeth, 1559; suppressed the same year—In the North of England, 1569—Of the Irish, under the Earl of Tyrone, 1599; suppressed, 1601—Under the Earl of Essex, against Elizabeth, 1600, which ended in his death, 1601—Against Charles I. 1639, which ended with his death, 1649—Of the Irish, under Roger More, Sir Phelim O'Neile, &c. against the English in Ireland, 1641; ended, 1651—Of the Scotch, 1666—Under the Duke of Monmouth, 1685, which ended in his death—Of the Scotch, under the old Pretender, 1715; quelled, 1716—Of the Scotch, under the young Pretender, 1745; quelled, 1746—Of the Americans, on account of taxes, 1774—In Ireland, when they took up arms, May 24, 1798.

Rhodes taken by the Saracens, and the colossus, which had been thrown down by an earthquake, which weighed 720,000lb. sold to a Jew in 656; taken by the Turks, 1521, when the knights quitted it, and settled at Malta.

Rhode Island was taken from the Americans by the British forces, Dec. 6, 1776.

Richard I. king of England, taken prisoner in Germany, and ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1193.

Rome sacked by Brennus, 390 before Christ; seized by the French, Feb. 9, 1799; and surrendered to the Neapolitans, July 18, 1799; and the Austrians and Russians entered and repulsed the French from the castle of St. Angelo, on Sept. 30, 1799.

Rosas, town, capitulated to the French, Dec. 5, 1808.

Rye burnt by the French, 1377.

Sabine virgins, rape of, by the Romans, 750 before Christ.

Saint Domingo, French part, put itself under the English protection, Aug. 18, 1793; declared itself independent, Jan. 1797.

Saint Jago di Compostella taken by the French, May 23, 1809.

Saint Maura, island, taken by the British, July 23, 1810.

Saint Philippe, on the Catalonian coast, surrendered to the British, July 6, 1813.

Saint Sebastian taken by storm by General Graham, July 31, 1813.

Salamanca entered by Lord Wellington, June 16, 1812.

Samnite war ended 272 before Christ, having continued 71 years.

Sandwich burnt by the Danes, 957.

——————, the earl of, admiral, blown up in an engagement with the French, May 21, 1672.

Santa Cruz surrendered to the English, Dec. 23, 1807.

Seringapatam, capital of the Mysore, taken by the English under General Harris, May 6, 1799.
Seville surrendered to the French, Feb. 1, 1810; retaken by the allies, Aug. 27, 1812.
Sheerness blown up by the Dutch fleet, 1667.
Sierra Leone nearly destroyed by a French frigate in 1795.
Silesia taken by the king of Prussia, 1740.
Sluys was taken by the Spaniards in 1587, and in 1604 the Dutch retook it. The French took it in 1747, but it was restored at the peace.
Smolensko entered by the French, after a sanguinary battle, Aug. 18, 1812. Evacuated by them, Nov. 18.
Spain became subject to the Saracens in 713, and was recovered from them 1493; invaded by the French, 1808.
Stonington, North America, taken by Sir Thomas Harding, Aug. 11, 1814.
Stralsund taken possession of by the French, Jan. 26, 1812.
Suetonius Paulinus, in the reign of Nero, invaded the island of Anglesea, and burnt the Druids, 59; defeated Boadicea at London, and slew 80,000 of the Britons the same year.
Surat taken by the English, 1759.
Surinam surrendered by the English to Holland, 1667; taken by the English, Aug. 20, 1799; again, May 5, 1804.
Susa, in Africa, bombarded and nearly destroyed by the Venetians, Nov. 1784.
Syria was subdued by the Turks, 1515.
Tamatave, island of Madagascar, capitulated to the English, May 21, 1811.
Tangiers taken by the Spaniards from the Moors, 1470; destroyed by the English, 1684.
Tarragona surrendered to the French, June 28, 1811; abandoned by them, Sept. 4, 1813.
Tariffa, siege of, raised by the French, 1812.
Temeswaer taken by the Imperialists, 1716.
Ternate, in the East Indies, captured by the English, June 21, 1801.
Theban war, 1225 before Christ.
Thebes destroyed by Alexander, when he left only Pindar the poet's house standing, 335 B. C.
Thetford burnt by the Danes, 1010.
Thomas, St. a Danish island taken by the English, March 28, 1801; again, Dec. 21, 1807.
Thorn, garrison of, capitulated to the Russians, April 18, 1813.
Thurot, Captain, made a descent on the coast of Ireland, Feb. 20, 1760.
Ticonderoga taken by the English, 1759; by the Provincials, May 13, 1775.
Tobago taken by the English from the Dutch, 1672; retaken by them, 1674.
——— taken by the French, June 2, 1781; and retaken by the English, 1793; again, June 30, 1803.
Tortona was taken by the French, July 5, 1799; abandoned the 20th of the same month, and surrendered to the Imperialists, Aug. 11, 1799.
Tortosa, garrison of, surrendered to the French, Jan. 1, 1811.
Toulon taken from the French revolutionists by Admiral Hood, 1793; abandoned to their forces, December the same year; signed an act of submission to Louis XVIII., July 23, 1815.
Toulouse entered by Lord Wellington, April 12, 1814.
Trent was taken by the French in 1796, who were repulsed by the Austrians the same year.
Treves taken by the French in 1794.
Trieste was seized by the French, but retaken by the Austrians, April 14, 1797.
Trincomale, in Ceylon, taken by the English, Jan 11, 1782, and 1795.
Trinidad taken by the English with four ships of the line, 1797.
Tripoli reduced by Admiral Blake, 1655.
Troy, the siege of, began 1184 before Christ.
Troyes, French driven out of, by the allied armies, March 4, 1814.
Tunis taken by the emperor Charles V., and restored to its king that had been banished, 1535; reduced by Admiral Blake, 1656.

Tuscan war commenced 312 before Christ.
Tuscany was seized by the French in April, and abandoned in Aug. 1799; again seized, 1800; ceded to Buonaparte, 1807; restored, 1814.
Turin was taken possession of by the French, Dec. 6, 1798, and surrendered to the Austrians and Russians in June following, and the citadel, May 27, 1799.
Tyrol was invaded by the French, 1796—1797.
Valencia capitulated to the French, Jan. 9, 1812.
Valenciennes was besieged from May 23 to July 14, 1793, when the French garrison surrendered it to the combined army under the command of the duke of York; retaken by the French in 1794.
Valladolid entered by Joseph Buonaparte, July 16, 1811; entered by the allied army under Lord Wellington, July 30, 1812.
Venice was seized, and their republic abolished, by the French, in 1797; and soon after part of their territories was seized by the Austrians, and ceded to them by the French.
Venlo surrendered to the French, Oct. 24, 1794.
Verona was taken by the French, when a great part of it was destroyed by a fire, April 28, 1797.
Verrea taken by assault by the Russians, Oct. 14, 1812.
Vespasian conquered the Isle of Wight, 43.
Viasma entered by the French, Aug. 29, 1812.
Vicenza was taken by the French, 1797.
Vienna was besieged by the Turks, 1529, 1532, 1543, and 1683; taken by the French, Nov. 14, 1805, and April 12, 1809.
Vigo galleons taken by the English fleet, Oct. 12, 1702.
Villena, castle of, with the Spanish garrison, surrendered to the French, April 13, 1813.
Vincent's, St., Isle of, taken by the French, June 17, 1779; restored, 1783; insurrection there, March 1795; suppressed, 1796.
Urbino, in Italy, surrendered to the Austrians, July 10, 1799.
Utrecht surrendered to the French, Jan. 18, 1795.
Walcheren, the Island of, taken by the English, Aug. 1809; evacuated by them December following.
Wales had its prince defeated and murdered, and the principality annexed to England, 1286; invaded by the French, Feb. 23, 1797.
War, among many others, with Scotland, 1068.
Peace with Scotland, 1091.
Peace with France, 1113.
War with France, 1116.
Peace with France, 1119.
Peace with Scotland, 1139.
War with France, 1161.
Peace with France, 1186.
War again with France, with success, 1194.
Peace with France, 1195.
War with France, 1201.
War, civil, renewed, 1215.
War ended, 1206.
War with France, 1224.
War ended, 1243.
War, civil, 1262.
War, civil, ended, 1267.
War with France, 1294.
War with Scotland, 1296.
Peace with France, 1299.
Peace with Scotland, March 30, 1323.
War again with Scotland, 1327.
War ended, 1328.
War again with Scotland, 1333.
War with France, 1339.
Peace with France, May 8, 1360.
War with France, 1368.
War, civil, 1400.
War with Scotland, 1400.
Peace with France, May 31, 1420.
War with France, 1422.

War, civil, between York and Lancaster, 1452.
Peace with France, Oct. 1471.
War, civil, 1486.
War with France, Oct. 6, 1492.
Peace with France, Nov. 3 following.
Peace with Scotland, 1502.
War with France, Feb. 4, 1513.
War with Scotland, 1513.
Peace with France, Aug. 7, 1514.
War with France, 1522.
War with Scotland, 1522.
Peace with France, 1527.
Peace with Scotland, 1542.
War with Scotland directly after.
Peace with France and Scotland, June 7, 1546.
War with Scotland, 1547.
War with France, 1549.
Peace with both, March 6, 1550.
War, civil, 1553.
War with Scotland, June 7, 1557.
War with France, 1557.
Peace with France, April 2, 1559.
Peace with Scotland, 1560.
War with France, 1562.
Peace with France, 1564.
War with Scotland, 1570.
War with Spain, 1585.
Peace with Spain, August 18, 1604.
War with Spain, 1624.
War with France, 1627.
Peace with Spain and France, April 14, 1630.
War, civil, 1642.
War with the Dutch, 1651.
Peace with the Dutch, April 5, 1654.
War with Spain, 1655.
Peace with Spain, Sept. 10, 1660.
War with France, Jan. 26, 1666.
War with Denmark, Oct. 19 following.
Peace with the French, Danes, and Dutch, Aug. 24, 1667.
Peace with Spain, Feb. 13, 1668.
War with the Algerines, Sept. 6, 1669.
Peace with the Algerines Nov. 19, 1671.
War with the Dutch March, 1672.
Peace with the Dutch Feb. 28, 1674.
War with France, May 7, 1679.
Peace, general, Sept. 20, 1689.
War with France, May 4, 1702.
Peace of Utrecht, July 13, 1713.
War with Spain, Dec. 1718.
Peace with Spain, 1721.
War with Spain Oct. 19, 1739.
War with France, March 21, 1744.
Peace with France, &c. Oct. 18, 1748.
War with France, 756.
War with Spain, Jan. 4, 1762.
Peace with France and Spain, Feb. 10, 1763.
Peace between Russia and the Turks, 1773.
War, civil, in America, commenced June 14, 1774.
War with France, Feb. 6, 1778.
War with Spain, April 17, 1780.
War with Holland, Dec. 21, 1780.
Peace with France, Spain, Holland, and America, 1783.
War with France, 1793, by the English, Prussians, Austrians, Sardinians, and Italian States.
Peace between Prussia and France, 1795.
Peace between France and Spain, 1795.
Peace between France and Naples, 1796.
Peace between the French and Sardinians, 179[illegible].

BATTLES.

War between England and Spain. Nov. 11, 1796.
War between France, Naples, and Sardinia. Nov. 1798.
Peace between Austria and France, Feb. 9. 1801.
War between Spain and Portugal, Feb. 28, 1801.
Peace between Naples and France, March 1801.
Peace between Portugal and Spain, June 10, 1801.
Peace between France and Portugal, Sept. 29, 1801.
Peace between France and the Porte, Oct. 17, 1801.
Peace between England, France, Spain, and Holland, March 27, 1802.
War between England and France, April 29, 1803.
War between England and Spain, Dec. 14, 1804.
War between France, Russia, and Austria, Sept. 1805.
Peace between France and Austria, Dec. 27. 1805.
War between Sweden and France. Oct. 31, 1805.
War between England and Prussia, April 1806.
War between Prussia and France, Oct. 1806.
Peace between France and the Elector of Saxony, Dec. 11, 1806.
Peace between England and Prussia, Jan. 28, 1807.
Peace between France and Russia, July 19, 1807.
War between England and Denmark, Nov. 4, 1807.
War between Russia and Sweden, Feb. 10, 1808.
War between Denmark and Sweden. Feb. 29, 1808.
War between Prussia and Sweden, March 6. 1808.
War between Spain and France, June 6, 1808.
Peace between England and Spain, June 6, 1808.
Peace between Sweden and Russia, Sept. 17. 1809.
Peace between France and Austria, Oct. 15, 1809.
Peace between France and Sweden, Jan. 6, 1810.
Peace between England and Russia, Aug. 1, 1812.
Peace between England and Sweden, Aug. 4—17, 1812.
War between England and America, June 18, 1812.
War between Sweden and Denmark, Sept. 13, 1813.
Peace between Sweden and Denmark Jan. 14, 1814.
Peace between France and the Allies, (England, Russia, and Prussia) May 30, 1814.
Peace between France and Spain, July 20, 1814.
Peace between England and America, Dec. 24, 1814.
Peace between Saxony and Prussia, May 18, 1815.
War against Napoleon, began and ended 1815.

Wars of Austria:—1. The war with the Ottoman Porte from 1592 to 1606, terminated by the peace at Sithvarock, in Hungary, on the 21st of October, 1606.

2. The war, commonly called the thirty years' war, which lasted from 1618 until 1648, terminated by the peace of Westphalia on the 14th of October, 1648, at Munster, in Westphalia.

3. The war respecting the Mantuan succession, which lasted from 1629 to 1631, terminated with France by a treaty of peace at Ratisbon, on the 13th of October, 1630; and with Spain by arrangements made on the 6th of April, 1631, at Cherasco, in Piedmont.

4. The second war with the Ottoman Porte, which lasted from 1661 until 1664, terminated for 20 years by the truce of Temeswar, in Hungary, on the 17th of September, 1664.

5. War with France from 1672 to 1678, terminated by the peace at Nimeguen, in Holland, on the 5th of February, 1679.

6. Third war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1683 to 1698, terminated by the peace of Carlowitz, in Sclavonia, on the 26th of January, 1699.

7. Second war with France, from 1688 to 1697, terminated by the peace of Ryswick, in Holland, on the 30th of October, 1697.

8. War with France and Spain, from 1701 to 1713 terminated by the peace of Rastadt, in the empire, on the 6th of March, 1714.

9. Fourth war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1716 to 1718, terminated by the peace of Passarowitz, in Servia, on the 21st of July, 1718.

10. Second war with Spain, respecting the possessions in Italy, from 1717 to 1725, terminated by the peace of Vienna, in Austria, on the 30th of April 1725.

11. War with France and Spain, from 1733 to 1739, terminated with France by the piece of Vienna, in Austria, on the 3d of October,

1738; and with Spain, by the peace at Versailles, on the 20th of April, 1739.

12. Fifth war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1737 to 1739, terminated by the peace of Belgrade, in Servia, on the 18th of September, 1739.

13. War of Austrian succession at the death of the Emperor Charles VI.; from 1740 to 1748: it lasted with Prussia (for the first time) from 1740 until 1742, and was terminated by peace made at Breslaw and Berlin, on the 11th of June and 28th July, 1742; it lasted with Bavaria from 1741 to 1745, and was terminated by peace made at Fuessen, in Suabia, on the 22nd of April, 1745. It lasted with France and Spain together, from 1741 to 1748, and was terminated by peace made at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 18th of October, 1748. Lastly, it was again carried on with Prussia (for the second time), from 1744 to 1745, and was terminated by peace concluded at Dresden on the 25th of December, 1745.

14. The seven years' war, or third war with Prussia, from 1756 to 1763, terminated by the peace of Hubertsburg, in Saxony, on the 15th of February, 1763.

15. Fourth war with Prussia, respecting the Bavarian succession, from 1778 to 1779, terminated by the peace of Teschen, in Upper Silesia, on the 13th of May, 1779.

16. Different wars with the States-General of Holland, from 1784 to 1785 respecting the opening of the Scheldt, terminated by the treaty of Fontainebleau, on the 8th of November, 1785.

17. Sixth war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1788 until the armistice of 1790, stipulated by the Congress at Reichenbach, in Silesia, and terminated by peace made at Szistowa on the 4th of August, 1791.

18. War with France from 1792 to 1797, terminated by peace at Leoben, in Upper Styria, on the 17th April, 1797.

19. War with France, March 1799, terminated by the peace of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801.

20. War with France, 1805; terminated the same year.

21. War with France, 1809, terminated in the same year.

22. War with France, 1813, terminated May 30, 1814.

The following is a list of the wars between England and France, with the terms of their duration, since the one which commenced in 1116, and continued two years:—

1116, lasted twenty-five years; 1141, one year; 1201, fifteen; 1224, nineteen; 1294, five; 1339, twenty-one; 1368, fifty-two; 1422 forty-nine; 1492, one month; 1512, two years; 1521, six; 1549, one; 1557, two; 1562, two; 1627, two; 1666, one; 1689, ten; 1702, eleven; 1744, four; 1756, seven; 1778, five; 1793, which terminated March 27, 1802; 1803, which terminated May 1814—1815; terminated the same year.

Warsaw surrendered to the Russians, 1795.

Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of, defeated at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1441, and slain.

Warwick-abbey destroyed by the Danes, 1016.

Washington, North America, taken by the British, and the principal buildings destroyed by fire, Aug. 24, 1814.

Wight, Isle of, taken by the French, July 15, 1377.

Williamstadt evacuated by the French, Dec. 10, 1813.

Wilna entered by the French, June 28, 1812; French driven from it by the Russians, Dec. 10, 1812.

Witepsk entered by the French, July 28, 1812; retaken by General Witgenstein, Nov. 1, 1812.

Worms was taken by the French, Oct. 15, 1794.

Wurtsburg surrendered to the French after five weeks' siege, Jan. 10, 1801.

York city burnt by the Danes, 1069; again 1179.

York, Upper Canada, capitulated to the Americans, April 27, 1813.

Ypres surrendered to the French under Moreau, June 17, 1794; with 6000 men and 100 cannon, &c.

Zaragoza surrendered to the Spanish General Mina, July 30, 1813.

Zante, and the rest of the Seven Islands, surrendered to the British, Oct. 1809.

Zurich was abandoned by the French, June 30, 1799.

SECT III.

LAWS, COURTS OF JUSTICE, OATHS, TAXES, &c.

ABJURATION oath, first required, 1701.
Adelphi lottery act passed, 1773.
Admiralty, court of, erected, 1357; incorporated, June 22, 1768.
Adultery punished by cutting off the nose and ears, 1031; made capital, 1650.
Affirmation of the Quakers first accepted as an oath, 1702; alteration made in it, Dec. 13, 1721.
African bill, to supply that trade with calicoes, 1765.
Agrarian law introduced at Rome, 486 before Christ.
Ale and ale-houses in England made mention of in the laws of Ina, king of Wessex; first licensed, 1551.
Aliens forbidden to hold church livings, and juries for their trials to be half foreigners, 1430; prevented from exercising any trade or handicraft by retail, 1483.
Alien bill passed, Jan. 4, 1793; repealed and a new bill passed, 1816.
Allegiance, oath of, first administered, 1606; altered, 1689.
Almanack stamps increased, 1781.
Ambassadors first protected by a law, 1709; their protection restrained, 1773.
American duties, act passed, 1764; on tea, 1767.
American royalists relieved, 1785.
Annuities for life regulated, 1777.
Apothecaries exempted from civil offices, 1702; act for better regulating their practice, 1815.
Appeals to the pope first made, 1139; forbidden, 1533.
Arable lands restrained, and pasture enforced, 1534.
Arbitration act passed, 1698.
Armorial bearings introduced into England, to distinguish nobles, 1100; taxed, 1798, 1808.
Array, the first commission of, to raise the militia, 1429.
Arrest, vexatious ones, prevented by an act, May 17, 1733; for less than 10*l.* forbidden, 1779; for less than 20*l.*, or on a bill of exchange for 15*l.*, June 14, 1810.
Artificers' bill, to prevent their seduction, 1787,
Assaying of gold and silver legally established, 1354.
Assize of bread and ale in England, established, 1266; again, legally, 1710.—Assize of bread repealed, July, 1815.
Asylums for debtors abolished in London, 1696.
Assessed taxes considerably advanced, in 1797; reduced, 1798; new ones enacted, April, 1801; reduced, 1823.
Attorney's tax commenced, 1785.
———— in Norwich, Norfolk, and Suffolk, restrained, and their number reduced from 90 to 14, 1454.
————, the number of, in Edward the IIId's time, was limited to between 300 and 400 for the whole kingdom; now there are above 20,000, and their agents, within the bills of mortality.
Auction and sales tax began, 1779.
Augmentation, the office of, established, 1536.
Bachelor's tax, 1695; again, 1785 and 1796.
Bankrupts in England first regulated by law, 1543.—Enacted, that members of the house of commons becoming bankrupts, and not paying their debts in full, shall vacate their seats, 1812.
Bastard children, concealing the death of, deemed murder, 1624.
Beer act passed, 1643, 1660, 1761, and 1784.
Beggars relieved by law, 1496.

Benefit of the clergy taken from murderers, Oct. 24, 1513.
Benefit societies act passed, 1795.
Bigamy, statute of, first passed, 1276.
Bill of rights passed, 1689.
Bills of exchange regulated, 1698, 1735; made felony to counterfeit, 1734; taxed, 1783; advanced, 1797, 1804, and 1814.
Birth of children taxed, 1695, 1783.
Black act passed, 1723.
Black rent established in Ireland, 1412.
Bondage released by queen Elizabeth, in many of her manors, 1574.
Boston port bill, for its removal, 1775.
Brewers' licences taxed, 1784.
Bread ordered not to be sold till 24 hours old, to lessen its consumption, March, 1800.
Bribery, &c. at elections, forbidden by law, 1696, 1729, 1735.
Bricks and tiles taxed, 1784.
Broad-swords forbidden by law to be worn in Edinburgh, July 24, 1724.
Brokers regulated in London by law, 1697.
Buckingham-house bought for the queen, 1775.
Builders' act passed, 1764; amended, 1766.
Buildings regulated by law, 1764, 1770, 1772.
Buonaparte, bill for detaining him in custody in the island of St. Helena, passed, April 9, 1816.
Burials taxed, 1695, 1783.
Buttons and button holes of cloth prohibited by law, 1721.
Bye-laws of corporations restrained, 1504.
Calicoes prohibited to be printed or worn, 1700 and 1721.
Cambricks from France prohibited, 1745; totally, 1758; readmitted, 1786.
Canon law first introduced into England, 1140.
Capper or hatter, a statute passed, that none should sell any hat above 20*d.* nor cap above 2*s.* 8*d.* 1489.
Caps.—A law enacted that every person above seven years of age should wear on Sundays and holidays a cap of wool, knit made, thickened and dressed in England, by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect, excepting maids, ladies, and gentlewomen, and every lord, knight, and gentleman, of 20 marks of land, and their heirs, and such as have borne office of worship in any city, town, or place, and the wardens of the London companies, 1571.
Cards and dice double taxed, April 8, 1755; additional tax, 1789.
Carriages taxed, 1747, 1776, 1782, 1785, and 1808.
Cattle prohibited to be imported into England from Ireland and Scotland, 1663.
Chamber of deputies in France, number of, reduced, 1816.
Chancery, court of, established, 605; present one by William I. 1066. The first person qualified for chancellor, by education, was sir Thomas More, 1530, the office before being rather that of a secretary of state than the president of a court of justice; first reference to a master in, owing to the ignorance of the chancellor, sir Christopher Hatton, 1588
Charity schools instituted, to prevent the seduction of the infant poor to popish seminaries, March 25, 1687.
Chest of Chatham, enforced by law, 1590.
Children forbidden by law to be sold by English parents, 1000.
Christenings taxed, 1783.
Church benefices forbidden to be held by foreigners, 1430.
Churches, 50 new ones built, act passed, 1711.
Cider act passed, 1763; repealed, 1766.
Circuits, justiciary, established, 1176; in Scotland, 1712.
Civil law, first received and studied in England by Theobald archbishop of Canterbury.
Civil list debts paid, 1777.
Clandestine marriages forbidden by act, 1753.
Clarendon statutes passed, 1164.
Clergy forbidden drunkenness by a law, 741.
——— excluded from being members of the Irish parliament by act of parliament, by Henry VIII. 1536; voluntarily resigned the privilege of taxing themselves, 1664.

Clocks and watches taxed, 1797; repealed, 1798.
Coachmakers' licences commenced, 1785.
Coach tax commenced, March 25, 1747; increased, 1776, 1782, 1785, 1797, and 1808.
Coals, duty laid on them by Charles I. 1637; again, by Charles II. in favour of the duke of Richmond, which was converted into an annuity by George III. in June, 1800.
Combinations among journeymen forbidden by an act, June 21, 1799.
Commercial treaty and consolidated duties, 1787.
Commissioners appointed for the public accounts, 1780.
Common pleas, court of, established, 1215.
Commutation tax commenced, 1784.
Compound waters highly taxed, May 29, 1729.
Conciliatory act with America passed, Feb. 7, 1778.
Conservators of public liberties chosen in England, 1215.
Contractors with government disqualified for sitting in parliament, 1782.
Contribution from the public demanded by an act of parliament from all persons whose wages were 4*l.* per ann. passed, 1695.
Conventicles punished by law, 1661.
Convocation of the clergy first summoned to meet by writ of Edw. I., 1295; no business done since 1716.
Copper coin forbidden to be counterfeited, 1771.
Copy-right secured, by an act passed, 1710.—Farther secured by an act passed in 1814.
Corn, bill to permit the exportation of, passed, 1814; to permit the importation when British wheat shall be at 80*s.* per quarter, 1815.
Coronation oath enacted, 1689.
Cotton manufacturers' utensils prohibited to be exported, 1774.
Cotton duty commenced, 1785.
Coventry act passed, 1669; regulated, 1699.
Council first allowed to persons guilty of treason, April 21, 1696.
Counties first sent members to parliament by authority, 1258.
County courts first erected, 896.
Courts of conscience, or requests, in London, began 1517; again, 1603; in Bristol, Gloucester, and Newcastle, Nov. 30, 1689; extended to the sum of 5l. Oct. 1800.
Courts of justice instituted at Athens, 1272 before Christ.
Cox's Museum lottery, 1773.
Criminals ordered for transportation instead of execution, 1590; Henry VIII. executed 72,000 during his reign.
Crown lands resumed by law, 1449.
Curates, stipendiary, law for the better support and maintenance of, enacted, 1813.
Curfew bell established by William the conqueror, 1068; abolished in 1103.
Customs of England amounted to but 14,000*l.* in 1560: to 50,000*l.* in 1592; to 148,000*l.* in 1614; to 168,000*l.* in 1622; to 500,000*l.* in 1642; to 1,555 600*l.* in 1720; to 1,593,000*l.* in 1721; to 1,094,000*l.* in 1744; to 2,000,000*l.* in 1748; to 9,973,240*l.* in 1808; to 9,070,554*l.* in 1816; to 11,498,762*l.* in 1823.
———, officers of the, deprived of voting for members of parliament, 1782.
Danegelt, a land tax first established by Ethelred II. 991, abolished by Stephen, 1136.
Deaths taxed, 1783.
Declaration of rights, bill passed, 1689.
Dictum de Kennelworth passed, 1266.
Dissolution of monasteries by act, 1536, to the value of 361,000*l.* per ann. and 50,000 religious were maintained by it, equal now to 1,750,000*l.*—There were 643 monasteries, 90 colleges, 374 chapelries, and 110 hospitals.
Dog-stealers act passed, 1770; tax on dogs, 1796 and 1808.
Doomsday-book began in 900; finished 1086.
Dress restrained by law, 1465, 1574, and 1580.
Droit d'Aubaine abolished in France, Aug. 6, 1790.
Drunkenness forbidden by the canon law to the clergy, 741.
———— in the commonalty restrained by law, 975.

Duelling, in civil matters, forbidden in France, 1305; introduced into England, 1587.
Duty on brandies lowered 4*s.* 6*d.* per gallon, May 10, 1787.
Dying, abuses in it prevented, 1783.
East India company's act passed, 1718.
Elections made void by bribery, 1696, 1735, 1779, and 1788.
Engines, buildings, and machinery, used in and about collieries, &c. destroying of, made a capital offence, 1815.
English parents forbidden by law from selling their children out of the kingdom, 1000.
——— language to be used in all law pleadings, 1362; ordered to be used in all law-suits, May 1731.
Engraving protected by a bill, 1775 and 1777.
Entailing estates introduced by statute, 1279 and 1307.
Entertainment, places of, about London, licensed, 1752.
Exchequer chamber, court of, erected by Edward III. 1359; improved by Elizabeth, 1584.
Exchequer, court of, instituted on the model of the transmarine exchequer in Normandy, 1079; exchequer stopped payment from Dec. 2, 1672, to May following; English and Irish exchequer consolidated, 1816.
Excise office formed, 1643: its officers deprived of their votes for members of parliament, 1782.
Excise on beer, ale, &c. first imposed by act of parliament, 1643; bill passed, Nov. 25, 1690.
Excise scheme introduced into the house of commons, and opposed by every trading town in the kingdom, 1733.—For one week, in 1773, it amounted to 28000*l.*—In 1744, it was 3,754,072*l.*—In the same year the malt distillery of London was 459,000*l.*—The revenue was 3,847,000*l.* in 1746.—5,540,114*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* in 1786; and 19,867,914*l.* 10*s.* 10¾*d.* in 1808.
Excommunication from Rome forbidden to be used in England, under severe penalties, 1391.
Explanation, Irish act of, passed, 1665.
Exportation of corn permitted by law, 1663; bounty granted, 1689.
Eyre, justices in, the office instituted by Henry II. 1184; the last instance of their holding a court in any of the forests, is believed to have been during the reign of Charles II.
Female servant tax commenced 1785, ceased, 1792.
Fencing schools in London prohibited, as introductory to duels, 1285.
Feodal or feudal laws, the tenure of land by suit and service to the lord or owner of it, introduced into England by the Saxons about 600. The slavery of this tenure increased under William I. 1068. This was dividing the kingdom into baronies, giving them to certain persons, and requiring those persons to furnish the king with money, and a stated number of soldiers. It was discountenanced in France by Louis XI. about 1470; restored and limited by Henry VII. 1495; abolished by statute, 12 Charles II. 1662.
Fiery ordeal enforced, 1042.
Fires occasioned by servants punishable, 1707.
First fruits act passed, 1704.
Fishing towns legally regulated, 1542.
Fishing on our coasts, the Dutch forced to pay a tribute for, 1609; the Dutch paid 30,000*l.* for liberty to fish, 1683; Welwood, in his answer to Grotius, says, "that the Scots obliged the Dutch, by treaty, to keep 80 miles from the shore in fishing, and to pay a tribute at the port of Aberdeen, where a tower was erected for that and other purposes, and the Dutch paid the tribute even in the memory of our forefathers."
Five-mile act passed, Oct. 41, 1665. This act obliged non-conformist teachers, who refused to take the non-resistance oath, not to come within five miles of any corporation where they had preached since the act of oblivion, unless they were travelling, under the penalty of 50*l.*
Foreigners forbidden to follow trade by retail, 1487.
——— indulged with one half foreigners in juries, 1430.
Forfeited estates, resumption of, act passed, 1699.

Forfeited estates in Scotland, restored by parliament, 1784.
Forgery first punished with death in England, 1634.
Forging of letters of attorney for the transfer of stock, made felony, 1722.
Fornication made capital for the second offence, 1650.
Frames, stocking or lace, destroying of, made a capital offence, 1812; the law to continue in force until March 1, 1814.
Franking of letters claimed as a privilege of parliament, 1660; commenced 1734; before the year 1764, when the act to alter the mode of franking passed, the franked letters amounted annually to 170,000*l.*; the privilege abridged, 1784; again 1795.
Frauds by bankrupts punished, by act passed 1732.
Freeholders permitted to alienate their lands, 1492 and 1512.
——— ——— under 40*l.* per annum unqualified to vote for members of parliament, 1429.
Freemasons forbidden in England, 1424; tolerated by act of parliament, 1699.
French tongue abolished in the English courts of justice, 1362.
Game acts passed, 1469, 1670, 1753, 1784, 1785, and 1808.
——— certificates commenced, 1785.
Gaming-houses licensed in London, 1620.
Gaming prohibited, by an act passed, 1739.
Geneva shops suppressed, 1743: 17,000 abolished, 1750.
Gin act passed, July 24, 1737.
Gipsies expelled out of England, 1563.
Gladiators, the combats of, abolished, 325.
Glass tax established, 1746.
Glove tax repealed, Aug. 2, 1795.
Goal fees abolished by law, 1815.
Gold coin permitted by act of parliament to be destroyed, 1773; reduced to the standard, Aug. 1776.
Greenwich hospital began to receive 6*d.* per month from every seaman, in 1695 and 1*s.* from June, 1797.
Guineas reduced by parliament from 22*s.* to 21*s.* 1717.
Habeas corpus act passed, 1641, and May 27. 1679; suspended in 1715, for six months; 1716, for six months; 1722, for twelve months; 1744, for six months; 1779, for six months; 1794, 1795, 1798, 1799, and 1800, for nine months; in 1801, for six weeks, again, in 1808, in consequence of the rebellion; suspended in consequence of the report of the green-bag committee, March 3, 1817, the suspension to continue to July 1; was renewed a few days previous to the expiration of that period.
——— writs of, made issuable in vacations, and returnable immediately, 1814.
Hackney coaches established by act of parliament, June 24, 1694; regulated, 1784, 1786, 1800, 1808, 1814, 1815.
Hair-powder tax began, 1795.
Hanover succession established by law, 1701.
Harlots, or common prostitutes, obliged to wear striped hoods of party-colours, and their garments the wrong side outwards, 27 Edward III. 1355.
Hat tax commenced, Oct. 1, 1784; stamps for ditto, 1796; repealed, 1811.
Hawkers and pedlars licensed, June 24, 1697; restrained, 1785. New act, 1810.
Hearth, or chimney-money, an oppressive tax on every fire-place or hearth in every house in England, 2*s.* per annum, 13 Charles II. 1662; abolished by William and Mary, 1689.
Hell-fire clubs suppressed by order of council, April 29, 1729.
Hemp and flax directed to be sown for making fishing nets, 1533.
Heretics, the law against them repealed, 1534.
Herring statue passed, 1357.
Highland dress forbidden in Scotland by law, Aug. 1746; restored, 1782.
Highways, the first law in England to repair them was in 1525.
Highwaymen, act respecting, 1693.
High treason act passed, 1696; improved, 1795.
Horse tax commenced, 1784; increased, 1796 and 1808.

House tax, 1778; increased, 1808.
Husbandry encouraged by an act, 1489.
Hustings, the court of, in the city of London, is the supreme court of judicature, as the court of common council is of legislature, in that city. The court of hustings was granted to the city, to be holden and kept weekly, by Edward the confessor, 1052.
Idiot act passed, 1731.
Impeachment, the first of a chancellor, and the first by the commons, 1386.
Impressed seamen's bill, 1740.
Incest and adultery made capital for the first offence, May 14, 1650.
Inclosures in England restrained, 1521.
Income tax passed, 1799; repealed, 1802; renewed, 1803; increased, 1806; renewed for a year, April 11, 1815; repealed, March 18, 1816.
Influence of the crown abridged by parliament, 1782.
Insolvent act passed, the first, in 1649; the most considerable ones, in 1748, 1761, 1763, 1769, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1781, 1784, 1797, 1801, 1804, 1809, 1810, 1813, and 1814.
Insurance on houses, &c. duty first laid on, 1782; being 1*s.* 6*d.* on each 100*l.* insured; 6*d.* additional, 1797.
——— secured by law, 1601.
Interest of money was 2*d.* per week for 20*s.* in 1260; 45 per cent. 1307; interest of money at 10 per cent. first law in England establishing, 1546. The pious subjects of Edward VI. repealed this law as unlawful and most impious; but it was restored in queen Elizabeth's time. In those days the monarchs could not borrow without the collateral security of the metropolis. Reduced from 10 to 8 per per cent. 1624; reduced by the rump parliament to 6 per cent and confirmed at the Restoration; to 5 per cent. 1714; from 4 to 3 per cent. 1750. Interest of the national debt reduced, 1749, 1923.
Ireland admitted to a free trade by the British parliament, 1779, and released from subserviency to the English privy council, 1782; regulation in trade, 1785; united with England, 1801.
Isle of Man, the sovereignty of, annexed by an act of parliament to Great Britain, 1765.
Jews' naturalization act passed, 1753; repealed the next year.
——— were banished England for usury, 1290; from France, 1306.
Judges appointed and the kingdom divided into three circuits, three to each, 1176: seized and condemned, and the lord chief justice executed for favouring despotism, 1388; one committed the prince of Wales for assaulting him on the bench, 1412; Bennet fined 20,000*l.* for bribery, 1616; threatened with impeachments, and put in bail, and Berkeley taken off the Bench, and committed by the commons, 1641: three impeached, Nov. 23, 1680; their salaries augmented, and themselves appointed for life, instead of during pleasure, 1761; enlarged, 1772; of the puisne judges, in 1779; some sent to the East Indies, 1774.
Juries first instituted, 970; in Middlesex regulated, 1731; trial by, in civil causes, in Scotland, passed into a law, March, 1815.
——— were common to the northern nations; Reginer, a Dane, ordered 12 to be impannelled, 820; first established in England by Ethelred, 979; the plaintiff and defendant, in those times, used to feed them, whence the common-law of denying sustenance to a jury after hearing evidence.
——— regulated in Middlesex, 1739.
Justices of the peace first appointed, 1076.
——— itinerant, appointed, 1176.
Justiciary court of Scotland established, 1672.
Justinian published his codex of the civil law, 520; and four years after, his work of the same kind, called the Digest.
Kilkenny, the statute of, passed, 1364.
Knights and citizens obliged to reside at the places they represented, 1413.
Knighthood, by the king, forbidden by the parliament, 1640.
Lancaster, duchy court of, established, 1376.
Land-carriage of fish supported by parliament, 1764.

Land-tax, the first in England, 991; amounted annually to 92,000*l.* in 1018; every hide of land taxed 3*s.* in 1109; established one in 1695. (See *Taxes.*)
Latin tongue abolished in courts of law, 1731.
Law of Moses delivered, May 4, 1491 before Christ.
Laws of the land first translated into Saxon, 590; published 610.
Laws of Edward the confessor composed, 1065.
Legacies taxed, 1780; advanced 1796, 1805, 1808.
Licences for public houses first granted, 1551; for brewers and excise-able articles enforced, 1784.
Limitation of the crown, act passed, 1701.
——— respecting estates, act passed, 1769.
Linens taxed, 1785.
Literary property, (See *Copy-right.*)
Lollards proscribed by the English parliament, 1406.
Longitude, a reward promised by parliament for the discovery of, 1714.
Lords lieutenants of counties instituted, July 24, 1549.
Luxury restricted by an English law, wherein the prelates and nobility were confined to two courses every meal, and two kinds of food in every course, except on great festivals; it also prohibited all who did not enjoy a free estate of 100*l.* per annum from wearing furs, skins, or silk; and the use of foreign cloth was confined to the royal family alone, to all others it was prohibited, 1337. An edict was issued by Charles VI. of France, which says, "Let no one presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes." 1340.
Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, established his body of laws in Lacedemonia, 884 before Christ.
Magna charta, (a body of laws, the great barrier of English liberty,) granted by king John, June 19, 1215.
Mail coaches first established to Bristol, 1784; to other parts of England, and an act to regulate and encourage them, and exempt them from tolls, 1785.
Maiming and wounding made capital, 1670.
Malt-tax established, 1667; increased, 1760; new modelled, 1766.
Marlborough statutes passed, 1269.
Marriage act passed, June 1753; took place, March 25, 1754; amended 1781.—New act passed, 1822; repealed 1823.
Marriages taxed, 1695, 1784.
Marriages of the royal family restrained by an act passed, 1772.
Martial law declared in Ireland, July 26, 1803.
Medicine duty commenced, 1783; increased, 1804.
Militia act passed, 1757, 1764, 1781; supplemental, 1797; for Scotland, 1797; clause introduced into it, authorising courts martial, to inflict, if they think proper, the punishment of imprisonment, instead of flogging, 1811.
Militia in Great Britain limited to 106,000, in 1798.
Monasteries, dissolution of, by act, 1539, to the value of 361,000*l.* per annum, equal now to 1,750,000*l.*
Mortmain act passed, 1279; and another, May 20, 1736.
Mutiny act first passed, in 1689.
Nantz, edict of, passed by Henry IV. by which Protestants enjoyed toleration in France, 1598; revoked by Louis XIV. 1685; by this bad policy 50,000 French protestants left France and came to England.
Naturalization, first law for in England, 1437 and 1709.
——— of Jews, bill passed, 1753; repealed, December following.
Naval salute to the English flag began in Alfred's reign, and has continued ever since.
Navigation act first passed, 1381; again, 1541: again, for the colonies, 1646, 1651; which secured the trade of our colonies, 1660 and 1778; of the Thames shipping commenced, 1786.
Negroes adjudged to be free whilst in this country, 1772; declared free in Scotland, Jan. 15, 1778.
Newfoundland fishery act passed, 1699.
New style act passed, 1752.
Newspapers stamped, 1713; increased, 1725, 1765, 1781, 1789, 1798, 1806, and 1815.

Nightly watch, in London, bill for, passed, 1812.
Noblemen's privileges restrained, 1773.
Nonjurors double taxed, May 27, 1723; and obliged to register their estates.
Notes and bills first stamped, 1782; advanced, 1796, 1808, 1815.
Officers of the board of works, great wardrobe, treasurer of the chamber, and jewel office, with the board of green cloth, and cofferer of the household, abolished by parliament, July, 1781.
Ordeal by fire and water abolished, 1261.
Packet from Milford Haven established to Ireland, 1790.
Papal authority abolished by law. 1391.
Papists excluded the throne, 1689; obliged to register their names and estates, 1717, 1762, 1780, 1791, 1784; their estates valued at 375,284*l.* 15*s.* 3½*d.* per annum, in 1719; taxed 100,000*l.* Nov. 23, 1722; indulgences granted them by parliament, 1778.
Parliament began under the Saxon government; the first regular one was in king John's reign, 1204; the epoch of the house of commons, Jan. 23, 1265; members obliged to reside in the places they represented, 1413: Francis Russell, son of the earl of Bedford, was the first peer's eldest son, who sat in the house of commons, 1549; that remarkable for the epoch in which were first formed the parties of court and country, June 16, 1620; a peer elected, and sat as a member of the house of commons, 1649; the house of commons committed a secretary of state to the Tower, Nov. 18, 1678; their speaker refused by the king, 1679; bill passed for triennial parliaments, Nov. 1694, the first British one met, Oct. 24, 1707; triennial act repealed, May 1, 1716; act passed for septennial ones, 1716; their privilege of protection from arrest for debts, relinquished, 1770; the lord mayor and an alderman of London committed to the Tower by the house of commons 1771; sir Francis Burdett committed to the Tower by, April 9, 1810.
Parliamentary grants to the king were in kind, 30,000 sacks of wool being in the grant, 1340.
Parish apprentices, new law respecting, requiring the assent of two justices, commenced, Oct. 1, 1816.
Parochial assessment for the poor began 1370.
Party walls regulated by parliament, 1785.
Patent for copper and brass coin in England, 1636.
Pawnbrokers' licence act, 1783, 1786, 1796, 1804.
Perjury punished with the pillory, 1563.
Penal laws began, 1381.
Penitentiary house for the confinement of convicts, act for the erection of, passed, 1812.
Peter-pence paid to Rome, 790; abolished, 1534.
Pillory, punishment of, abolished, except in cases of perjury and suborning of perjury, 1816.
Plate act passed, May 1756; repealed, 1780.
Plays required to be licensed by the Lord Chamberlain by parliament, 1737.
Pleading introduced, 786; changed from French to English, 1362.
Poaching prevented, by an act passed, 1753.
Poisoning made treason, 1532.
Poll tax first levied in England, 1378; abolished by William III.
Policies of insurance taxed, 1782: increased, 1808.
Polygamy forbidden by the Romans, in 393.
Poor, the first act for the relief of, 1597.
Popery abolished in England, by law, 1536.
Porterage act passed, June 21, 1799.
Postage of letters advanced, 1784, 1797, 1801, 1810, 1812.
Post, penny, in London began, 1681; established by government 1711; the postage advanced to two pence, 1801.
Post-horses first taxed, 1779.
Powdered hair tax took place, May 5, 1795.
Poyning's act repealed in Ireland, when independency was restored there, May 17, 1782.
Pragmatic sanction first took place, 1439; again, 1740.
Press, office of censorship of, instituted in France, Oct. 21, 1814.

Prince of Wales's debts paid by parliament, May 24, 1787; again in 1795.—State of his debts, as laid on the table of the house of commons, June, 1795.

Debts on various securities, and bearing interest	£500,571	19	1
Amount of tradesmen's bills unpaid - - - - -	86,745	0	0
Tradesmen's bills and arrears of establishment, from Oct. 10, 1794, to April 5, 1795 - - - - -	52,573	5	3
	£639,890	4	4

Printing presses licensed, July 12, 1799.
Printsellers' property secured, 1777.
Privy counsellors protected, 1711.
Promissory notes regulated, 1705; taxed by a stamp, 1782; increased, 1804; again, 1808; again, 1815.
Protections by noblemen and foreign ambassadors restrained by parliament, 1773.
Qualification for members of parliament, act passed, 1711; for justices of the peace, act passed, 1732.
Quack medicines taxed, 1785; increased, 1803.
Queen Charlotte's annuity, settled at 100,000*l.* on the king's death, 1762.
Ravishing of women made a capital offence, 1279.
Receipt tax commenced, 1782; amended, 1784, 1791, 1795, 1803, 1808, and 1815.
Registering shipping in the Thames commenced, 1786.
———— in England, 1787.
Registering wills in Yorkshire first permitted, 1707; in Middlesex, 1709.
Registers, parochial, first appointed, 1530.
———— of births, baptisms, marriages, and burials, law for the better regulation of, passed, July 28, 1813.
———— of places of religious worship, act relating to, commenced, Sept. 1813.
Rent made recoverable by an act passed, 1731.
Representatives in parliament obliged to residence, 1413.
Requests, court of, began, 1494.
Revenue officers deprived of their votes for members of parliament, 1782.
Rights, bill of, established, 1641; and of succession, 1689.
Riot act passed, 1715.
Roads between market towns widened by an act, 1285, 1555.
Roman Catholics in England relieved by an act passed, 1776, and 1791.
———— in Ireland, ditto, 1792.
Royal family marriages restrained, 1772.
Saddle-horse duty, 1784; increased, 1808.
Salaries of the judges enlarged, 1772 and 1779.
Salic law, by which women are excluded from inheriting, confirmed in the reign of Pharamond of France, 424; first quoted, 1327.
Salt duties revived, 1732; reduced, 1823.
Sanctuaries abolished in England, 1534.
Schism act passed, 1714.
Scotch gold and silver prohibited passing currently in England, 1398.
Scutage, the first tax levied in England to pay an army, 1159.
Seamen's wages advanced by parliament, May 9, 1797.
Secretaries of state first appointed in England, lord Cromwell was so made by Cardinal Wolsey, 1529.
Security of the king's person, act passed, 1703, improved, 1795.
Sedition bill passed, Dec. 17, 1795.
Seditious meetings and assemblies bill, for the more effectually preventing of, passed, March 28, 1817.
Seditious societies and reading rooms, suppressed by an act, June 21, 1797.
Septennial parliament, act passed, 1716.
Servant men's tax, 1777; enlarged 1781, 1785, 1796, 1797, and 1808.—Female servant's tax, 1785; abolished, 1792.
Servant's wages taxed, 1695.
Session, court of, first appointed by James I. 1425; abolished, 1503; re-established by James V. in 1531; reinstated at Edinburgh, 1756.

Settlement of the crown, 1699.
Sheep prohibited to be exported from England, 1424.
Ship-money exacted, 1634; abolished, 1641.
Shoes—the people had an extravagant way of adorning their feet; they wore the beaks or points of their shoes so long, that they encumbered themselves in their walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees: the fine gentlemen fastened theirs with chains of silver, or silver gilt, and others with laces. This ridiculous custom was in vogue from the year 1382, but was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20s. and the pain of cursing by the clergy, 1467.
Shop-lifting act passed, 1699.
Shop-tax passed, 1785; repealed, 1789.
Sinking Fund bill passed, 1787.
Slave—a statute made, enacting, that a runagate servant, or any who lives idly for three days, be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V. with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who brought him for two years; he was to take the said slave, and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse meat, and cause him to work, by beating, chaining, or otherwise: and if, within that space, he absented himself 14 days, was to be marked on the forehead or cheek, by a hot iron, with an S. and be his master's slave for ever; second desertion, felony; lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg; a beggar's child might be put apprentice, and, on running away, a slave to his master. 1547; obtained their freedom by arrival in England, 1772; slavery abolished in Popish Austria, June 26, 1782; slave trade debated in parliament, 1787; and regulated, 1788; debate for its abolition lasted two days, April, 1791; again, 1792; slavery was abolished in Pensylvania and Massachusetts, 1793; in France, 1795; slave trade abolished by the British parliament, 1807.
Smuggler's act passed, 1736; mitigated, 1781; enforced, 1784.
South-sea act passed, May 6, 1716; its bubble, 1720.
Spirituous liquors, drinking, restrained by act, 1751.
Stage coach duties, 1785, increased, 1808.
Stamp duties instituted, June 28, 1694; increased, 1756; again, 1776, 1780, 1789, 1797, 1801, 1802, 1808, and 1815.
Stamp act in America passed, 1764; repealed, March 18, 1766.
Stamp duties begun in Ireland, March 25, 1774; increased, 1801.
Stamps on newspapers begun, 1713; increased, 1725, 1765, 1781, 1789, 1797, 1808, and 1815.
——— on notes and bills, 1782, 1791, 1797, 1801, 1808, and 1815.
Standard fixed by law for gold and silver, 1300.
Star-chamber court instituted, 1487; abolished, 1641.
Statutes of Clarendon made, 1164; in the French language, 1266; of Marlborough, 1269; of Mortmain enacted, 1279; Quo Warranto passed, Oct. 1280; Winchester passed, Oct. 1284; forbidding the levying taxes without consent of parliament, 1297; of Premunire, which excluded foreigners from ecclesiastical livings, April 23, 1344.
Stews, public ones suppressed, which before were licensed, 1546.
Stock companies, act respecting, 1693.
Stock-jobbing forbidden by parliament, March 28, 1734.
Style altered, 1752.
Succession act passed to exclude catholics, 1689; settled on the present family, 1700.
Sugar and tobacco first taxed by name, 1685.
Sumptuary law passed, 1482.
Sunday act, 1781.
Supremacy of the pope abolished by law, 1535.
Surgeons and doctors were exempted from bearing arms or serving on juries, 1513, at which period there were only 13 in London.
Swearing on the Gospel first used, 528.
Taverns restrained by an act of Edward VI. 1552, to 40 in London, 8 in York, 4 in Norwich, 3 in Westminster, 6 in Bristol, 3 in Lincoln, 4 in Hull, 3 in Shrewsbury, 4 in Exeter, 3 in Salisbury, 4 in Gloucester, 4 in Chester, 3 in Hereford, 3 in Worcester, 3 in Southampton, 4 in Canterbury, 3 in Ipswich, 3 in Winchester, 3 in Oxford, 4 in Cambridge, 3 in Colchester, 4 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Taxes were raised arbitrarily, 1100.
———, the net produce of all the permanent, existing before the year

1793, and also of the taxes imposed in each subsequent year.—Totals of customs, excise, stamps, and incidents, prior to the year 1793, including the proportionate part of the produce of duties on sugar; the additional duty on malt, and the duty on tobacco, now annually voted, 15,586,504*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*—Total of duties, pro anno 1793, 814,086*l.* 6*s.* 7½*d.*—Ditto, 1794, and the proportionate part of the produce of the duties on sugar now annually voted, 936,201*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.*—Total of duties, pro anno 1795, 1,611,424*l.* 11*s.* 11½*d.*—Ditto, 1796, 1,834,444*l.* 8*s.* 4½*d.*—Ditto, 1797, and the proportionate part of the duties on sugar now annually voted, 3,016,062*l.* 12*s.* 9½*d.*—Total of duties, pro anno 1798, 732,576*l.* 7*s.* 10½*d.*—Ditto, 1799, 260,491*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*—General total, 28,791,794*l.* 15*s.* 0½*d.*

Permanent taxes, to April 1802, 25,199,088*l.*
1803, 27,531,358*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*
1804, 30,676,000*l.*
1808, 38,339,152*l.* 13*s.* 2½*d.*
1812, 40,986,856*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.*
1816, 45,197,368*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*
to January 1820, 60,818,279*l.* 16*s.*
1823, 50,122,994*l.*

Tax, land, since the Revolution, 1688 3*s.*—1690 to 1692, 3*s.*—1693 to 1697, 4*s.*—1698, 1699, 3*s.*—1700, 2*s.*—Additional duty, 6*d.*—1701, 3*s.*—1702 to 1712, 4*s.*—1713 to 1715, 2*s.*—1716, 4*s.*—1717 to 1721, 3*s.*—1722 to 1726, 2*s.*—1727, 4*s.*—1728, 1729, 3*s.*—1730, 1731, 2*s.*—1732, 1733, 1*s.*—1734 to 1739, 2*s.*—1740 to 1749, 4*s.*—1750 to 1752, 3*s.*—1753 to 1755, 2*s.*—1756 to 1766, 4*s.*—1767 to 1770, 3*s.*—1771, 4*s.*—1772 to 1775, 3*s.*—1776 to the present time, 4*s.* Act for the redemption of, 1798. The land tax redeemed, to Feb. 1, 1808, amounts to the sum of 22,916,829*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* the interest of which, amounting to 689,304*l.* 17*s.* 4¾*d.* is transferred over to the consolidated fund, and constitutes part of the produce of the land tax in the ways and means of the current year.

Tea-dealers obliged to have sign-boards painted, 1779.

Tea duties ceased, and the double tax on windows commenced, Oct. 1784.

Temple-bar, act passed for pulling down the houses without, June, 1795.

Tenures held by knight's service abolished by law, 1643.

Terms of law begun, 1079.

Test act passed, 1673.

Thames embankment begun, 1771.

Theatres not to be licensed by the king, but by parliament, 1737.

Theft made capital, 964

Threatening letters made punishable, by act passed, 1730.

Tiles taxed, 1784.

Tithes first granted, in 854.

Tobacco, a proclamation against, used formerly for physic, and a tax laid on it, without the consent of parliament, of 6*s.* 8*d.* per pound, besides 2*d.* formerly. It came from the Spanish West Indies, 1604; prohibited to be planted here, 1624; first taxed by name, in 1685; subjected to excise laws, 1789.

Toleration act passed, 1689.

Tonnage and poundage granted to the kings of England for life, 1465.

Transportation of felons introduced, 1590.

Treason requiring two witnesses, 1552.

Tribute of wolves' heads paid in England, 971; paid by the English to the Danes in one year, 48,000*l.* 997.

Triennial parliaments established, 1694; repealed, 1716.

Trinity, act passed, to exempt from penalties persons denying the doctrine of, 1813.

Vassalage or serfs abolished by law in Holstein and Sleswic in Denmark, 1797.

Vice-chancellor, office of created, 1813.

Victualler—enacted, that none shall sell less than one full ale quart of the best beer or ale for 1*d.* and two quarts of the smaller sort for 1*d.* 1603.

Uniformity, act of, passed, 1559; took place, 1662.

Union act for Scotland, passed March 4, 1707; for Ireland, passed, July 2, 1800, and took place, Jan. 1, 1801.

Urine—the inhabitants of London and Westminster, &c. commanded by proclamation to keep all their urine, throughout the year, for making saltpetre, 1626.

Usury forbidden by parliament, 1341. In 1260, 2s. per week for the loan of 20s. which was at the rate of 43l. 6s. 8d. per ann. for 100l. which was restrained by an act, 1275, against the Jews.

Waggon duty commenced, 1783.

Wales incorporated with England, 1536.

Wars.—Loans of the seven-years war, the American war, and the last two wars.

Loans of the seven-years War.

	Sums borrowed.	Interest.
1756	£ 2,000,000	£3 12 0
1757	3,000,000	3 14 3
1758	5,000,000	3 6 5
1759	6,600,000	3 10 9
1760	8,000,000	3 13 7
1761	12,000,000	4 1 11
1762	12,000,000	4 10 9
1763	3,500,000	4 4 2
Total	52,100,000	

Loans of the American War.

1776	2,000,000	3 9 8
1777	5,000,000	4 5 2
1778	6,000,000	4 18 7
1779	7,000,000	5 18 10
1780	12,000,000	5 16 8
1781	12,000,000	5 11 1
1782	13,500,000	5 18 1
1783	12,000,000	4 13 9
1784	6,000,000	5 6 11
Total	73,500,000	

Loans of the last two Wars.

1793	4,500,000	4 3 4
1794	11,000,000	4 10 9
1795	18,000,000	4 15 8
1796	18,000,000	4 14 9
1796	7,500,000	4 12 3
1797	18,000,000	5 14 1
1797	14,500,000	6 6 10
1798	17,000,000	6 4 9
1799	3,000,000	5 12 5
1799	15,500,000	5 5 0
1800	20,500,000	4 14 2
1801	25,500,000	
1802	23,000,000	
1803	10,000,000	
1804	10,000,000	
1805	20,000,000	
1806	18,000,000	
1807	12,000,000	
1808	8,000,000	
1809	11,000,000	
1810	8,000,000	
1811	4,981,300	
1811	12,000,000	
1812	6,789,625	
1812	15,000,000	
1813	21,000,000	
1813	22,000,900	
1814	19,500	
Total	374,789,425	besides the property tax.

Watch by night for the city of London first appointed, 1968.
Watches and clocks taxed, 1797; repealed, 1798.
Welshmen forbid purchasing lands in England, 1401.
Whale fishery promoted, by an act passed, 1749.
Widowers taxed, 1695.
Window tax passed, first, 1696; increased, Feb. 5, 1746-7; again 1763 and 1778; and again the commutation tax for tea, Oct. 1, 1784; increased, 1797; again, 1802 and 1808; reduced, 1823.
Wine licences established, 1661.
Witchcraft act passed, 1601; repealed, March 25, 1736.
Witnesses, two, required to attaint for high treason, 1552.
Woods, an act for the preservation of, 1544; first taxed by parliament, 31 Henry VI. 1452.
Wool and woollen manufactures of Ireland and America, prohibited to be carried any where but to England, 1700; enacted, that none should be buried but in woollen, under the penalty of 5*l*. 1666 and 1678.
Wool, exportation forbidden by an act passed, 1788.
Woollen cloths for burials first enforced by law, 1678.
Wolves' heads, tribute from the Welsh princes, 975,
York, duke of, had 40,000*l*. annuity settled on him, 1792.

SECT. IV.

DISCOVERIES AND SETTLING OF COUNTRIES.

AMERICA first discovered by Columbus, Oct. 11, 1492; so named by Americus Vespucius, 1497; not known to the French till 1504; had negro slaves first carried in to it, 1508.
————, North, first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian, 1497; settled, in 1610.
————, South, by Americus Vespucius, 1497.
————, N. W. explored by Capt. Cook, in 1778; by Capt. James Colnett, in 1789.
Andreanoffsy isles, between Asia and America, discovered, 1760
Angola settled by the Portuguese, 1482.
Anguilla, in the Caribbees, first planted by the English, 1650.
Antigua settled by the English, 1632.
Archangel, passage to, discovered, 1553.
Aruba isle planted by Holland, 1634.
Azore isles discovered by the Portuguese, 1449.
Baffin's Bay discovered, 1622.
Bahama isles discovered, 1629; taken possession of by the English, Dec. 1718.
Barbadoes discovered and planted, 1614.
Barbuda isle first planted by the English, 1628.
Barrington isle, one of the Gallapagos, explored, June, 1793.
Batavia, in the isle of Java, first fortified by the Dutch, 1618.
Bermuda isles, first discovered, 1527; settled, 1612.
Boston, in New England, built, 1630.
Botany Bay settlement, first sailed from England, March 21, 1787.
Bourbon isle, planted by the French, 1672.
Brasil discovered, 1486; settled by the Spaniards, 1515; settled by the Dutch, 1624, taken from Holland by the Portuguese, 1654.

Britain first discovered to be an island, about 90.
Caledonia, in America, settled, 1699.
————, New, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1774.
California discovered by Cortes, 1543; taken possession of by sir F. Drake, 1579.
Canada discovered by Cabot, 1499; explored by the French, 1508, 1524, and 1534; settled, 1540; Quebec built, 1608; taken first by England, 1628.
Canary isles discovered, and granted to Spain, 1344; explored, 1393.
Cape Blanco, on the coast of Africa, discovered, 1441.
Cape Breton discovered by the English, 1584; yielded to France, 1632; taken by England, 1745; restored, 1748; again taken and kept, 1758.
Cape de Verd islands discovered, 1447.
Cape of Good Hope discovered, 1487; planted by the Dutch, 1651.
Cape Horn first sailed round, 1616; Straits discovered, 1643.
Carolina discovered, 1497; planted, 1629.
Caribbee isles discovered, 1595.
Cat's isle, one of the Bahamas, the first discovery in America by Columbus, 1492.
Cayenne isle first planted by the French, 1635.
Ceylon, the isle of, discovered, 1506.
Charlotte's, queen, island, discovered by captain Wallis, 1767.
————, islands, a cluster so called, discovered by captain Carteret, 1767.
Chatham isle, one of the Gallapagos, explored, June, 1793.
Chili discovered by Spain, 1518; invaded by the Spaniards, 1540.
China first visited by the Portuguese, 1517; conquered by the Eastern Tartars, 1635.
Christopher's, St. isle of, discovered, 1595; settled by the English, 1626.
Congo kingdom discovered, and settled on by the Portuguese, 1482.
Crimea settled by Russia, 1784.
Cuba discovered, 1492; settled, in 1511.
Curaçoa settled by the Dutch, 1634.
Darien settled, 1700.
Davis's Straits discovered, 1585.
De la Plata river discovered, 1513.
Deseada isle discovered by Columbus, 1494.
Domingo, St. isle of, discovered, 1492; city founded, 1494.
Dominica discovered by Columbus, Nov. 3, 1493.
Easter Island discovered, 1722.
East Indies discovered by the Portuguese, 1497; visited overland by some English, 1591; first Dutch voyage to, 1595; first voyage of the English company, 1601; first from France, 1601; first voyage of the Danes, 1612.
Falkland, isles of, discovered, 1592.
Florida discovered by Cabot, 1500; settled, in 1763.
Forbisher's Straits discovered, 1578.
Fox island, in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered, 1760.
Gallapagos isles discovered, 1700; explored by Capt. James Colnett 1793.
Georgia colony, erected by general Oglethorpe, 1739.
Goree isle, on the Guinea coast, first planted by the Dutch, 1617.
Granada isle settled by France, 1652.
Greenland discovered, in 1585.
———— settled, 1721, 1731.
Guadaloupe isle discovered by Columbus, 1493; planted by the French, 1635.
Helena, St. discovered, 1502; possessed by England, 1600; settled by the English, 1651.
Hood's isle, one of the Gallapagos, in the Pacific Ocean, explored, June, 1793.
Hudson's Bay discovered by Capt. Hudson, 1607.
Iceland discovered by a Danish pirate, 860.
Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494; settled by the Spaniards, 1509.
Japan discovered, 1542; visited by the English, 1612.
Kamtschatka discovered by the Russians, 1739.

Ladrone isles discovered, 1521.
Le Roach island, near Falkland's island, discovered, 1657.
Lord Auckland's Group, cluster of islands, in the South Sea, discovered by captain Bristow, 1809.
Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, discovered by the French, 1683 settled, 1718.
Madagascar discovered by the Portuguese, 1506.
Madeira, island of, discovered, 1344 and 1418.
Magellan, Straits of, discovered, 1520.
Marigalante isle discovered, 1493.
Maryland province, planted by lord Baltimore, at the expense of 40,000*l*. 1633.
Mauritius isle discovered, 1598; settled, 1721.
Mexico discovered, 1518, settled by the Spaniards, 1519.
Montreal discovered, 1534; settled, 1629.
Montserrat, in the West Indies, discovered by Columbus, 1493; planted by England, 1632.
Nevis planted by England, 1628.
New Caledonia discovered, 1774.
New England planted by the Puritans, 1620.
Newfoundland discovered by Cabot, 1497; settled, 1614.
New Guinea discovered, 1699.
New Holland discovered by the Dutch, 1627; settled by the English, 1787.
New Jersey, in America, planted by the Swedes, 1637.
New Spain, or Mexico, discovered, 1518.
New Zealand discovered, 1660; explored, in 1769.
New Plymouth built and settled, 1620.
New York settled, 1664.
Nootka, on the N. W. of America, discovered, 1778; settled by the English, 1787.
North East passage to Russia discovered, 1553.
Nova Scotia settled, 1629.
Nova Zembla discovered, 1553.
Otaheite, or George III.'s island, discovered, June 18, 1765.
Owhy-he island discovered, 1778.
Panama settled, 1516.
Paraguay discovered, 1525.
Pennsylvania, Penn's charter for planting, 1680.
Peru discovered, 1518.
Philippine isles, discovered by the Spaniards, 1521.
Pitt's Straits, in the East Indies, discovered, April 30, 1760.
Porto Rico discovered, 1497.
Saba planted by the Dutch, 1640.
Salem, in New England, settled, 1628.
Sandwich islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered, 1778.
Savannah settled, 1732.
Sierra Leone coast discovered, 1460.
Society isles, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered, 1765.
Solomon's isles, in America, discovered, 1527.
Somers' isles discovered, 1527.
Spain, New, discovered, 1518.
St. Eustatia isle settled by the Dutch, 1632.
St. Helena first possessed by the English, 1600; settled, 1651.
St. Lawrence river discovered and explored by the French, 1508.
St. Salvador, the first land discovered in the West Indies, or America by Columbus, Oct. 11, 1492.
Suffolk isles discovered, 1764; first produced sugar, 1770.
Surinam planted by England, 1640.
Suwarrow islands, discovered by lieutenant Lasaren, of the Russian company's ship, Suwarrow, Sept. 27, 1814.
Surat settled, 1603.
Tate island, East Indies, discovered, June 29, 1795.
Tobago planted by the Dutch, 1642.
Terceras isles discovered by the Spaniards, 1583.
Terra Firma settled by the Spaniards, 1524.
Trinidad, the isle of, discovered, 1498.

Ukraine settled by Russia, 1752.
Virginia discovered by John Cabot, 1496; taken possession of, by sir Walter Raleigh, 1584; the settlement of the first permanent colony there, 1636.
West Indies discovered by Columbus, 1492.

SECT. V.

IMPROVEMENTS, DISCOVERIES IN ARTS, REVENUES, &c.

ABERRATION of the stars discovered by Dr. Bradley, of Sherborn, in Dorsetshire, 1727.
Agaric of the oak, first known as a styptic, June 1750.
Agriculture introduced, 1600 before Christ.
In a recent publication, it is computed that hunters, shooters, &c. injure the farmer to the amount of one shilling per acre annually, and that game, by feeding on his crops, consume to an equal amount; that the fly, maggot, slug, &c. will once in five years cut off the turnips, once in ten years the clover, and do 5s. an acre damage to corn crops; making on the average 2s. per acre. The injury done by rats, moles, and mice, in a farm of 200 acres, is estimated at six guineas; by sparrows, and other small birds, six guineas; pigeons, jays, magpies, ravens, kites, dogs, &c. four guineas: making in the whole 58l. a-year, or near 6s. per acre: or on the total cultivated superficies of the kingdom an annual depredation to the amount of ten millions per annum.
Aineguilla mines, in New Spain, discovered, 1770.
Air balloons, invented by B. Gusnido, a Jesuit, 1729; revived in France by Mons. Montgolfier, 1783, and let off at Paris, August 27; introduced into England, and Mr. Lunardi ascended from Moorfields, Sept. 15, 1784; Mr. Blanchard and Dr. Jeffries went from Dover to Calais in about two hours, January 7, 1785. Mr. Garnerin performed a great number of successful aerial voyages in 1802.
Air-guns invented by Guter, of Nuremberg, 1656.
Air-pumps, invented by Geruke, of Madgeburg, 1650.
Ale invented 1404 before Christ.
Algebra was introduced into Europe in 1300; in general use in 1590.
——— (numerical) invented 950; first known in Europe, 1494; letters first used, 1590.
Allum first discovered at Rocha, in Syria, 1300; discovered in Tuscany, 1460; first brought to perfection, in England, 1608; discovered in Ireland, October 22, 1757; in Anglesea, in 1790.
Almanacks first published by Martin Ilkus, at Luda, in Poland, 1470; compiled, nearly in their present form, by Muller, 1473; the Company of Stationers, London, claimed an exclusive right to publish, till 1779; and they are now supposed to sell a million annually.
Alphabet, the Greek, consisted of 16 letters till 399 B. C. when the Ionic, of 24 characters, was introduced.
Altars first used, 135; consecrated, 271; the first in Britain, 634.
Ambassador, the first sent by the Czar of Russia to England, 1556; the first sent to Turkey from England, 1606. The first that arrived from India in Europe, was from Tippoo Saib to France. June, 1778. The first ambassador from the Ottoman emperor arrived in London, Dec. 1793.

American paper currency commenced, May 1775; coinage took place in 1792, in eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles. The first is ten dollars, or forty-five shillings English. The dime is the tenth part of a dollar; and a copper coin, called a cent, is the tenth part of a dime.

Amethysts discovered at Kerry, in Ireland, 1755.

Anabaptist meeting-house, first in England, established 1640.

Anathema first used by the church, 387.

Anatomy restored at Brussels, 1550; of plants, discovered, 1680.

Anchors invented, 587.

Annuities, or pensions, first granted, 1512, when 20*l.* was given to a lady of the court for services done, and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the maintenance of a gentlewoman, 1536; and 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a competent sum to support a gentleman in the study of the law, 1554.

Anointing first used at the coronations in England, 872: in Scotland, 1097.

Anthems first used, 386.

Apothecaries first mentioned in history, 1345.

Appeals first made to Rome from England, 1188; abolished 1532.

Apple-trees, two kinds of, brought from Syria and Africa into Italy, 9 years before Christ.

Apricots first planted in England, 1540. They originally came from Epirus.

Archery introduced into England before 440.

Arches of stone, St. Paul's church built on; a manner of building formerly unknown here, 1187.

Archdeacon, the first appointed in England, 1075.

Argand's lamps first introduced into general use in London, 1785.

Arithmetic introduced into Europe, from Arabia, 991.

———— decimal, invented, 1402.

Arms, coats of, introduced into England, 1100. At first used to distinguish noblemen in battle.

Arms of England and France were first quartered by Edward III. 1358.

Army, the standing one in modern times, established in France in 1445, by Charles VII.

Array, the first commission of, to raise a militia, 1422.

Artichokes first planted in England, 1487.

Arundelian tables made, 264 before Christ; discovered 1610.

Asparagus first produced in England, 1608.

Assaying gold and silver legally established in England, 1299.

Assay-master first established at Sheffield and Birmingham, 1773.

Assignats first ordered by the National Assembly of France, April 17, 1790.

Assiento, or contract for supplying America with slaves from Jamaica began 1689; vested in the South Sea Company, 1713; given up to Spain by the peace, 1748.

Astronomical observations first made at Babylon, 2234; celebrated tables made, 1953 before Christ.

Astronomy and geography brought to Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, 1201.

Attraction, the first idea of, taken up by Kepler, 1605.

Auction, the first in Britain, was about 1700, by Elisha Yale, a Governor of Fort George, in the East Indies, of the goods he brought home with him.

Aurora Borealis, or the northern lights, first observed, March 6, 1715-16.—Electricity of discovered, 1769.

Baize manufacture first introduced into England at Colchester, 1660.

Baking of bread invented, 1400 before Christ, became a profession 170 before Christ.

Bands for lawyers first used by Judge Finck, 1615; for clergyman, in about 1652.

Bankers—Mint used formerly by merchants to lodge their money in, till the king made free with it in 1640; after which, trusting to servants, till too many ran to the army, they lodged it with goldsmiths, whose business was to buy and sell plate, and foreign coins; and at first paid 4d. per cent. per diem., but lent it to others at higher interest, and so became the first bankers, 1645. The charter of the

Bank of England was executed July 27, 1694, and was granted for 12 years, the corporation being then determinable on a year's notice. The original capital subscribed was 1,200,000*l.* which they lent to government at 8 per cent. interest, with an allowance of 4000*l.* per ann. for their expences of management. The term of the charter was, in 1706, extended to five years beyond the original period, in consideration of the company having undertaken to circulate for government exchequer bills to the amount of 1,500,000*l.* and it has since been further extended at different times, viz.—

In 1709 to				1732
1713	-	-	-	1742
1742	-	-	-	1764
1763	-	-	-	1786
1781	-	-	-	1812
1800	-	-	-	1833

The total permanent debt due from government to the bank is 11,686,800*l.* bearing 3 per cent. interest; but the capital stock of the company is 11,642,400*l.* on which they pay a dividend of ten per cent. per ann. to the proprietors.—According to the accounts presented to the House of Commons in the year 1824, the average amount of balances of public money in the hands of the Bank during the last year was 5,526,645*l.* The profit of the Bank (at three per cent., the rate which the government pays them for their capital of fifteen millions,) is therefore upwards of 165,792*l.* in its capacity of banker to the public departments. The sum payable to the Bank for the management of the public debt last year is 267,934*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

From the reports of the secret committee appointed in 1797 to investigate the affairs of the bank, it appeared that on the 25th of February, in that year, there was a balance of 3,826,903*l.* and on the 11th of November a balance of 3,839,550*l.* in favour of the company; their profits since must have been greater than while they were obliged to maintain a large stock of cash to answer their notes, which has enabled them to make several occasional dividends to their proprietors, and at Lady day, 1807, to raise their usual dividend from 7 per cent. which it had been for the last 19 years, to 10 per cent. House built 1732, enlarged 1770, considerably improved and insulated in 1796, and the exterior partly rebuilt in 1824.

Bank notes, 512 weigh one pound.

Banks first began in Italy by Lombard Jews, 808; that of Venice, 1157; of Genoa. 1345; of Amsterdam, 1609; of Hamburgh, 1610; of Rotterdam, 1635; of England, 1640; established, 1694; in the East Indies, 1787; America in 1791.

Bank stock 3 per cent. ann. created, 1726; 3 per cent. consol do. 1731: 3 per cent. reduced ditto, 1746; 3 per cent. ann. payable at the South Sea House, 1751; 3½ per cent. ann. ditto, 1758; long ann. 1761; 4 per cent consol. ditto, 1762. Old Scotch bank created, 1695; Royal ditto, 1727.—The name is derived from Banco, bench; benches being erected in the market place for the exchange of money, &c.

Barbers introduced to Rome from Sicily, in 229 before Christ.

Bark, Jesuits, virtues of discovered, 1500; first brought to Europe, 1650.

Barometers invented, 1626; wheel barometers contrived, 1668; pendant ditto, 1695; marine ditto, 1700; phosphoric, 1675.

Barons first summoned to Parliament, 1205.

——— first created in England, 1388.

Baronets first instituted, 1611; of Nova Scotia, 1625.

Barristers first appointed by Edward I. 1291.

Bath springs discovered, 871 before Christ; the Baths of the Romans discovered under the Abbey-house, 1755.

Battering ram invented, 441 before Christ.

Bayonets invented at Bayonne, 1670; first used in England, September 24, 1693.

Beer first introduced into England, 1492; in Scotland, as early as 1482. By the statute of James I. one full quart of the best beer or ale was to be sold for one penny, and two quarts of small beer for one penny.

——— The following particulars are collected from official excise office returns for 1833.

Number of Licensed Victuallers in England and Wales -	46,639
Portion of the above who brew their own beer - -	22,334
Number of brewers in England and Wales, exclusive of London - - - - - - - - - -	1,591
Ditto in London - - - - - - - - - -	136
Ditto in Scotland - - - - - - - - - -	263
Barrels of strong beer brewed in England and Wales, in the year ending April 5, 1823 - - - - -	4,142,649
Ditto in Scotland - - - - - - - - -	123,222
Portion of the above brewed in London - - - -	1,339,940
Barrels of strong beer exported - - - - -	71,238
Portion of the above exported from London - - -	56,490
Ditto from Liverpool - - - - - - - -	11,963
Small beer brewed in Great Britain - - - -	1,299,275

Every man, woman, and child in London, seems from this statement, to drink on the average two barrels of beer a-year. The quantity of strong beer brewed in England in a year, would float all the navy in commission. The account only refers, of course, to beer brewed by common brewers.

Beheading of noblemen first introduced into England, 1074.

Bellmen first appointed in London, 1556.

Bellows invented, 554 before Christ.

Bells invented by Paulinius, bishop of Nola, in Campania, about 400; first known in France, 550; first used by the Greek empire, 964; were introduced into monasteries in the seventh or eighth century. Pope Stephen III., placed three bells in a tower on St Peter's, in Rome. In the churches of Europe they were introduced in 900. They were first introduced into Switzerland, 1090. The first tuneable set in England were hung up in Croyland Abbey, in Lincolnshire, 960; used to be baptised in churches, 1080.

Berlin coach invented, 1509.

Bible first translated into the Saxon language, 939; into the English language, by Tindale and Coverdale, 1534; first translation by the king's authority, 1536.

Bills of exchange first mentioned, 1160; used in England, 1307. The only mode of sending money from England by law, 1381.

Bishop, the first that suffered death in England by sentence of the civil power, 1405.

Bishop of Nova Scotia first appointed, August 11, 1787.

Bishop, in America, the first was Dr. Seabury, consecrated November 14, 1784.

Bishopricks in Germany first founded by Charlemagne, 900.

———removed from villages to great towns in England, 1076.

Blackwell-hall first appointed for a repository for woollen cloth, 1515.

Blankets first made in England, 1340.

Blister plaisters invented 60 before Christ.

Blue, Prussian, discovered at Berlin, 1704.

Blood, circulation of, through the lungs, first made public by Michael Servetus, a French physician, in 1553; Cisalpinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, and improved it afterwards by experiments, 1569; but it was fully confirmed by Harvey, 1628.

Board wages first commenced with the king's servants, in 1629.

Boats, flat-bottomed, invented in the reign of William the Conqueror, who used them in the isle of Ely.

Bombs first invented by a man at Venlo, 1588; first used in the service of France, 1634.

Bomb-vessels invented in France, 1681.

Bones, the art of softening them found out, 1688.

Books, in the present form, were invented by Attalus, king of Pergamus, 887.

——— sold by Catalogue, began 1676.

——— the first supposed to be written in Job's time; 30,000 burnt by order of Leo, 761; a very large estate given for one on Cosmography, by king Alfred; were sold from 10*l.* to 30*l.* a-piece, about 1400; the first printed one was the vulgate edition of the bible, 1462; the second was Cicero de Officiis, 1466; Cornelius Nepos, pub-

lished at Moscow, was the first classical book printed in Russia, April 29, 1762.

Book-keeping first used after the Italian method in London, 1569.

Boots were invented, 907 before Christ.

Botany, the study of, revived, 1535.

Bounties first legally granted in England for raising naval stores in America, 1703. For exporting corn, 1689.

Bows and arrows introduced here, 1066.

Brass exported in 1799, amounted to 77,033 cwt. 3 qr. 16 lb. at 7*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. amounted to 595,728*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

Brazil diamond mines discovered, 1730.

Bread first made with yeast by the English, about 1656.

Bread-fruit plants first introduced into the West Indies by Captain Blithe, Jan. 1793.

Breast-plates for armour first invented, 397 before Christ,

Breeches first introduced into England, 1654.

Breviaries first introduced, 1060.

Bribery first used in England, 1554.

Bricks first used in England by the Romans. The size ordered by Charles I., 1625.

Bridge, the first of stone in England was at Bow, near Stratford, 1087.

Broad seal of England first used, 1050.

Buckles were invented about 1680.

Building with stone brought into England by Bennet, a monk, 670; with brick, first introduced by the Romans into their provinces; first in England about 886; introduced here by the earl of Arundel, 1600, at which time the houses in London were chiefly built of wood. The increase of buildings in London prohibited, and within three miles of the city gates by queen Elizabeth, and that only one family should dwell in one house, 1580. The buildings from High Holborn, north and south, and Great Queen-street, built nearly on the spot where stood the Elms or the ancient Tyburn, in Edward III. were erected between 1607 and 1631. The number of houses in London and its suburbs in 1772, were computed at 128,930; but in 1791 they amounted to above 200,000. In St. George's Fields near 7000 have been erected within the above period, and of late years the buildings round London have increased to a great extent.

Bull-baiting, first at Stamford, Lincolnshire, 1209; at Tutbury, Staffordshire, 1374.

Bull-fights in Spain first used, 1560.

Bull-running, at Tutbury, in Staffordshire, instituted, 1374.

Bullets of stone used instead of iron ones, 1514; of iron first mentioned in the Fœdera, 1550.

Bullion of gold and silver, first method of assaying, 1354.

Burgesses were first constituted in Scotland, 1326.

Burial-place, the first Christian one in Britain, 596.

Burials, first permitted in consecrated places, 750; in church-yards, 756.

Burning glass and common mirrors, the discovery attributed to Tschirnhausen, a Lusatian baron, 1680.

Burying in woollen first began, 1666.

Butter annually sent to London from Yorkshire, Cambridge, and Suffolk, amounts to 210,000 firkins.

Buttons covered with cloth prohibited by law, 1791.

Cables, a method of making them invented, by which 20 men are enabled to do the work of 200. The machine is set in motion by 16 horses, for the cable is of the dimensions for the largest ships, 1792.

Cabinet Council first instituted, April 1670.

Calendar first regulated by Pope Gregory, 1579.

Caliber instrument invented at Nuremberg, 1540.

Calico first imported by the East India Company, 1631.

Calico-printing, and the Dutch loom engine, first used, 1676.

Calicos were first made in Lancashire, in 1772.

Camera Obscura invented, 1515.

Canal of Languedoc, which joins the Mediteranean and Cantabrian seas, begun by Louis XIV. It is sixty-four leagues long, and is supported by 104 sluices.

Canal of Briaire, or Burgundy, uniting the Seine and Loire, finished by Louis XIII. it has 42 sluices.
——— of Orleans, between the Loire and Seine, began 1675; it has twenty sluices.
——— of Bourbon, between the Oise and Paris; began 1790.
——— of the lake Ladoga, in Russia, between the Baltic and Caspian Sea, begun 1719.
——— in China, goes from Canton to Pekin in a straight line upwards of 806 miles, having 75 locks, and 41 large cities on its banks, with above 10,000 vessels on it; finished in 880; 30,000 men were employed 48 years in making it. In 1355, a canal was dug in Persia, 100 miles long. The Russian canal, begun by Peter the Great in 1708, between the Caspian Sea and the Baltic, was not entirely completed till 1780. The distance by water from the frontiers of China to Petersburgh is 4472 miles; that from Astracan to Petetsburgh 1484 miles; the communication was begun by Peter the Great, who also began some others. The canal of Orleans in France, was begun in 1678; the canal of Languedoc was begun in 1666, and finished 1681. The canal from Calais to Gravelines was begun in 1681; and many more are marked out in France, but not finished. In Spain the canal of Arragon was begun in 1785. In Sweden a canal was made from Stockholm to Gottenburgh, 1751. In Ireland, one from Dublin to the Shannon, 1763. The canal from Brussels to Antwerp, was begun 1531; finished 1560. That which joins the Baltic and North Sea, at Kiel, was opened to all nations, May 14, 1785. Navigable rivers, and canals to join rivers, first made in England by Henry I. 1134, when the Trent was joined to the Witham. The Thames made navigable to Oxford, by act of Parliament, 21 James I. 1624. The New River canal, running 36 miles, was begun in 1608, and finished 1613. The Kennet, from Reading to Newbury, 9 George I. 1715. The river Lea made navigable from Hertford to Ware, and so to London, 12 George II. 1739. The Duke of Bridgewater's navigation began 1758, and was opened June 17, 1761 Northamptonshire navigation began August 7, 1761. Trent and Mersey canal, extending 90 miles, was finished 1772, since which time have been the following, viz.
Canal from Belfast to Loughneagh, was begun 1783.
—— from Droitwich to the Severn, 1756.
—— in Caermaerthenshire, 1756.
—— from the Severn, near Tilton-bridge, 1766.
—— from Wilden Ferry, in Staffordshire, 1766.
—— from the Forth to the Clyde, in Scotland, 1768.
—— from Birmingham to Bilston, 1769.
—— from Oxford to Coventry, 1769; completed January 1790.
—— from Leeds to Liverpool, 1770.
—— from the Dee to Nantwich, 1772.
—— from Skipton, 1773, to Oxford, 1775.
—— from Stroudwater to the Severn, 1775, and from Stroud to the Thames, begun 1783.
—— from Apedale, 1775.
—— from Stourbridge, 1776.—Ditto from Hider's-green, 1766.
—— from Chesterfield to the Trent, finished 1777.
—— from the Trent to the Mersey, enlarged, 1783.
—— from the Thames to the Leachlade, 1783.
—— of Leeds and Liverpool consolidated, 1783.
—— from the Lea to Limehouse, 1770.
—— from the Severn to Leachlade, completed in 1789.
—— from Glasgow to Bowling bay, in the Clyde, July 1799.
—— over the Tame, near Birmingham, and the Coventry canal, with the Birmingham &c. completed, by which the inland navigation between London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, was opened, July 1790
—— from Hereford to Gloucester; begun Nov. 1791.
—— from Paddington to the Grand Junction Canal, begun 1798; opened in June 1801.
—— the Kennet and Avon was opened, July 7, 1799.
—— Thames to Fenney Stratford, opened May 28, 1800.
—— great Caledonian canal, to extend from the Murray Frith, to the Frith of Mull, begun 1803; nearly completed in 1824.

Canal from the river Thames to the town of Croydon, opened December 1809.
—— from Wilts and Berks to the river Thames, Sept. 21, 1810.
—— Grand Union, made navigable to Welford, Oct. 1, 1813.
—— Wey and Arun junction opened, Sept. 1816.
—— Worcester and Birmingham opened, Dec. 11, 1816.
—— Leeds and Liverpool, 127 miles in length, commenced, 1770; completed, 1816.
Candles, tallow, so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were used for light.—No idea of wax candles, 1300.
——— of tallow, first began to be used, 1290.
Cannon.—*See Guns.*
Canonization first used by papal authority, 993.
Caps first worn, 1449.
Cards invented in France, first used for Charles VIth's amusement, 1380; they were forbidden the use of in Castile in 1387; 428,000 packs were stamped in England in 1775.
Carp, first brought to England, 1525.
Carriages introduced into Vienna, 1515; into England, 1580.
Carving in marble invented 772 before Christ.
Catalogues of English printed books were first published in 1595; in Ireland in 1638.
Cauliflowers first planted in England, 1603.
Celery first introduced to the English tables by Count Tallard, during his captivity in England, after the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709.
Celestial sphere, first seen in Greece, brought from Egypt 368 before Christ.
Chain-shot invented by Adm. de Wit, 1666.
Chairs, sedan, first used in London; a fourteen years patent for selling them granted to Duncombe, 1634.
Charity schools first begun in England, March 25, 1683; 160 schools within London, Westminster, and the bills of mortality, established between 1688 and 1767, inclusive.
Charters were first granted to different cities in England, 1179.
Cheltenham mineral springs discovered, 1740.
Chemistry and distillery introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors who learned it of the African Moors, and these of the Egyptians, 1150.—Hydraulic chemistry was invented in 1746.
Cherries brought from Pontus by Lucullus to Rome, 70; apricots from Epirus, peaches from Persia, the finest plums from Damascus and Armenia, pears and figs from Greece and Egypt, citrons from Media, pomegranates from Carthage, about 114 years before Christ.
Cherry-trees first planted in Britain, 100 before Christ; brought from Flanders and planted in Kent, with such success, that an orchard of 32 acres produced in one year 1000*l.* 1540.
Chess, the game of, invented, 608 before Christ.
Chest, at Chatham, for the relief of seamen, instituted, 1588.
Chiaro-obscuro, the art of printing in, with three plates, to imitate drawings, first used, 1500.
Chimes on bells invented at Alost, in 1487.
Chimnies first introduced into buildings in England, 1200; there was only one in the middle of the building till 1300.
China made in England at Chelsea, in 1752; at Bow, in 1758; and in several parts of England in 1760; by Mr. Wedgwood, 1763; at Dresden, in Saxony, in 1706.
—— porcelain first spoken of in history, 1591.
Chivalry began in Europe, 912.
Chocolate introduced into Europe from Mexico in 1520.
Cinnamon trade first began by the Dutch, 1506; but had been known in the time of Augustus Cæsar, and long before.
Cinque ports vested in barons for the security of the coasts, 1078; first received their privileges, 1216.
Circuits, Judges of the, first appointed, 1176.
Circumnavigators of England were, Drake, undertaken in 1577; Cavendish, 1586; Cowley, 1683; Dampier, 1686: Cooke, 1708; Clipperton and Shelocck, 1719; Anson, 1740; Byron, 1764; Wallis, 1766; Carteret, 1766; Cook, 1768, 1772, 1776; continued by King, 1780; and since by Portlocke, &c. in 1788. First that entered the Pacific

Ocean was Magellan, a Spaniard, 1520. Other Spanish circumnavigators were Groalva, 1537; Avalradi, 1387; Mendana, 1567; Quiros. 1625. The Dutch circumnavigators were Le Maire, 1615; Tasman 1642; Roggewin, 1721. M. Bougainville, the Frenchman, 1776, and several others since.

Cities first incorporated, 1201.

Cities and boroughs first represented in Parliament, 1366.

Civil law revived in Italy, Germany, &c. 1127.

Clock-makers, three, from Delft, first in England, 1568.

Clocks, called water-clocks, first used in Rome, 158 before Christ; clocks and dials first set up in churches, 913; clocks made to strike by the Arabians, 801; by the Italians, 1300; a striking clock in Westminster, 1368; the first portable one made, 1530; none in England that went tolerably, till that dated, 1540, now at Hampton-court palace; clocks with pendulums, &c., invented by one Fromantil, a Dutchman, about 1656; repeating clocks and watches invented by one Barlow, 1676. Till about 1631, neither clocks nor watches were general.

Cloth, coarse woollen, introduced into England, 1191; first made at Kendal 1390; medleys first made, 1614.

Coaches first used in England, 1580; an act passed to prevent men riding in coaches as effeminate, in 1601; began to be common in London, 1605; hackney coaches began in 1634; when captain Baily set up four in number; were prohibited in 1635; fifty hackney coachmen only were allowed in 1637; limited to 200 in 1652; to 300 in 1654; to 400 in 1661; to 700 in 1694, when they were first licensed; to 800 in 1710; to 1000 in 1771; to 1200 in 1799. Hackney chariots, not to exceed 200, licensed, 1814.

In the year 1736, the number of coaches made in this kingdom amounted to 40,000, one half of which, and upwards, were exported. By the duty on coaches it appeared, in 1778, 28,000 were kept in England, when their duty amounted to 117,000*l.* The duty on coaches in 1755, was 154,988*l.* in England, and in Scotland, only 2000*l.*

Coals discovered near Newcastle, 1234; first dug at Newcastle by a charter granted the town by Henry III.; first used, 1280; dyers, brewers, &c. in the reign of Edward the First, began to use sea-coal for fire in 1350; but in consequence of an application from the nobility, &c. he published a proclamation against it as a public nuisance, 1398. Imported from Newcastle to London in any quantity, 1350; in general use in London, 1400; 600,000 chald. used in London 1773; and 766,880 chald. in 1788; in 1792, there was 841,280 chalders; cinders, 6270 chaldrons; and Scotch coals, 2,449 tons; in 1793, there were 800,510½; in 1794, 788,744½; in 1795, 887,759 chaldrons, besides cinders, &c.; and in 1791, the quantity of 450,000 chaldrons, Newcastle measure, was cleared out, in 4956 vessels, for over-sea and coastways; in 1791. there were 334,513¼ chaldrons, besides cinders, &c. The duties on coals carried coastways, besides those in London, amounted in 1788 to 192,745*l.* 15*s.* 0½*d.* at 5*s.* 6*d.* per chaldron. Those brought to London pay 10*s.* 8*d.* per chaldron. All the duties on coals in England, amounted in 1783, to 445,811*l.* and in 1784, to 462,550*l.* And in Scotland, for both these years, to 3000*l.* The sum total of the duties in 1788 was 806,728*l.*

The coals imported into the port of London, from the 1st of March 1790, to the 1st of March 1800:

		Chaldrons.	*Tons.*
From 1st March 1790 to 1st March	1791	754,307	2,345
1791 to	1792	814,622	2,251
1792 to	1793	832,358	2,403
1793 to	1794	815,318	1,540
1794 to	1795	732,846	1,748
1795 to	1796	928,743	578
1796 to	1797	829,684	981
1797 to	1798	897,037	814
1798 to	1799	769,047	393
1799 to	1800	865,504	493

The daily consumption is about 2,300 chaldrons in London.

Cock-fighting instituted by the Romans, after a victory over the Persians, 476 before Christ.

Coffee-house, the first in England, was kept by Jacob, a Jew, at the sign of the Angel, in Oxford, in 1650; Mr. Edwards, an English Turkey merchant, brought home with him a Greek servant, who kept the first house for making and selling coffee in London, 1652. The Rainbow coffee-house, near Temple-bar, was, 1657, represented as a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

Coffee first brought to England by Mr. Nathaniel Canopius, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage, at Baliol College, Oxford, in 1641; coffee was first brought to Marseilles, 1644.

Coffee trees were conveyed from Mocha to Holland, in 1616; and carried to the West Indies in the year 1726; first cultivated at Surinam by the Dutch, 1718; its culture encouraged in the plantations, 1732.

Coif, the serjeant's, was originally an iron scull-cap, worn by knights under their helmets. Blackstone says it was introduced before 1259, to hide the tonsure of such renegado clerks as chose to remain as advocates in the secular courts, notwithstanding their prohibition by canon.

Coin—silver, first coined by Phidon, king of Argos, 869 before Christ; silver money coined at Rome, 269 before Christ; before then brass money only was used, a sign of no correspondence with the East, where gold and silver were used long before: coin first used in Britain, 25 before Christ; in Scotland of gold and silver, 220 after Christ; coin was first made round in England in 1101; silver halfpence and farthings were coined in the reign of John, and pence the largest current coin; gold first coined in England, 1087; groats first coined in Bohemia, 1301; copper money used only in Scotland and Ireland, 1399; gold next coined in England, 1345; groats and half groats the largest silver coin in England, 1531; in 1347, a pound of silver was coined into 22 shillings, and in 1359, a pound was coined into 25 shillings; in 1414, they were increased to 30 shillings; and in 1500, a pound of silver was coined into 40 shillings. In 1550 they were extended to 62, which is the same now. The money in Scotland, till now the same as in England, began to be debased, 1354; gold first coined in Venice, 1476; shillings first coined in England, 1068; crowns and half crowns first coined, 1551; copper money introduced into France by Henry III. 1580; the first legal copper coin introduced, which put an end to private leaden tokens, universally practised, especially in London, 1609; copper money introduced into England by James I. 1620; milling coin introduced, 1662; halfpence and farthings first coined by government, August 16, 1673; guineas were first coined, 1673; silver coinage, 1696; broad pieces of gold called in by government, and coined into guineas, 1733. Five shillings and three-penny pieces in gold were issued in 1716 and 1761. One million was coined in 1710, from French Louis d'ors. Halfpence issued for the Isle of Man by England, 1786. Dollars were issued by the bank at 4*s.* 9*d* each, March 4, 1797. Seven shilling pieces were issued in December, 1797.

The whole money coined in England since the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth, including the debased silver of the three preceding reigns, up to the year 1798, was as follows:

By Queen Elizabeth	5,832,932	
King James I.	2,500,000	
Charles I.	10,499,544	
Cromwell	1,000,000	
Charles II.	7,524,105	
James II.	3,737,637	
Before the Revolution		31,094,218
By King William III. including re-coinage	10,511,963	
Queen Anne	2,691,696	
King George I.	8,725,921	
King George II.	11,966,576	
Before the present reign		33,896,086
Total during the present reign, till 25th March 1798, including re-coinage		51,073,362
Total coined from the year 1558 to 1798, being 235 years		116,063,666

Of this 116,063,666*l.* sterling, there were 32,000,000*l.* in silver, long before the revolution. The whole gold coinage did not exceed six millions, all payments till then being mostly made in silver; and so much is the nature of our coinage changed, that, during the reign of George III. the whole silver coinage only amounted to 63,101*l.*

The coinage of gold and silver in four years amounted to 6,191,925*l.*

Of which was coined in 1793	2,747,430	0	6
in 1794	2,553,894	12	0
in 1795	497,711	5	6
in 1796 only	391,799	2	0
in 1797	2,000,397	0	0
	8,192,128	0	0

Davenant estimated the coin in the kingdom in 1711 to be about 12,000,000*l.* Anderson estimates it, in the year 1762, at 16,000,000*l.*; and Mr. Chalmers supposes it, in 1786, to amount to 20,000,000*l.*, and at present at 37,000,000*l.*

The gold coin brought into the mint by proclamation, in 1773, 1774, and 1776, amounted to 15,563,593*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* The expence attending the loss in collecting, melting, &c. to government, was 754,019*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

The mint of the United States of America, established 1792, issued gold and silver coin; the copper had been delivered before. The gold coins are eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles. The first is exactly five and forty shillings, English money, or ten dollars American coin. The dollars are coined in the same divisions of half, and quarter, which makes the course of exchange simple, and suits the reckoning to every capacity; ten quarter dollars make the quarter eagle, ten half dollars the half eagle, and ten dollars the eagle. There is, beside, one more silver coin, which is called a dime, and is the tenth part of a dollar. The copper coin is called a cent, and is the tenth part of a dime.

Coin in bullion first legally permitted to be exported, 1663.

Coining with a die first invented, 1617; first used in England, 1620.

Collars of S. S. in honour of St. Sulpicius; the fashion of wearing began, 1407.

Commerce of England in 1791:

Exports	7,000,000	
Imports	5,000,000	
	2,000,000	
Re-imported goods	1,000,000	
Balance in favour	3,000,000	

Companies, twelve, first established in London, 1194.

Comedy, the first acted in Athens, on a scaffold, by Susarian and Dalon, 563 before Christ; those of Terence first acted, 154 before Christ; the first in England, 1551.

Comets had their parabolic orbits demonstrated in 1680.

Comet, a new, discovered by Mr. Firminger, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, December 8, 1805.

Compass, seaman's, invented in China, 1120 before Christ; said to be used at Venice, 1260; improved at Naples, 1302; its variation observed, 1500; its dipping, 1576.

Concert, the first subscription one was at Oxford, 1665; the first in London was 1678.

Conic section, the first idea of, given 240 years before Christ.

Consul, the English, first one by that name in Italy, 1485; in Portugal, 1638.

Convicts first sent to Botany Bay, 1787.

Copper first imported from Virginia, October 1730.

Copper money first coined in Scotland by order of Parliament, 1466, in Ireland, 1399; in France, 1580; in England, the first legal, in 1689.—Tradesmen's tokens, or halfpence, were coined in 1672. Penny pieces first issued July 26, 1797; halfpence, on the same principle issued, Jan. 1800.

Copper mines first discovered in Sweden, 1396; in England, 1561; revived in England, 1699. Found in New York, 1792. The Paris copper mine in Anglesea, has a bed of copper ore forty feet thick, and

supplies between 29 and 30,000 tons annually, 1790. The quantity exported in 1799 was 97,195 cwt. 2 qrs. 7lbs. at 6*l.* 9*s.* per cwt. amounted to the value of 626,459*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

Account of the quantity and prices of the different articles of copper purchased for the use of his Majesty's navy, from the 29th of April, 1799, to the 17th of March, 1800; and also of old copper delivered in payment for the same, with the prices, as far as it can be made up:

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Copper sheets	615	15	0	13	128,325	14	7
Copper bolts and rings	123	9	3	25			
Copper nails	15	17	2	23			
Mixed metal nails	158	14	0	12			
Old copper returned to the contractors in part payment for the new					37,596	2	11
					£90,729	11	8

Cotton-wool, used in English manufactures in 1787, was valued at 7,500,000*l.* and weighed 22,600,000lbs. The quantity manufactured in 1791 was 32,148,906lbs. One pound of cotton-wool, when spun, has been worth five pounds sterling; and when wove into muslin and ornamented in the tambour, is worth 15 pounds, yielding 5,900*l.* per cent. on the raw material. Again, one pound of cotton has produced 205 hanks, each hank, when extended, measured 203,000 yards. In this manufacture, in 1787, there were in England and Scotland 143 water mills, which have cost - - - £715,000
And 550 mule jennies, of 50 spindles each, worth - 19,250
20,070 hand jennies, of 80 spindles each, worth - - 140,490
Buildings, carding machines, &c. worth - - - 125,260

Money employed in the manufacture - - - £1,000,000
which gives employment to above 60,000 for spinning, and with its subsequent stage for preparation, employs near 360,000 men, women, and children.

The increase of this manufacture is as follows:

	Pounds Wt.	Value.
1781	5,101,920	£2,000,000
1782	11,206,810	3,900,000
1783	9,546,179	3,200,000
1784	11,280,236	3,950,000
1785	17,992,888	6,000,000
1786	19,151,867	6,500,000
1787	22,600,000	7,500,000

The quantity imported was lbs.

British islands	6,600,000
French and Spanish settlements	6,000,000
Dutch settlements	1,700,000
Portuguese settlements	2,500,000
East Indies	100,000
Smyrna and Turkey cotton	5,700,000
	22,600,000

And was applied as follows:

To the candlewick branch	1,500,000
To the hosiery branch	1,500,000
To silk and linen mixtures	2,000,000
To the fustian branch	6,000,000
To calicoes, muslins, &c.	11,600,000
	22,600,000

Counties, first division of, in England, 900.
Counties first sent members to parliament, 1256.
County gaols have cost building as follows, viz.

Gloucester	£18,009	contains	170 cells.
Monmouth	4,000	—	26
Ipswich	13,000	—	86

Sussex - - -	£5,500	—	30 cells
Oxford, City - -	4,500	—	30
Oxford, County -	10,000	—	80
Manchester - -	15,000	—	140
Preston - - -	9,000	—	70
Stafford - - -	18,000	—	140
Liverpool - -	25,000	—	300
Dorchester - -	12,000	—	100
Devon - - -	20,000	—	160

Cows, there were, in 1795, 8500 kept near London, which yielded about 28,713,000 quarts of milk, which sold to the milk people for 1½d. per quart, and yielded 209,365*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* or 24*l.* 12*s.* 0½*d.* per annum per cow, at about 9 quarts a day. The consumers paid 3d. per quart, which amounted to 358,912*l.* 10*s.* yielding a profit of 149,547*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Cow-pox, inoculation by, as a security against the small-pox, introduced by Dr. Jenner, 1800.

Couriers, or posts, invented by Charlemagne, 808.

Crayons, art of fixing them discovered, 1748.

Crockery ware invented, 1309 B. C.

Crown, the first Roman that wore one was Tarquin, 616 B. C.; first used in England, 873; the first tiara or triple one used by the pope, 1364; the first single one used by them was in 553; the first double one, 1303.

Crown lands in England, valued at per annum, 130,698*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* ordered by parliament to be sold, whose leases are between 3 and 31 years unexpired, 1786.

Croisades to Palestine first began, 1095.

Culverins first made in England, 1534.

Currants first planted in England, 1533; brought from Zante Isle, 1692.

Customs on exports and imports first collected in England, about 979, first granted, 1274; amounted to but 14,000*l.* in 1580; farmed for many years for 20,000*l.* till 1590; to 50,000*l.* in 1592; to 148,000*l.* in 1614; to 168,000*l.* in 1692; to 300,000*l.* in 1642; farmed for 390,000*l.* in 1666; amounted to 557,752*l.* in 1688; from 1700 to 1714, the net amount was 20,241,468*l.* which, on a medium, was 1,352,764*l.*; to 1,555,600*l.* in 1720; to 1,593,000*l.* in 1721; to 1,904,000*l.* in 1744; to 2,000,000*l.* in 1748; to 4,609,300*l.* in 1786; to 4,965,000*l.* in 1787; to 4,867,000*l.* in 1789; to 6,890,000*l.* in 1790; to 4,044,923*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* in 1794; and to 3,412,255*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in 1795.

Its officers deprived of voting for members of parliament, 1782; seizures at the custom-house amounted to 26,000*l.* in 1742.

The report of the committee on the wet dock bill has furnished the public with the most authentic evidence of the immense increase of our commerce. In 1790, the tonnage of foreign vessels cleared out from London was precisely double what it was in 1751. In 1795, this tonnage was more than one-third greater than in 1790.

Custom-house, London, first in England, 1559; burnt down and rebuilt, 1718. Again burnt down 1814, and rebuilt 1817.

Cutting for the stone was first performed on a criminal, at Paris, in 1474, with success.

Cyder, called wine, made in England, 1234.

Cyphers, digits, or figures in arithmetic, invented by the Arabic Moors, 813.

Dancing by cinque paces introduced into England, from Italy, 1541; incorporated in France, 1659.

Danegelt first paid, 999; remitted, 1050.

Decimal arithmetic invented, 1602, by Simon Steven, of Bruges.

De Courcy had the privilege of standing covered before the kings of England, granted by John, 1203.

Dedications to books introduced in the time of Mecænas, A. D. 17; practised for the purpose of obtaining money, 1600.

Deeds in Old English, in Rymer's Fœdera, 1285.

Degrees, academical, first introduced at Paris, before 1213.

Delft earthenware invented at Firenza, 1450.

Depredations, of which the following are said to be committed an-

nually in the metropolis. Among the small thefts are included pewter pots, stated at 55,000*l.*

Small thefts - - - - -	£710,000
Thefts on rivers and quays - -	500,000
In dock yards, &c. on the Thames -	300,000
Burglaries, highway robberies, &c. -	220,000
Coining base money - - - -	200,000
Forging bills, swindling, &c. - -	70,000
	£2,000,000

Diamonds first polished and cut at Bruges, 1489.

Diamond mines discovered in Brazil, 1730; that at Coulour, in the East Indies, 1640; that at Gaolcondo, 1584; one sent from Brazil for the court of Portugal weighed 1680 carats, or 12 ounces and a half, valued at 224 millions sterling. Governor Pitt's weighed 127 carats, and 106 after cutting, and sold for 135,000*l.* to the king of France. That which belonged to Aureng-Zeb weighed 793 carats. The mogul's weighed 279 carats, 779,244*l.* The grand duke of Tuscany's weighed 139 carats.

Dice invented, 1500 B. C.; 3000 pair stamped in England, 1775.

Dieu et mon droit, first used as a motto by Richard I. on a victory over the French, 1194.

Dipping-needle, invented by Robert Norman, a compass-maker, of Radcliffe, 1580.

Distaff spinning first introduced into England by Bonavera, an Italian, 1505.

Distilling first practised in Spain by the Moors, 1150.

Distillation of spirituous liquors began in the 12th century; in Ireland, 1590.

Distillery in 1786 yielded in England, 421,198*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.* and in 1794, it yielded 680,573*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* If the tax on malt, and the product of the Scotch distilleries are included, it will be 900,000*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

Divorce, the first at Rome, 229 B. C.

Docks, London, the first stone of the, laid June 26, 1800; opened Jan. 30, 1805.

———, West India, in the Isle of Dogs, opened Aug. 21, 1802.

———, East India, opened Aug. 4, 1806.

Dresden china invented, 1702.

Duelling, the first public one, 1096; with small swords introduced, 1588.

Duties, termed incident duties, in 1787, yielded 2,000,000*l.*

Dying and dipping their own cloaths, the English so little skilled in, 1608, that they were usually sent white to Holland, and returned to England for sale.

Earthen vessels first made by the Romans, 715 B. C.; the first made in Italy, 1710; the present improved kind began in 1763, by Mr. Wedgwood.

East India voyage, the first from England, 1591.

Electricity, first idea of, given by two globes of brimstone, 1467; electric stroke discovered at Leyden, 1746; first known it would fire spirits, 1756; that of the Aurora Borealis and of lightning, in 1769.

Eleusinian mysteries first introduced at Athens by Eumolpus, 1356 B. C.

Ell, or yard, in measure, fixed by the length of Henry the 1st's arm, 1101.

Engines to extinguish fires invented, 1663.

England, the first geographical map of it, 1520.

———, first so named by Egbert, 829; first divided into counties, tythings, and hundreds, 890. The island of Great Britain is about 590 miles in length, and the circuit of its coast makes about 1800 miles. The part constituting England and Wales is in length, from Newhaven in Sussex, to Berwick-upon-Tweed, 355 miles, and in breadth, from the South Foreland in Kent, to the Land's End in Cornwall, 325 miles.

The area of England and Wales, computed in acres, has been very differently stated by different authors; for as it has never been ascertained by an actual survey, various modes of computation have

been adopted, which have disagreed materially in the result. The following are the principal estimates on this point.

	Acres.
By Sir William Petty	28,000,000
Dr. Grew	46,000,000
Dr. Halley	39,938,500
Templeman	31,648,000
Arthur Young	46,916,000
Rev. H. Beeke	38,498,573

In the returns relative to the poor, laid before the house of commons in 1804, it was stated, that by the best computation England and Wales contained 58,335 square statute miles, and 37,334,400 statute acres. Scotland, with its islands, contains about 21,000,000 of acres.

The soil of South Britain is annually cropped in the following proportions:

	Acres.
Wheat	3,080,000
Barley and rye	850,000
Oats and beans	2,800,000
Clover, rye-grass, &c.	1,120,000
Turnips, carrots, cabbages, &c.	1,120,000
Fallow	2,100,000
Hop grounds	35,000
Nursery grounds	8,500
Fruit and kitchen gardens	45,000
Pleasure grounds	16,000
Land depastured by cattle	17,000,000
Hedge-rows, copses, and woods	1,600,000
Ways, water, &c.	1,382,100
Cultivated land	31,056,600
Commons and wastes	6,277,800
	37,334,400

The number of horses for which duty is paid is 1,780,000. Their annual consumption of food, reckoned by the produce of acres, is

	Acres each.	*Acres.*
200,000 Pleasure horses	5	1,000,000
30,000 Cavalry	5	150,000
1,200,000 Husbandry	4	4,800,000
350,000 Colts, mares, &c.	3	1,050,000
		7,000,000

The total population of Great Britain, as it appeared by the returns made in 1801, including the army, navy, and merchant seamen, was 10,942,646; to which, if the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and the Scilly islands, are added, it may be taken at 11,000,000.—*See Population.* But it is evident that the welfare of a nation, and its political strength, do not depend so much on its numerical population, as on the manner in which that population is employed; the proportion of productive to unproductive labourers of which it consists. No accurate account of this kind has ever been taken, but the following estimate of the different classes of persons who compose the present population of Great Britain, cannot be far from the truth:

Nobility and gentry	5,000
Clergy of the churches of England and Scotland	18,000
Ditto dissenters of every description	14,000
Army and militia, including half-pay, &c.	240,000
Navy and marines	130,000
Seamen in the merchants' service	155,000
Carried over	562,000

Brought over	562,000
Lightermen, watermen, &c.	3,500
Persons employed in collecting the public revenue	6,000
Judges, counsel, attorneys, &c.	14,000
Merchants, brokers, factors, &c.	25,000
Clerks to ditto, and to commercial companies	40,000
Employed in the different manufactures	1,680,000
Mechanics not immediately belonging to ditto	50,000
Shopkeepers	160,000
Schoolmasters and mistresses	20,000
Artists	5,000
Players, musicians, &c.	4,000
Employed in agriculture	2,000,000
Male and female servants	800,000
Gamblers, swindlers, thieves, prostitutes, &c.	150,000
Convicts and prisoners	10,000
Aged and infirm	293,000
Wives and daughters of most of the above	2,427,500
Children under ten years of age	2,750,000
	11,000,000

The total income of all classes of the community, both as arising from capital and labour, appears to be nearly as follows:

From rent of lands	£39,000,000
From rent of houses	8,500,000
Profits of farming, or occupation of land	6,120,000
Income of labourers in agriculture	15,000,000
Profits of mines, canals, collieries, &c.	2,000,000
Profits of merchant shipping and small craft	1,000,000
Income of stockholders	20,500,000
From mortgages and other monies lent	3,000,000
Profits of foreign trade	11,250,000
Profits of manufactures	14,100,000
Pay of army, navy, and merchant seamen	5,000,000
Income of the clergy of all descriptions	2,200,000
Judges, and all subordinate officers of the law	1,800,000
Professors, schoolmasters, tutors, &c.	800,000
Retail trades not immediately connected with foreign trade or manufactures	8,000,000
Various other professions and employments	3,000,000
Male and female servants	2,400,000
	£138,470,000

If this statement, the total of which is corroborated by the produce of the late income or property tax, is not far from the truth, it will not be difficult to form a similar estimate of the total national capital, viz.

Value of the land, at 28 years purchase	£812,000,000
Value of houses, at 20 years purchase	170,000,000
Manufactories, machinery, steam engine, &c.	20,000,000
Household furniture	42,500,000
Apparel, provisions, fuel, wine, plate, watches, and jewels, books, carriages, and other articles	40,000,000
Cattle of all kinds	90,000,000
Grain of all kinds	16,600,000
Hay, straw, &c.	6,600,000
Implements of husbandry	2,000,000
Merchant shipping	12,800,000
The navy	6,000,000
Coin and bullion	24,000,000
Goods in the hands of merchants, &c.	16,300,000
Goods in the hands of manufacturers and retail traders	20,000,000
	£1,272,800,000

By the calculations of the committee, it is computed that the cultivation of the waste lands would yield to the nation an income of above 20,000,000*l.* a year.

The following was delivered by the committee of agriculture, being a general view of the extent of the island of Great Britain, and the proportion between the waste, and uninclosed, and the cultivated part thereof:

	Acres *Uncultivated.*	*Cultivated.*	*Total Extent.*
England and Wales	7,988,777	39,027,156	46,915,933
Scotland -	14,313,224	12,151,471	26,369,695
	22,107,001	51,178,627	73,285,628

The above estimate will give some general idea of the magnitude of this great source of national wealth.

Of the value of these wastes, were they improved in the manner of which they are capable, it is difficult to form any adequate idea. At the same time it may be of service to submit some data, as the basis of future calculation. On the supposition, therefore, that there are 22,000,000 of acres of waste and uninclosed lands in the kingdom, the whole may be divided, according to the various qualities of the soil and surface, in the following manner:

	Number of Acres.
Lands incapable of all improvement -	1,000,000
Lands fit to be planted - - -	3,000,000
Lands fit for upland pasture - -	14,000,000
Lands fit for tillage - - -	3,000,000
Lands capable of being converted into meadow, or water-meadow - - -	1,000,000
Total	22,000,000

The 3,000,000 of acres, as being incapable of cultivation, must be estimated as of no annual value.

The 3,000,000, supposed to be fit for plantation, according to the ingenious calculation of the late bishop of Llandaff, may be worth 8*s.* per acre, or, in all, 1,200,000*l.* per annum. This however is the value of the annual produce, and not rent.

The 14,000,000 of acres of upland pasture, when improved, cannot be calculated at less than 5*s.* per acre of rent, or 3,500,000*l.* per ann.

The 3,000,000 of acres supposed to be convertible into arable land would certainly, when inclosed, be worth at an average 10*s.* per acre, or 1,500,000*l.* per annum.

The 1,000,000 of acres supposed to be converted into meadow, or water-meadow, cannot be calculated at less than 1*l.* 10*s.* per acre, or 1,500,000*l.* in all.

The account may then be thus stated:

Rent of the upland pasture - -	£3,500,000
Rent of the arable land - -	1,500,000
Rent of the meadows - -	1,500,000
	6,500,000
This must be multiplied by 3, in order to give the annual produce - -	3
	19,500,000
Add the annual produce of 3,000,000 of acres, supposed to be planted, amounting to	1,200,000
Total	20,700,000

Engines to extinguish fire invented as now used, 1752.

Engraving on metal invented, and consequently rolling-press printing, 1423; on copper, as now used, 1511; in mezzotinto, and improved by prince Rupert of Palatine, 1648: to represent wash, invented by Barable, a Frenchman, 1761; crayon engraving, invented at Paris, by Bonnet, 1769; engraving on steel plates first practised, 1818, by Mr. Perkins.

Engraving on wood invented in Flanders, 1423; revived by Alb. Durer, 1511; on glass, invented at Paris, by Boudier, 1799.

Epsom mineral first discovered, 1630.

Era, that of Nabonassar, 747 B. C.—Philippic, or death of Alexander, 324 B. C.—Of contracts, or Seleucidæ, 312 B. C.—The Christians made their era the birth of Christ, which was A. M. 3962, but did not use this reckoning till the year 600, using in the mean time the civil account of the empire.—The Mahometans began their Hegira (for so they term their computation) from the flight of their prophet from Mecca, when he was driven thence by the Philarchæ, A. D. 617.—The Greeks reckon by Olympiads, the first of which is placed in the year of the world, 3187; but this account perishing under the Constantinopolitan emperors, they reckoned by indictions, every indiction containing 15 years, and the first beginning A. D. 313, which among chronologers are still used.—The Romans reckoned first from the building of their city, which was A. M. 3113, and afterwards from the 16th year of the emperor Augustus, A. M. 3936, which reckoning was used among the Spaniards till the reign of Ferdinand the Catholic.—The Jews had divers epochs, as 1. from the beginning of the world, in the beginning of time; 2. from the universal deluge, ann. 2656; 3, from the confusion of tongues, ann. 2786; 4. from Abraham's journey out of Chaldea into Canaan, ann. 2021; 5. from the departure of the children of Israel out of Egypt, ann. 1451; 6. from the year of the jubilee, ann. 2499; 7. from the building of Solomon's temple, ann. 2932; and 8. from the captivity of Babylon, A. M. 3357; but in historical computation of time, are used only the two most ordinary epochs, the world's creation, and Christ's appearance in the flesh.—The Christian era began to be used in Italy, &c. in 525; and in England in 816.

Equestrian statue, the first that was of Louis XIV. of France, founded at one cast, 1699.

Etching on copper invented, with aqua fortis, 1513.

Excise, the first used in England, 1643.

Exchequer, court of, instituted on the model of the Normans, 1074; exchequer bills invented, 1695; first circulated by the bank, 1706.

Expences during the wars in

William IIId's reign -	£30,446,382
During Queen Anne's reign	43,360,608
During George Ist's reign -	6,048,267
War began 1739 - -	46,418,699
War began 1756 - -	111,271,996
The American war -	139,171,576
Spanish and Russian armaments	2,800,000
Debts contracted from 1793 to the conclusion of the war with France	374,789,425

Exports.—The following official list shews the real value of the exports for one year of British produce and manufactures:

I. Class.—Manufactures.

1. Cotton manufactures - -	£23,537,000
2. Woollen manufactures - -	5,500,931
3. Linen manufactures - -	2,303,442
4. Silk manufactures - -	136,402

II. Class.—Produce of Mechanic Industry.

1. Hardware and cutlery exported -	455,494
2. Brass and copper goods - -	672,495
3. Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought	1,059,123
4. Plated ware, jewellery, and watches	200,000
5. Tin ore, and pewter and tin wares -	283,391
6. Hats of all sorts - - -	204,000
7. Leather and Saddlery - -	213,000
8. Salt - - - -	207,000

Faenza earthenware invented, 1299.

Fairs and markets first instituted in England by Alfred, about 886.

The first fairs took their rise from wakes; when the number of the people then assembled brought together a variety of traders annually on these days. From these holidays they were called *feriæ*, or fair.

Fans, muffs, masks, and false hair, first devised by the harlots in Italy, and brought into England from France, 1572.

Farthings were coined in silver by Henry VIII. 1522; in copper by Charles II.

Feudal system first introduced into England, 1066; into Scotland, 1090.

Figures in arithmetic introduced into Europe from Arabia, 991; into England, 1253.

Fire artillery in England, the first in Europe, 1347.

Fire engines to force water invented, 1663; those now in use, 1752.

Fire, method invented to prevent its spreading, by Mr. David Hartley, 1764.

Fire-ships invented by Drake, 1588.

Fire under water invented, 622.

Fire watch first established in London, Nov. 12, 1791.

Fish brought to London by land-carriage, first practised, 1761.

Fish oil used in London, amounted annually to 300,000*l*.

Fish, the increase of, is said to be in the following proportion: a flounder of 2 ounces contains 133,407 eggs or spawn; one of 24 ounces, 1,357,403. Herrings weighing from 4 ounces to 5¾, from 21,285 to 36,960. Lobsters from 14 to 36 ounces, contain 21,699. Mackerel 20 ounces, 454,961. Prawn about 3806. Shrimps from 2949 to 6807. Smelts from 14,411 to 38,278. Soal of 5 ounce, 38,772; one of 14½ ounces contains 100,362. To which may be added the cod, which produces 3,686,700; and a ling 19,248,635.

Flag, the honour of, given by the Dutch to England, 1674.

Flowers, the art of preserving them in sand observed, 1633.

Forest, New, Hampshire, made, 1081.

Fortification, the present mode introduced, about 1500; Albert Durer first wrote on the science, 1527; many improvements made by Vauban, towards 1700.

Foundling hospital first erected in Paris, 1677.

Foundling hospital in London was founded in 1736; began to receive children 1756; let part of their estate in 1797, which yields 2000*l*. a year addition to their income.

French language and customs first introduced into England, 1060.

Fruits of foreign countries first brought into Italy, 70 B. C.

Fruits and flowers, sundry sorts, before unknown, were brought into England in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. from about 1500 to 1578. Among others of less note, the musk and damask roses, of great use in medicine, and tulips. Several sorts of plum-trees and currant-plants; also saffron, woad, and other drugs, for dying, attempted to be cultivated, but without success.

Fulling of cloth invented by the Romans.

Galleys first used, with three rowers to each oar, 786 B.C. They came from Corinth.

Gamut, in music, invented by Guy L'Aretin, 1025.

Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported till 1509; musk melons, and apricots, cultivated in England; the pale gooseberry, with sallads, garden-roots, cabbages, &c. brought from Flanders, and hops from Artois, 1520; the damask rose brought here by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII.; pippins brought to England by Leonard Mascal, of Plumstead, in Sussex, 1525; currants, or Corinthian grapes, first planted in England, 1555; brought from the isle of Zante, belonging to Venice; the musk rose, and several sorts of plums, from Italy, by lord Cromwell; apricots brought here by king Henry VIIIth's gardener; tamarisk plant from Germany, by archbishop Grindal; at and about Norwich the Flemings first planted flowers unknown in England, as gilly-flowers, carnations, the Provence rose, &c. 1567; woad originally from Toulouse, in France; tulip-roots first brought into England from Vienna, 1578; also beans, peas, and salads, now in common use, 1660.

To which we will subjoin the following list, with the countries from whence they originally came:

Rye and wheat from Tartary and Siberia; where they are yet indigenous.

Barley and oats unknown, but certainly not indigenous in this country, because we are obliged to cultivate them.

Rice, from	Ethiopia
Buck Wheat	Asia
Borage	Syria
Cresses	Crete
Cauliflower	Cyprus
Asparagus	Asia
Chervil	Italy
Fennel	Canary Islands
Annise and parsley	Egypt
Garlick	The East
Shallots	Siberia
Horseradish	China
Kidney-beans	East Indies
Gourds	Astracan
Lentils	France
Potatoes	Brazil
Tobacco	America
Cabbage, lettuce, &c.	Holland.

Nor are we less indebted to other and distant countries for our finest flowers:

Jessamine comes from	East Indies
Elder-tree	Persia
Tulip	Cappadocia
Daffodil	Italy
Lilly	Syria
Tube-rose	Java and Ceylon
Carnation and pink	Italy, &c.
Ranunculus	Alps
Apples	Syria
Apricots	Epirus
Artichokes	Holland
Celery	Flanders
Cherries	Pontus
Currants	Zante
Damask and musk roses, plums	Damascus
Hops	Artois in France
Gooseberries	Flanders
Gilly-flowers, carnations, the province rose, &c.	Toulouse in France
Oranges and lemons	Spain
Beans and peas	Spain.

Gas, use of, introduced in London, for lighting shops and streets, 1814.

Gauging of wine, &c. established by law, 27 Edw. III. 1350.

Gauze, lawn, and thread manufactures, began at Paisley, in Scotland, 1759; which in 1784 yielded 575,185*l.* and employed 27,664 hands. In gauze alone, 350,900*l.*

Gazettes, of Venetian origin, and so called from the price being gazetta, a small piece of money; the first published in England was at Oxford, Nov. 7, 1665; the London Gazette was first published, Feb. 5, 1665-6. One was ingeniously forged for a stock-jobbing purpose, Nov. 1787. The first published at Paris was in 1733; at Leipzic in 1715.

Gilding with leaf gold on bole ammoniac, art of, invented by Margaritone, 1273; on wood, 1680.

Glass, the art of making it known to the Romans, at least before 79; known to the Chinese, about 200; introduced into England by Benedict, a monk, 674; glass windows began to be used in private houses in England, 1180; glass first made in England into bottles and vessels, 1557; the first plate glass for looking-glasses and coach-windows, made at Lambeth, 1673; in Lancashire, 1773.

Glasses, musical, are of German origin, but revived by Dr. Franklin, 1760; brought to a higher state of exquisiteness by the Cartwrights in England, 1799.

Globe of the earth, first voyage round it, was by sir Francis Drake, 1580; the second by Magellan, 1591; the third by sir Thomas Cavendish, 1586; by lord Anson, 1740; by captain Cook, 1768; and by Perouse, 1793-4.

A late publication makes the number of inhabitants on this globe to be 886,000,000. Of these 236,000,000 are Christians; 10,000,000 of Jews; 210,000,000 Mahometans; 430,000,000 of Pagans. Of those professing the Christian religion there are 80,000,800 of Protestants, 30,000,000 of the Greek and Armenian churches, and 90,000,000 of Catholics. The aggregate population on the surface of the known habitable globe, is estimated at 886,000,000 souls. If we reckon with the ancients, that a generation lasts 30 years, in that space 886,000,000 human beings will be born and die; consequently 81,760 must be dropping into eternity every day; 3497 every hour, or about 36 every minute.

Gold first coined at Venice, 1276.

Gold first coined in England, 1344; and raised from 40*s.* to 46*s.* per ounce, in 1546.

Gold mines was discovered by the Spaniards in America, 1492; from which time to 1781 they imported from thence into Europe above 6000 millions of pieces of eight, in register gold and silver, exclusive of what were unregistered.

Gold discovered in Malacca, Oct. 27, 1731; in New Andalusia, 1785; in Ireland, in the mountain called Croghawn, in Wicklow, in Sept, 1795; in Ceylon, 1800.

Golden bull of the empire commenced, 1356.

Goodwin Sands first overflowed, 1100.

Grammarians, the first regular ones flourished, 276 B. C.

Grapes brought to England, and planted first at Blackhall, in Suffolk, 1552; cultivated in Flanders, 1276.

Great seal of England first used, 1050.

Green, Saxon, invented, 1744.

Green dye for cotton, invented by Dr. R. Williams, 1777.

Gregorian calender first used in the catholic states of Europe, 1582; in most of the others, 1740; in England and in Sweden, 1752.

Greek first introduced into England, 1491.

Grist mills invented in Ireland, 214.

Guards for the king's person first instituted, 1496; had their pay advanced, April, 1797.

Guineas were first coined, 1673, from gold brought from the coast of Guinea; worth 30*s.* 1696; reduced by parliament from 22*s.* to 21*s.* in 1717; called in, 1776.

Guinea, the first slave-trade on this coast by the English was opened by John Hawkins, assisted by a subscription of sundry English gentlemen. He sailed from England with three ships, purchased negroes, sold them at Hispaniola, and returned home richly laden with hides, sugar, and ginger, 1563.

Gunpowder invented by Schwartz, a German, 1330; first made in England, 1418; first used in Spain, 1344.

Guns, great, invented, 1330; used by the Moors at the siege of Algesiras in Spain, 1344; used at the battle of Cressy in 1346, when Edward had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle; they were used at the siege of Calais in 1347; in Denmark, 1354; at sea, by Venice against Genoa, 1377; first used in Spain, 1406; first made in England of iron, 1547; of brass, 1635; invented to shoot whales, 1731; first used in England at the siege of Berwick, 1405; bombs and mortars invented, 1634; first used by the Catholic missionaries in China, 1636.

Hackney coaches first used, 20 in number, in London, 1625; their increase prohibited by Charles I. 1635.

Handkerchiefs first manufactured in Paisley in Scotland, 1743, when 15,886*l.* worth were made; in 1784 the manufacture yielded above 164,385*l.*

Hair powder in use, 1590.

Harmonica, or musical glasses, re-invented 1760, by Dr. Franklin; introduced into France, 1765.
Harrowgate mineral spring discovered, 1571.
Hats invented at Paris 1404; first made in London, 1510.
Heidelberg's first great wine vessel or tun built, 1343.
Helioscope invented, 1625.
Hebrew points invented, 475.
Hemp and flax first planted in England, 1533. There are 180,000lbs. of rough hemp used in the cordage and sails of a first rate man of war. In 1783, the nation paid 1535*l.* to encourage its cultivation. In 1794, 2165*l.* were paid, and in 1785 there was 2396*l.* paid. Hemp manufactured from common bean straw, discovered by the Rev. James Hall, 1807.
Heraldry had its rise, 1100.
Heraldic lines for colours in coats of arms invented, 1639.
Herculaneum, the ancient city of, discovered, 1780, which had been buried in the lava of an eruption of mount Vesuvius, Nov. 1, 79.
Herring fishery first practised by the Hollanders, 1164.
Herring pickling first invented, 1397.
Holborn first paved, 1417.
Holy war first undertaken, 1096.
Holt mineral springs discovered, 1798.
Hops, the parliament first petitioned against it as a wicked weed, 1428; first used in malt liquors in England, 1525. The duty for those produced in Kent and Sussex in 1792, yielded 170,000*l.*; in 1778 was 168,112*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*; 1794 it was 190,196*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; in 1795 it was 82,828*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; in 1798 it yielded 46,823*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; in 1799 it yielded 77,279*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*
Horse-guards instituted, 1553.
Horses exported from England, from 1750 to 1772, were 29,181.
Horse-shoes were introduced into general use in the 9th century; first made of iron, 481.
Hospitals in England have a revenue of above 250,000*l.*, Greenwich alone has near 70,000*l.*
Hour-glasses were invented in Alexandria, 150, and introduced into Rome 158 B. C.
Houses—1681 were erected in St. George's Fields, between the years 1782 and 1792.
Hydraulic chemistry invented, 1746.
Hydraulic fire-engines invented, 1682.
Hydrostatics taught by Archimedes, 200 B.C.
Iambic verse, invented by Archilochus, who flourished 686 B. C.
Ich Dien, the Bohemian motto, first used by the prince of Wales, after the battle of Cressy, 1346.
Jesuit's bark introduced into France in 1650; in general use, 1680.
Impalements in heraldry introduced, 1206.
Indigo first produced in Carolina, 1747.
Inhabitants of the principal cities of Europe, at the distance of a century, from the most approved authors, are

	In 1688.	In 1788.
London	696,000	1,100,000
Paris	488,000	800,000
Madrid	400,000	160,000
Marseilles	200,000	180,000
Lyons	250,000	150,000
Naples	200,000	354,000
Rome	200,000	157,000
Amsterdam	187,000	185,000
Venice	134,000	100,000
Bourdeaux	100,000	200,000
Dublin	69,000	170,000
Rouen	66,000	100,000
Bristol	48,000	50,000
Cork	40,000	90,000
Liverpool	20,000	60,000

Inoculation first tried on criminals, 1721; the vaccine introduced, 1799.
Inscriptions first collected for publications, 1505.

Insurance on ships and merchandize, Suetonius conjectures that Claudius was the first contriver of, 43.
Insurance on shipping began in England, 1560.
Insurance offices first set up in London, as follows:

Hand in Hand	1696
Sun	1710
Union	1714
Westminster	1717
London	1719
Royal Exchange	1719
Phœnix	1782
British	1800
Globe	1803
Imperial	1803
Albion	1805
County	1807
Eagle	1807
Hope	1807

Since 1807, there have been established several offices in London, among which may be named, the Norwich Union, the Guardian, and the Rock. Insurance Companies, with large capitals, have also been formed in various parts of England, and with much success. A Company on a gigantic scale has recently been projected by several of the most eminent monied men of the metropolis. Its capital is to be no less than five millions, and its sphere of action is designed to extend over the whole of the Continent.

Insurance policies were first used in Florence, 1523; first society was established at Hanover, 1580, that at Paris, 1740.
Interest first mentioned for the word usury, 1624.
Interest first mentioned as legal, 1199, at 10 per cent.; in 1300, at 20 per cent.; in 1558, at 12 per cent.; in 1571, at 10 per cent.; in 1625, at 8 per cent.
Interest of money reduced from 10 to 8 per cent. in Scotland, 1633.
Iron discovered by the burning of Mount Ida, 1406 B. C.
Iron first cast in England, at Blackstead, Sussex, 1544.
Iron first discovered in America, in Virginia, 1715.
Iron bullets first used in England. 1550.
Iron wire, English—before 1568, all made and drawn by main strength alone, in the forest of Dean, and elsewhere until the Germans introduced the drawing it by a mill The greatest part of iron-wire, and ready-made wool-cards hitherto imported.
Iron mill for slitting bars, the first in England was set up at Dartmouth, 1590. New method of making bar-iron from pig-iron, by Mr. Cort of Gosport, in 1785, and superior to Swedish iron.
Isthmian games instituted by Sysiphus, king of Corinth, 15 years after the rape of Ganymede, 1326 B. C.
Italian method of book-keeping published in England, 1556.
Jewels were first worn in England by Agnes Sorrel, 1434.
Journals of the house of peers, the first taken, 1550.
Jupiter's satellites discovered by Jansen, 1590.
Juries were first instituted in England, 970.
Kingdoms, origin of, by Nimrod, at Babylon, 2233 B. C.
King's speech, the first delivered, 1107, by Henry I.
Knitting stockings invented in Spain, about 1550.
Knives first made in England, 1563.
Lace, Flanders, more valuable than gold. One ounce of fine Flanders thread has been sold in London for 4*l.*; such an ounce made into lace may be here sold for 40*l.* which is ten times the price of standard gold, weight for weight.
Lacteals, the, discovered by chance in opening a dog, by Asellius, July 23, 1662; in birds, fish, &c. by Mr. Hewson, a surgeon of London, 1770.
Land carriage, fish first brought to London by, 1761.
Land-tax was established in 1688, at the Revolution, from which period it has yielded, to the year 1800, above 227,000,000*l.*

The proposed augmentation and equalization of this tax rendering it a subject of much interest to the public, it may not be unacceptable to many of our readers to be informed, that the cause of the disproportion of its operation proceeds from its having been originally a kind of voluntary contribution, levied for the service of the state, in the reign of king William. The sum agreed to be raised by it (viz. 2,000,000*l.*) was divided into five hundred and thirteen parts, being the number of the members for England and Wales; and it was left to the option of the several counties to pay as many of those parts as they thought proper, or could afford. The consequence was that some of them, celebrated for their loyalty, took upon them the payment of immense sums, while others, although equally capable of bearing the burden, contributed very sparingly indeed. For instance, Middlesex agreed to pay eighty parts, Essex and York twenty-four each, and Norfolk and Kent twenty-two each, whereas Westmoreland and Cumberland would subscribe only one each, Rutland two, and Durham three. In this manner it has ever since been voted from year to year down to the present time.

The following table shews the quantity of land in the several counties, the number of members returned by each, and the parts paid by them, together with the amount of the produce:

Counties.	*Acres.*	*Memb.*	*Parts.*	*Produce.*
Yorkshire	3,770,000	30	24	£92,631 4 8
Devonshire	1,920,000	26	21	81,052 6 0
Lincoln	1,440,000	12	19	73,333 0 8
Northumberland	1,870,000	8	4	15,438 10 8
Hants	1,312,000	20	8	30,877 1 4
Kent	1,248,000	18	22	84,911 18 8
Essex	1,240,000	8	24	92,631 4 0
Lancashire	1,150,000	14	14	54,034 17 8
Norfolk	1,148,000	12	22	84,911 18 4
Sussex	1,140,000	28	16	61,754 2 8
Cumberland	1,040,000	6	1	3,859 12 8
Suffolk	995,000	16	20	77,192 13 4
Cornwall	960,000	44	8	30,877 1 4
Salop	890,000	12	7	27,010 8 8
Wilts	876,000	34	13	50,175 4 8
Gloucester	800,000	8	12	46,315 12 8
Dorset	772,000	20	9	34,736 14 0
Cheshire	720,000	4	7	27,017 8 8
Derby	680,000	4	6	23,157 16 0
Warwick	670,000	6	10	38,586 6 8
Herefordshire	660,000	8	5	19,298 3 4
Nottinghamshire	632,100	8	7	27,017 8 8
Durham	610,000	4	3	11,578 18 0
Surrey	592,000	14	18	69,473 8 0
Cambridge	570,000	6	6	23,157 16 0
Leicester	560,000	4	9	34,736 14 0
Northampton	550,000	9	12	46,315 12 0
Worcester	540,000	9	9	34,736 14 0
Oxford	534,000	9	10	38,596 6 8
Berks	527,000	9	10	38,596 6 8
Westmoreland	510,000	4	1	3,859 12 8
Herts	451,000	6	11	42,455 19 4
Bucks	441,000	14	12	46,315 12 0
Bedford	247,000	4	7	27,017 8 8
Middlesex	241,000	8	80	308,770 13 4
Huntingdon	240,000	4	4	15,438 10 8
Stafford	180,000	10	7	27,017 8 8
Somerset	175,000	18	19	73,333 0 8
Monmouth	160,000	3	3	11,578 18 0
Rutland	110,000	2	2	7,719 4 4
South Wales	3,210,000	24	11	42,455 19 4
North Wales	2,160,000			
		513	513	£2,000,000 0 0

Before the union with Scotland, England sent 514 representatives to parliament, and by the act of union, 45 Scotch were added to them; which, if they had gone by the land-tax, ought not to have been so many; but it seemed the intention of the then legislature that but 45 Scotch should sit in the house, for at that time few or no Scotchmen had estates in England, nor had any of them, till some years afterwards qualifications to be chosen for any English borough. The whole kingdom of Scotland pays but 47,954*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* towards the land-tax. How unequally this tax falls will appear by the following statements.

The land-tax being nominally 4*s.* in the pound, London, Westminster, and Middlesex, do not pay 3*s.*

No county in England pays more than 2*s.* except Surrey, Sussex, Hertford, Bucks, Berks, Oxford, and Warwickshire. They pay somewhat above 2*s.*

Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Hampshire, and the inland counties, pay 20*d.* to 22*d.*

The great counties of York, Devon, and Somerset, pay 1*s.* 6*d.*

Cornwall pays less. Wales, Lancashire, and the northern counties, pay under 1*s.*

Scotland pays about the forty-first part of the land-tax, though the value of their lands is about one-sixth of that of England.

Several parishes in London and Westminster pay full or more than 4*s.* in the pound, while others scarce pay a third part, and some less than half that sum.

Marybone parish, consisting of 2500 acres, of which one-third is occupied by buildings, pays the enormous sum of one penny farthing; when they make it a halfpenny there is an overplus.

Serjeants-Inn, Chancery-lane, containing about 15 apartments, formerly for the judges and serjeants, worth about 50*l.* per annum, one with another; the whole is about 900*l.* per annum. A tax of 4*s.* in the pound would be 180*l.* They pay no more than 81*l.* which is about 9*d.* The three Temples pay about 10*d.*

Pembrokeshire pays 6*d.* Cardiganshire, 4*d.* Part of Radnorshire pays 2*s.*; other parts 4*d.* in the pound.

LAND-TAX OF ALL THE PARISHES WITHIN TWELVE MILES OF THE METROPOLIS.

Middlesex.

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Acton	2	3	Fulham	1	7
Barnet-Friern	3	6	St. George's in the East	1	10
Bethnal-Green	1	4	Greenford	2	6
Brentford	2	4½	Hackney	1	3
Bromley (by Bow)	1	9	Hadley	2	4
Chelsea	1	6	Hampstead	0	10
Chiswick	1	6	Hanwell	2	6
Ealing	1	2	Harrow on the Hill	3	0
Edgeware	2	3	Hayes	2	7
Edmonton	2	0	Hendon	1	11
Enfield	2	11	Heston	2	8
Finchley	3	0	Hornsey	2	4
Islington	1	6	Isleworth	1	4
Kensington	1	0	Pancras	0	3
Kingsbury	2	6	Shad'gell	3	0
Limehouse	3	4	Stanmore Magna	2	0
Marybone	One Farthing.		Stanmore Parva	2	9
Newington (Stoke)	1	10	Stratford, Bow	1	6
Northall	2	6	Teddington	0	8½
Norwood	2	4	Tottenham	1	10
Paddington	0	10	Wilsdon and West Twyford	2	0

Hertfordshire.

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Chipping-Barnet	3	2	Elstree	1	9
East-Barnet	2	3	Totteridge	2	9

Essex.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Barking	2	6	Romford	2	6
Chigwell	2	0	Walthamstow	2	0
Chingford	2	6	Wanstead	3	6
East Ham	2	3	West Ham	2	0
Ilford	1	2	Woodford	1	0
Leyton	2	0			

Kent.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beckenham	2	2	Hayes	1	2
Bromley	0	9	Lee	2	0
Charlton	2	8	Lewisham	1	6
Chislehurst	1	2	Plumstead	1	9
Deptford	2	0	East Wickham	2	0
Eltham	1	9	West ditto	0	9
Greenwich	1	2	Woolwich	1	2

Surrey.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Addington	2	0	Kew	0	9
Barnes	2	0	Kingston	2	7
Battersea	1	9	Lambeth, viz.		
Beddington	1	6	Bishop's Liberty	1	4
Camberwell	1	9	Prince's Liberty	1	1
Dulwich	4	0	Vauxhall	2	2
Carshalton	1	7	Marsh and Wall Lib.	1	6
Cheam	2	0	Lambeth Dean	2	0
Clapham	1	9	Stockwell	1	6
Croydon	2	0	Malden	3	10
Merton	2	5	Roehampton	2	3
Mitcham	1	6	Richmond	1	0
Mordon	2	1	Rotherhithe	3	0
Mortlake	2	6	Streatham	2	3
Newington, Butts	1	2	Sutton	2	0
Peckham	2	0	Tooting	1	0
Petersham	4	0	Wandsworth	2	0
Putney	1	3	Wimbledon	4	0

Lanterns invented by king Alfred, 890.
Lapis calaminaris discovered in England, 1561.
Laquer varnish first used in the stead of gilding, 1633.
Latin ceased to be spoken in Italy, 581.
Lawns and thread gauze were, in 1784, manufactured at Paisley, to the value of 164,385*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.*
Leaden pipes for conveying water invented, 1236.
Leo IX. the first Pope that kept up an army, 1054.
Letters invented by Memnon the Egyptian, 1822 before Christ.
Library, the first private one, the property of Aristotle, 584 before Christ; the first public library of which we have any certain account in history, was founded at Athens, by Hipparchus, 526 B. C.—The second of any note was founded at Alexandria by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 284.—It was burnt when Julius Cæsar set fire to Alexandria, 47 B. C.—The first library at Rome was established, 167.—At Constantinople, founded by Constantine the Great, about A. D. 335; destroyed, 477.—A second library formed from the remains of the first at Alexandria, by Ptolemy's successors; was totally destroyed by the Saracens, 640.—The Vatican at Rome, by Pope Nicholas V. 1446.—Rebuilt, and the library considerably improved, by Sixtus, V. 1588.—The Imperial of Vienna, by Maximilian I. about 1500.—The Royal of Paris, by Francis I. about 1520.—The Escurial at Madrid, by Philip II. 1557.—Of Florence, by Cosmo de Medicis, 1560.—The Bodleian at Oxford, founded 40 Eliz. 1598.—The Cottonian, formerly kept at Cotton-house, Westminster, founded by Sir Robert Cotton, about

1600.—Appropriated to the public use and benefit, 13 William III. 1701; partly destroyed by fire, 1731; removed to the British Museum, 1753.—The Radcliffeian, at Oxford, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, who left 40,000*l.* to the University for that purpose, 1714. At Cambridge, 1720, to which Geo. I. gave 5000*l.* to purchase Dr. Moore's collection.

Life-boats invented by Mr. Greathead, who received a premium from parliament in May, 1802.

Life-preserver. a new safety jacket, invented by an ingenious mechanic of Bath, 1823.

Light of the Zodiac discovered, 1659.

Linen first made in England, 1253. Now began the luxurious to wear linen, but the generality woollen shirts. Table linen very scarce in England, 1386.

Linens stamped for sale in Scotland, from 1772 to 1784:

	Yards.		*Value.*
1773	10,748,110¼	-	£462,751 0 11¼
1774	11,422,115	-	492,055 13 8½
1775	12,134,683¾	-	561,527 10 2¾
1776	13,571,948½	-	638,873 9 6
1777	14,793,888½	-	710,633 18 7½
1778	13,264,410¾	-	592,023 5 4¾
1779	12,967,238	-	551,149 3 8½
1780	13,410,934½	-	622,197 16 4½
1781	15,177,800¼	-	738,482 13 11¼
1782	15,348,744½	-	776,098 7 5½
1783	17,074,777¾	-	868,893 10 6
1784	19,138,593	-	932,617 1 11

Linen weavers, a company of, from the Netherlands, established in London, 1386.

Linen-staining first known in England, 1579.

Literary and Scientific Institution formed at Bath, under the patronage of the Duke of York, 1823.

Lithographic printing, art of, first brought into England, 1801.

Load-stone, polar attraction of, known in France before 1180.

Logarithms invented by Sir John Napier, of Scotland, 1614.

Logwood first cut in the bays of Honduras and Campeachy by the English, 1662.

Log line in navigation used, 1570

London streets new paved, and signs removed, 1764.

London, length of streets lighted with gas, ascertained to be 25 miles, 1823.

Longitude pretty exactly calculated by Harrison's time-piece, 1764, for which he received the reward offered by parliament in 1714; Le Roi of Paris invented a watch that keeps time better, 1776.

Looking-glasses made only at Venice, 1300.

Lord Mayor's shews instituted, 1453; the feast instituted 1501.

Lotteries, the first mentioned by historians, for sums of money 1630; established, 1693

Lotteries, the first public one in England, 1569; that for the British Museum, was in 1753; for Cox's jewellery, 1774; for the Leverian Museum, 1784; for the Poets gallery of pictures, 1798; for the Pigot Diamond, 1801; for Alderman Boydel's collection of pictures and prints, 1805.

Lotteries, for repairing the fortifications on the coasts of England, in 1569; and drawn at the west end of St. Paul's cathedral, was for pieces of plate. The first in France was in 1657.

Machine invented for beating books, by which as many may be beaten in one day as would occupy two men a week in the ordinary way, 1823.

Machine for mowing grass, invented in Pensylvania, by which one man and one horse can mow eight acres per day, 1823.

Magnets, artificial, invented in England, 1751.

Magnifying glasses invented by Roger Bacon, 1260.

Magic lantern first invented by Roger Bacon, 1252.

Malacca gold mines discovered, 1731.

Malmesbury, a museum formed at, by Sir R Colt Hoare, for antiquities collected by himself, 1823.

Malt liquor used in Egypt in 450 before Christ; excise on it in England, 1697; the duty is 14*s.* 6*d.* The duty on malt spirits for 1783-4-5 and 1786, amounted to 1,451,996*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* The duty on malt for 1784 and 1785, was 514,668*l.* In 1788 the duties on beer yielded about 1,166,662*l.* In 1807, the duty on malt amounted to 750,000*l.*

Manchester navigation opened, June 17, 1761.

Manufactures in England produced annually, in 1810; and number of persons employed in each branch:

		Number employed.
Woollen -	£17,250,000 -	440,340
Leather -	10,500,000 -	241,818
Cotton -	11,000,000 -	347,271
Silk -	2,700,000 -	65,000
Linen -	3,000,000 -	95,000
Hemp -	1,600,000 -	35,000
Paper -	900,000 -	30,000
Glass -	1,500,000 -	36,000
Earthenware and porcelain	2,000,000 -	45,000
Iron, tin, and lead	10,000,000 -	200,000
Copper and brass	3,600,000 -	60,000
Steel, plating, hardware, and toy trade -	4,000,000 -	70,000
Other manufactures	5,300,000 -	80,000

Map of England, the first, 1520, by George Lilly; the first of Russia, 1560.

Maps and Globes invented by Anaximaxander, 600 before Christ; that of the moon's surface invented at Dantzic, 1647.

Maps and sea-charts first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a Western Continent, 1489.

Marble, quarries of white and green, discovered in the West of Ireland: the latter of which rivals the finest specimens of *verde antique*, 1823.

Mariner's Compass. *See Compass.*

Masquerades, the first in Scotland, Friday, Jan. 15, 1773.

Mechanics' Institute formed in London and Glasgow, on an extensive scale, and with great success. 1823.

Mechanics' and apprentices' library established at Lancaster, 1823.

Mechanical arts in Britain in greater perfection than in Gaul, 298.

Medicinal simples first brought from the East into Europe, 1200.

Mercator's charts invented, 1556.

Merchant Tailors, first so named, 1501.

Mercury discovered to be anti-venereal, by Corpus, an Italian surgeon, 1512; first given to patients under inoculation in 1745.

Mercury rendered malleable, discovered by Mrs. Orbelin, at Vienna, 1785.

Mermaid hoax exploded, 1823.

Methodists.—It appears, that in the year 1767, the number of itinerant preachers was not more than 92, and of the people in the societies 25,911; but that in 1795, the number of preachers was 357, and that of the people of the societies 83,368. By the reports produced at the Methodist conferences held at Bristol, it appears, that the numbers in the methodist societies amount to 172,334, viz.

In Great Britain - -	83,368
In Ireland - - - -	16,540
In the West Indies - -	11,986
In the United States of America	58,653

Microscopes first used in Germany, 1621; the double ones, discovered by Torricelli, 1624; solar microscopes invented, 1740.

Mile, the length of it first determined, 1593, to consist of 5280 feet, or 1760 yards; so that a square mile contains 27,178,400 square feet, or 640 square acres.

Militia, one established in Ireland by king Cormac O'Con, about 254; in England, Alfred the Great enrolled a militia, which continued till the reign of James I.; revived under Charles II.; supplementary militia embodied, 1797; the whole number was 104,000 in 1800.

Military uniforms first used in France by Louis XIV.

Milk consumed annually in London yielded 481,666*l.*

Mirrors invented in silver by Praxiteles, 328 before Christ.

Mississippi trade began Nov. 28, 1716.

Monastery, the first founded, to which the sisters of St. Anthony retired, 270, the first in Britain, 596.

Money first mentioned as a medium of commerce in the 23d chapter of Genesis, when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulchre for Sarah, in the year of the world 2139; first made at Argos, 894 before Christ; has increased eighteen times in value from 1290 to 1789; and twelve times its value from 1530 to 1789. Silver has increased thirty times its value since the Norman conquest, viz. a pound in that age was three times the quantity that it is at present, and ten times its value in purchasing any commodity.

Monk, the first was Paul of Thebais, about 250.

Months first received their names from Charlemagne, 790; altered by the French in 1792.

Monument completed at Ayr to the memory of Robert Burns the poet, July 4, 1823.

Moorfields levelled and first planted, 1614; converted to Finsbury-square in 1789.

Morning Chronicle, the property of the, sold for 40,000*l.* 1823.

Mortars for bombs first made in England, 1543.

Mourning, white, used in Spain for the last time, 1495.

Mulberry trees first planted in England, 1609.

Mum first invented at Brunswick, 1489.

Music on bells, or chimes, invented at Alost, 1487.

Musical notes invented, 1070; such as are at present used, 1330.

Muskets first used in France, at the siege of Arras, 1414; in general use 1521; in the Netherlands, 1567.

Muslins from India, first worn in England, 1670; 324,352 pieces were sold by the East India Company in 1789.

Muslins were first manufactured in England in 1781.

Napier's bones, a method of computing by means of marked pieces of wood, invented by Sir John Napier, 1617.

National debt, first contracted in Henry VIIths reign, 1488*l.* the present national debt commenced, and was near 5,000,000*l.* in 1697; at the death of king William, in 1702, it was 14,000,000*l.*; at the death of queen Anne, in 1713, it was 50,000,000*l.*; reduced in 1717 to 46,603,100*l.*; in 1727, the interest of it was reduced from 4 to 3 per cent. Before the war in 1740, the debt was 46,382,650*l.* bearing the interest of 1,903,961*l.* It was 64,593,797*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d.* in 1747. In 1749, after the war, it was 78,166,906*l.* bearing interest of 2,765,806*l.* having increased by nine years war 31,784,256*l.*; at the beginning of the war 1755, it was 75,077,264*l.* bearing interest of 2,654,016*l.*; was 74,780,886*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.* in 1757, when the interest was reduced to 3 per cent.; at the end of the war, in 1763, it was 146,992,844*l.* bearing interest of 4,840,822*l.* having increased, by eight years war, 71,505,580*l.* and was 127,497,619*l.* in 1772, when its interest amounted to 4,526,392*l.* per annum. In 1775, it was 135,943,051*l.* whose interest was 4,440,813*l* having by twelve years peace been reduced 10,639,792*l.* In 1786, three years after the American war, it was 266,735,097*l.* whose interest was 9,536,036*l.* having been increased by that war 130,792,046*l.*; in 1790 it amounted to 242 millions, besides the unfunded debt of 30 millions, including the navy and exchequer bills, &c. July 1796, it was 367,308,268*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*; and in July 1797, it was 402,665,570*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* the interest of which is 16,272,597*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* having increased in one year no less than 62,357,303*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* The war with France, from 1790 to 1797, cost England 120 millions. The national debt April 5, 1798, was 397,097,674*l.* 13*s.* 5½*d.*

Statement of the National Debt of Great Britain at Midsummer, 1807:

	Capital.				*Int. & Management.*		
Cons. 5 per cent. ann.	£46,674,742	1	8	-	£2,354,740	14	9
5 per cent. ann. 1797 and 1802 - - - -	2,406,132	13	3	-	121,399	7	10
Cons. 4 per cent. ann.	49,725,084	17	2	-	2,011,379	13	7
Red. 3 per cent. ann.	164,705,570	6	5	-	5,015,284	12	3
Cons. 3 per cent. ann.	406,116,201	18	5¼	-	12,366,288	6	11
Deferred 3 per cent. ann.	1,740,625	0	0				
3 per cent. ann. 1726 -	1,000,000	0	0	-	30,450	0	0
Bank of England - -	11,686,800	0	0	-	356,502	3	5
South Sea Stock - -	3,662,784	8	6				
Old South Sea ann. -	11,907,470	2	7	-	735,974	13	11
New South Sea ann. -	8,494,830	2	10				
South Sea ann. 1751 -	1,919,600	0	0	-	58,667	15	6
Value of the long. ann. -	21,245,367	16	0	-	1,151,510	9	1½
Ditto of the short ann. -	211,519	12	10	-	423,039	5	9
Ditto of the life ann. -	279,074	7	6	-	55,814	17	6
Ann. with survivorship, 1765	18,000	0	0	-	540	0	0
Tontine annuities, 1789	239,428	4	3	-	19,952	7	0¼
Funded debt -	£732,033,231	11	5¼	-	£24,701,484	7	6¾
Navy, victualing, and transport debt - - -	6,000,000	0	0				
Exchequer bills - -	12,000,000	0	0				
Ditto for the bank charter	3,000,000	0	0	-	630,000	0	0
Ordnance debt, treasury bills, &c. - - - -	3,000,000	0	0				
Total funded and unfunded debt -	£756,033,231	11	5¼		£25,331,484	7	6¾
Redeemed by the Commissioners - - -	117,581,958	0	0	-	3,316,252	14	9
Total unredeemed debt	£638,451,373	11	5¼		£22,015,231	12	9¾

Progress of the national debt.—In 1755 we owed 72 millions. In 1776, 122 millions. In 1786, 239 millions. At Midsummer 1796, 360 millions sterling. And at Midsummer 1807, 638,451,373*l.* 11*s.* 5¼*d.*

To pay the national debt, as it stood in 1786, would require nearly forty-seven thousand pounds weight in ten pound bank notes, having 512 notes to one pound. This sum in cash, if put into carts, each containing one thousand pounds weight, and having two horses to draw, allowing forty feet to each cart, would load five thousand carts, and cover thirty-seven miles in length, with a remainder of 116 carts in the 38th mile. Were it to be laid down in carts in a line, it would extend above 4,300 miles in length. In 1794 the national debt was 260 millions sterling, and if a man was to count one hundred shillings in a minute for 12 hours a-day, it would take him 1797 years, 283 days, 3 hours, and minutes. The whole of this sum being 5,900 millions of shillings, and the coinage standard being 62 shillings in the Troy pound, its whole weight will be 83 millions 709 thousand and 968 pounds, which will require 41,936 carts, each to have a ton weight, to convey it to any place; or, supposing a man could carry one hundred pounds from London to York, it would require 838,670 men to perform it; and if all these men were to walk in a line at only one yard distance from each other, they would cover 456 miles and a half and seventy yards. The breadth of a shilling being one inch, if all these shillings were laid in a straight line, close to one another's edge, the line they would cover would be 83,070 miles, more than double the circumference of the globe.

Quere.—Is there in the whole universe as much gold in circulation as would discharge this debt? If this is not sufficient, is there as

much gold and silver in circulation as would be sufficient for the purpose?

Money advanced by the Bank of England for the public service, and outstanding on the 7th of December, 1798:

On land-tax, 1797	£551,000	0	0
Ditto, 1798	1,880,000	0	0
Malt, 1797	230,000	0	0
Ditto, 1798	750,000	0	0
Supply of bills, 1798	3,000,000	0	0
Exchequer bills without interest	376,739	0	9
	£6,777,739	0	9

National debt of America was only 16 millions in 1791.

Nautical inventions and improvements considerable, 1802.

Navigable canals, the first in England, 1134.—*See Canals.*

Navy of England, at the time of the Spanish Armada, was only 28 vessels, none larger than frigates. James I. added ten ships of 1400 tons, of 64 guns, the largest then ever built.

In the year 1806, the list of the Royal Navy of England was as follows:

King's ships in ordinary	176
——— in commission	627
——— building at different places	66
Total	869

Needles were first made in England by a native of India, 1545, the art lost at his death; recovered by Christopher Greening in 1560, who was settled with his three children, Elizabeth, John, and Thomas, by Mr. Damer, ancestor of the present earl of Dorchester, at Long Crendon, in Bucks, where the manufactory has been carried on from that time to this present day.

Negro adventure, the first to America, by the Spaniards, 1506; the first from England, 1562.

Newfoundland fishery began, 1517.

Newspapers were first published at Constantinople in 1797. The following was circulated in France, as the expence of government in paying different journalists, in 1796. To the editor, 150,000 livres; to Real, for the Journal des Patriots de 1789, 500,000; to Louvet, for La Sentinelle, 500,000; for Bon Homme Richard, 500,000; for another Journal, 500,000; and in the country for the following: at Rouseville, for l'Orateur Plebeien, 540,000 livres; at Imeer la Platiere, for the Courier de Paris, 400,000; at Sibuee, for l'Ami des Loix, 1,000,000; in all, 5,440,000 livres per month, which makes 65,280,000 livres per annum. This, however, is evidently exaggerated.

Newspaper, first published in England, by order of queen Elizabeth, and was titled the English Mercury, one of which is remaining in the British Museum, dated July 26, 1588.

A private newspaper, called the Weekly Courant, was printed in London in 1622.

A newspaper was printed by Robert Barker, at Newcastle, in 1639.

The Gazette was first published at Oxford, Aug. 22, 1642.

After the Revolution, the first daily paper was called the Orange Intelligencer; and from thence to 1692, there were twenty-six newspapers.

In 1696 there were nine weekly papers, but only one daily paper, besides the votes of Parliament, published in London.

In 1709 there were eighteen weekly and one daily paper, the London Courant.

In 1724, there were three daily, eight weekly, and ten evening papers three times a-week.

In 1792, in London, were published thirteen daily, twenty evening, and nine weekly papers; in the country seventy, and in Scotland fourteen country newspapers.

In 1735, there were 36 published in London, 72 in the country, 18 in Scotland, and 35 in Ireland, in all 158 papers; 14 in London are daily, 10 are three times a-week, 9 twice a-week, and 19 are weekly.

At present (1809) there are 68 published in London, 93 in the country, 24 in Scotland, and 57 in Ireland; making a total of 317 newspapers in the United Kingdom.

Their annual produce to Government in 1788, was 129,000*l.*

In 1753 the number printed was 7,411,757
1760 - - - - 9,404,790
1790 - - - - 14,035,639

Aug. 1791 to 1792 there were 14,794,198 which yielded £118,496 0 0

Aug. 1792 to 1793 - - 17,073,631 which yielded 142,280 3 7

The number conveyed by post before the improved plan by Mr. Palmer, was 2,000,000 per ann. after the plan took place in 1794, amounted to near 12,000,000 per ann.

New Forest in Hampshire made, 1081.

New River cut finished in three years time; the manager, Mr. Hugh Middleton, knighted by king James; runs 50 miles, and has about 200 bridges over it, 1609; brought to London, 1614.

Northamptonshire navigation began, Aug. 7, 1761.

Notary-public began in the first century.

Nunnery, the first in England at Folkstone, 630.

Nutmeg-trees were first planted in Jamaica, 1782.

Oak saw-dust first discovered useful in tanning, 1765.

Oil consumed in London in 1775, cost 300,000*l.*

Olives first planted in Italy, 569 before Christ.

Olympiads, first in 776; 2d in 772; 3d in 768; 4th in 764; 5th in 760; 7th in 752; 10th in 740; 13th in 728; 15th in 720; 16th in 716; 17th in 712; 21st in 696; 23d in 688; 24th in 684; 25th in 680; 27th in 672; 28th in 668; 29th in 664; 30th in 624; 49d in 608; 46th in 596; 55th in 569; 56th in 556; 60th in 540; 61st in 536 before Christ.

Opera, the first in London, was in York-buildings in 1692. The first at Drury-lane was in 1705; by Handel in 1735.

Oratorio, the first in London, was performed at Lincoln's-inn play-house, Portugal-street, in 1732.

Orbits of the planets first determined by a Saxon clergyman, 1661.

Orbit, parabolic, of comets explained, 1650.

Organs brought to Europe from the Greek empire, were first invented and applied to religious devotion in churches, 758.

Orphan's fund in London began about 1391.

Orrery invented, 1670.

Packet to Ireland by Milford-haven began 1787.

Padlocks were invented at Nuremberg, 1540.

Painting, the art of, first introduced at Rome from Hetruria by Quintus, who on that account was stiled Pictor, 291 B. C.—The first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth to Rome by Mummius, 146 B. C.—In oil, said to have been invented by John Van Eyck, who, with his brother Hubert; were the founders of the Flemish school, 1415.—The first picture was an Ecce Homo, 1455.—In Chiaro Oscuro, 1500, introduced into Venice by Venetiano, 1450; into Italy by Antonello, 1476.

Paisley, manufactory, from 1743 to 1744, produced 353,407 yards, value 15,886*l.*

Paper made of cotton was in use in 1000; that of linen rags in 1319; the manufacture of introduced into England, at Dartford in Kent, 1588; scarce any but brown paper made in England till 1690; white paper first made in England, 1690; made of the asbestos at Danbury, in Connecticut in North America, by Mr. Beach, who discovered a fine kind there in 1792.—Stamped paper first used in Spain and Holland in 1555; velvet or floss, for hanging apartments with, first used 1620.

Paper money first used in America, 1740; revived in 1788.

Parchment invented by king Attalus of Pergamus, 198 B. C.

Paris first paved with stones, 1186.

Parishes in England first laid out, 640, when it had 45,000; afterwards reduced to 9,700, besides chapels, 1527.—In 1776, there were 14,563,

Parish registers were first introduced by lord Cromwell's order, 1538.
Park, the first in England, made by Henry I. at Woodstock, 1128.
Park, St. James's, drained 1537, planted 1668; greatly improved, 1774.
Parliament, the first in England, 1216; triennial, 1561; the first septennial one, 1716; the first imperial, Jan. 1801.

Correct Statement of the Increase of Representatives in Parliament, from the reign of Henry VIII. to James I.

Henry VIII. added	38
Edward VI.	44
Mary	25
Elizabeth	62
James I.	27
Total	196

The following remarks shew the disproportion between the representation of Middlesex and Surrey, with London and Westminster; and six boroughs, which elect an equal number of Representatives:

Places.	*Electors.*	*Members.*
London	7,000	send 4
Westminster	10,000	2
Middlesex	3,500	2
Surrey	4,500	2
Southwark	2,000	2
	27,000	12
Newton	1	send 2
Old Sarum	1	2
Midhurst	1	2
Castle Rising	2	2
Marlborough	2	2
Downton	4	2
	12	12

Parochial assessment for the poor began, 1572.
Parthenian games first instituted, 1262 before Christ.
Parties, court and country, first distinguished, 1691.
Patent granted for titles, first used, 1344; first granted for the exclusive privilege of publishing books, 1591.
Pawnbrokers first began, 1457.
Pearl-ashes manufactory first set up in Ireland, 1783.
Pearls, artificial, were invented, 1686.
Pendulums for clocks invented, 1656.
Penny-post set up in London and suburbs, by one Murray, an upholsterer, 1681, who afterwards assigned the same to one Dockwra; afterwards claimed by the government, who allowed the latter a pension of 200*l.* a-year, in 1711.—First set up in Dublin, 1774.—It was improved considerably in and round London, July 1794.
Pens for writing were first made from quills in 635.
Penny-pieces, and two-penny, of copper, first coined in England, 1797.
Pension of 20*l.* granted a lady for national services, 1514; another, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann. 1536; another, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the maintenance of a gentleman in studying the laws of the kingdom, 1558.
Pepper early known to Europe, as growing in the Hither India. Black pepper vines discovered in Jamaica in 1793.
Peruke, the first used in France, 1620; introduced into England, 1660.
Persian trade began 1569; opened through Russia 1741.
Peter's pence first paid Rome by England, 790.
Pheasants brought to Europe by the Argonatus, 1250 before Christ.
Phosphoric barometer, the phenomena first discovered, 1675.
Phosphorus, artificial fire, first discovered, 1699. Hermetic phosphorus was made in 1677.
Physic garden, the first cultivated in England by John Gerard, surgeon, of London, 1567, that at Oxford, endowed by the Earl of Danby, 1653; that at Cambridge began, 1763. Physic garden at Chelsea, began 1733.

Physic, the practice of, was confined to ecclesiastics, from about 1206 to about 1500.

Pins brought from France, 1543, and were first used in England by Catharine Howard, queen of Henry VIII. Before that invention both sexes used ribbons, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, and skewers of brass, silver, and gold.

Pipes of lead for the convenience of water, invented to be cast, 1539.

Pippins first planted in England, in Lincolnshire, 1585.

Pistols first used by the cavalry, 1544.

Pitch and tar made from pitcoal, discovered at Bristol, 1779.

Plaister of Paris, the way first found out for taking a likeness in, by And. Verocchio, 1470.

Plate, silver (except spoons) prohibited in public houses by parliament, 1696.

Plated ware exported in 1799 was valued at 18,172*l.* 8*s.*

Plate-glass manufactory established in Lancashire in 1773; first made in France, 1688.

Plays first performed in England, 1378; that by the parish clerks in 1390. Suppressed by parliament in 1647; restored 1659.

Pleadings in courts of judicature first permitted, 788; first used in the English tongue, 1362.

Poet Laureat, the first, 1487.

Policy of insurance in writing first used at Florence, 1523.

Politicians, the term first used in France, 1569.

Poor-rates in England began in 1573.—(Besides the country rates for their support, they have 258,710*l.* per annum, in charitable donations.)

Poor rates in 1560 amounted to - £ 188,811
1680 - - - - - 665,562
1698 - - - - - 819,000
1760 - - - - 1,556,904
1783 - - - - 2,131,486
1784 - - - - 2,185,889
1785 - - - - 2,184,904

In 1804, it was estimated that the whole amount, including donations, was near four millions.

Population.—The following is given as an estimate of Europe, in order to being contrasted with the population of China, which was estimated by the suite of Lord Macartney at one hundred and fifty millions:

Russia in Europe - -	25,000,000
Denmark - - -	3,800,000
Sweden - - -	2,500,000
Poland - - -	9,000,000
Germany - - -	22,000,000
Hungary - - -	8,000,000
England - - -	11,000,000
Holland - - -	3,000,000
Switzerland - - -	2,000,000
Turkey in Europe -	9,000,000
Italy - - - -	13,000,000
France - - - -	28,000,000
Spain - - - -	8,000,000
Portugal - - -	2,000,000
	144,300,000

Population of England in 1377 was 2,092,978 souls.
1483 4,689,000
1688 6,500,000
1756 8,000,000
1801 10,942,646

The population in Great Britain, at the Census in 1811, was 11,800,000, exclusive of the army and navy, then about 50,000. From the returns of 1821, it appears the increase is about fifteen per cent. This will make the population of Great Britain at present to be 14,000 000 of souls. Ireland contains 6,500,000 people, making the population of the British dominions in Europe 20,500 000. The population of our North American possessions cannot be less than 1,500,000; the population of the West India colonies, 900,000; Africa

about 130 000; in the Mediterranean, 150,000; colonies and dependencies in Asia 2,040,000: and our other extensive territories in the East Indies, perhaps 70,000,000 of souls. The whole population of the British empire will, at that rate, contain 95,220,000 of souls. The Russian, the next highest in the scale of civilized nations, contains 50,000,000; France, 30,000,000; and Austria an equal number. The Roman empire, in all its glory, contained 120,000,000, one half of whom were slaves. When we compare its situation with that of the British empire, in power, wealth, resources, and industry, in the arts, sciences, commerce, and agriculture; the preponderancy of the latter in the scale of nations and empires, is great and most remarkable. The tonnage employed in the merchants service is about 2,640,000 tons for Great Britain; the exports 51,000,000; including 11,000,000 foreign and colonial; the import 36,000,000. The navy during the last war consisted of 1000 ships of war; the seamen at present in the merchants' service are about 174,000; the net revenue of the state 57,000,000*l.* The capital of the empire contains 1,300,000 persons, the same number which Rome contained in the days of her greatest strength. The value fixed on landed property in Great Britain, as calculated by Mr. Pitt in 1797, was 1,600,000,000*l.*, and it may now be fairly taken at 2,000,000,000*l.* The cotton manufactures of the country are immense, and reach in the exports to 20,000,000*l.* or one half of the whole. In short, taking every thing into consideration, the British empire, in power and strength, may be stated as the greatest that ever existed on earth, as it far surpasses them in knowledge, moral character, and worth. On her dominions the sun never sets; before his evening rays leave the spires of Quebec, his morning beams have shone three hours on Port Jackson, and while sinking from the waters of Lake Superior, his eye opens upon the Mouth of the Ganges.

In England and Wales the proportion is 5¾ persons to a house, and in Scotland 5½.

The proportion of inhabitants to a house differs very considerably in some of the counties of England; the chief cause of this difference is the large towns, and particularly the sea-ports which some of them contain, as in such places the inhabitants live more crowded together than in moderate sized inland towns. The difference in this respect between large towns and those of less extent will be shown with tolerable accuracy by the following statements.

Inhabitants.		*Towns.*	*Persons to a house.*
864,845	-	London - -	7½
84,029	-	Manchester - -	6¾
77,653	-	Liverpool - -	6¾
63,645	-	Bristol - - -	6
43,194	-	Plymouth - -	9¾
32,200	-	Bath - - -	7½
32,166	-	Portsmouth - -	6
29,516	-	Hull - - -	6½
28,366	-	Newcastle - -	9

The other Towns in England containing upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, are the following:

73,670	-	Birmingham - -	5
53,162	-	Leeds - - -	4¾
36,832	-	Norwich - -	4½
31,314	-	Sheffield - -	4¾
28,861	-	Nottingham - -	5¾

Proportion of persons to a house in towns of a moderate size:

7,909	-	Devizes - -	5
7,668	-	Salisbury - -	5½
7,655	-	Bury - - -	5½
7,579	-	Gloucester - -	5¾
7,531	-	Wellington - -	5½
7,398	-	Lincoln - -	5
7,020	-	Northampton - -	5½
6,828	-	Hereford - -	5
6,730	-	Newark - - -	5
6,505	-	Tiverton - -	5¼
5,794	-	Taunton - - -	5

Porcelain and tea from China, first spoken of in history, 1590.

Porcelain of Saxony brought to perfection, 1706; at Chelsea in England, 1752.

Port-holes in ships of war introduced, 1545.

Post-horses and stages established, 1483; post-horse duty yielded 147,965*l.* in 1787.

Posts, regular, established between London and most towns of England, Scotland, Ireland, &c. 1635.

——— The emperor Cyrus was the first who erected post-houses throughout the kingdom of Persia. Augustus was the first who introduced this institution among the Romans, and employed post-chaises. Louis XI. first established post-houses in France; and they were not settled in England till the 12th Charles II.

Post-offices first established in Paris, 1463; in England, 1581; established in Germany, 1641; in the Turkish dominions, 1740; regulated by parliament, and made general in England, 1656; and in Scotland, 1695. Increased as follows:

1644	it yielded	5,000	per annum
1654	—	10,000	
1664	—	21,900	
1674	—	43,000	
1685	—	65,000	
1698	—	76,218	
1697	—	90,505	
1710	—	111,461	
1714	—	145,227	
1723	—	201,805	gross amount.
1744	—	235,492	
1764	—	482,048	
1788	—	141,939	management.
		276,466	net produce.
		418,385	gross amount.
1789	—	132,733	management.
		308,109	net produce.
		440,842	gross amount.
1790	—	139,650	management.
		340,424	net produce.
		480,074	gross amount.
1791	—	125,070	management.
		336,816	net produce.
		461,880	gross amount.
1807	—	392,884	management.
		1,277,538	net produce.
		1,670,422	gross amount.
1823	—	585,033	management.
		1,380,434	net produce.
		1,965,468	gross amount.

——— The mail first conveyed by stage-coaches, began Aug. 2, 1785; began to be conveyed to Waterford by Milford Haven, 1787. The increase of the revenue by the mail coaches was above 30,000*l.* in 1799.

Potatoes first brought to England from America, by Hawkins, in 1563; introduced into Ireland by sir Walter Raleigh, in 1586, and were not known in Flanders till 1650.

Pottery, great discoveries made in it, by Mr. Wedgewood, 1763.

Presbyterian meeting-house, the first in England, at Wandsworth in Surry, Nov. 20, 1572.

Pressing seamen commenced, 1355.

Printing was early practised by the Chinese in wooden blocks; this mode was invented at Strasburgh by Faust, 1440; and next year they had gone so far as to make separate types of wood.—Metal types used by John Gottenburgh of Mentz, 1444, by whom the first book was printed, 1550.—Types first cast by P. Schoeffer, 1452.—The art brought to England by William Caxton, a mercer of London, 1471.—About that time Aldus cast the Greek alphabet, for a Greek book was printed (ap Aldi), 1476.—An Hebrew ditto, 1478.—Introduced into Scotland, 1509.—Stereotype first used at Paris, 1799. There are printed in Britain and Ireland alone, nearly 2000 books per annum; in France 1500; and in Germany 4000.

Prize-money is by government divided into eight equal parts, and distributed in the following proportions.—Captains to have three eighths, unless under the direction of a flag officer, who in that case is to have one of the said three eighths.—Captains of marines and land forces, sea lieutenants, &c. one eighth.—Lieutenants of marines, gunners, admiral's secretaries, &c. one eighth.—Midshipmen, captain's clerk, &c. one eighth.—Ordinary and able seamen, marines, &c. two eighths. Given at St. James's the 17th day of April, 1793.

Produce of Stamp Duties, imposed on law proceedings, in the several courts of justice of Great Britain, during the last seven years: —years ending Jan. 5, 1818, 167,760*l.*; 1819, 152,556*l.*; 1820, 159,709*l.* 1821, 155,552*l.*; 1822, 154,632*l.*; 1823, 149,207*l.*; 1824, 145,306*l.*

——— imposed on the several branches of conveyances in Great Britain, during the same period—years ending Jan. 5, 1818, 140,283*l.*; 1819, 165,776*l.*; 1820, 147,996*l.*; 1821, 140,118*l.* 1822, 130,336*l.*; 1823, 137,539*l.*; 1824, 132,696*l.*

Prometheus struck fire from flints, about 1715 B. C.; he being the first person, is said to have stolen it from Heaven; became author of all the arts among the Greeks, 1687 B. C.

Protectorate.—That of the earl of Pembroke began Oct. 1216, ended by his death the same year.—Of the duke of Bedford, began 1422, ended by his death, Sept. 1435.—Of the duke of Gloucester, began April 1483, ended by his assuming the royal dignity, June 1483.—Of Somerset, began 1547, ended by his resignation, 1549.—Of Oliver Cromwell, began Dec. 1643, ended by his death, 1658.—Of Richard Cromwell, began 1658, ended by his resignation, April 1659.

Protestants were in the minority in the diet of Spires, April 17, 1530, when the decree for supporting the doctrines of the church of Rome was protested against. Hence the term Protestants given to the Reformers. They were tolerated in Germany, 1634; in Bohemia, 1707; in Hungary, 1784; in France, 1792; in Portugal, 1801.

Prussian Blue first invented by a native of Berlin, 1707.

Public-houses, a power of licensing them first granted to sir Giles Mompesson and Sir Francis Michel, for their own emolument, 1620. Their number in Great Britain, in 1790, was 76,000. In the city of London, and within the bills of mortality, there are at present 5094 licensed public-houses; and it is calculated that the money expended in beer and spirits in those places, by the labouring people only, amounts to upwards of 3,000,000*l.* sterling a-year.

Public funds originated at Florence, 1344.

Public Funds.—In a return of the average price of the Public Funds, by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt in each year since 1786, it appears the 3 per cents. were 50-1 in 1798; and in January 1824, 80-5-10.

Pumps first invented, 1425.

Purple, discovery of it, about 500 B. C.

Quadrants, solar, introduced 290 B. C.

Queen's ware pottery invented, 1763, by Wedgewood.

Quicksilver, use of, discovered, in refining silver ore, 1540.

Quills were first used for pens, 635.

Rainbow, theory of, given by Dedomenis, 1611; improvements, 1660.

Rains, storms, and winds; first painted by Lorenzetti, 1350.

Record of the acts of the crown began to be regularly kept, 1160; the first in the English language is in 1415.

Reflecting telescopes invented, 1637.

Reformation began in England by Wickliffe, 1370; in Germany by Jerome of Prague and Luther; completed by Henry VIII. 1534; established by Elizabeth, 1558.

Regatta on the Thames, June 22, 1775.

Registers of births, marriages, and burials, began in 1538.

Regimental clothing for the army introduced into France by Louis XIV.

Regnant queen, the first in England, 1558.

Rent in England first made payable in money, instead of kind, 1136.

Reprisals at sea first granted, 1295.

Revenue and expences of England. Taxes, &c. at the Revolution did

not exceed 2,000,000*l.* but in 1786 yielded 12,568,461*l.*—In 1787, 12,546,112*l.*—In 1791, above 16,000,000*l.*

——— That the church revenues afford only a moderate competency to the clergy will be found by the present actual value of their receipts; from which it will appear that the revenue of the episcopal clergy amounts to 120,000*l.* per annum.

Deans and chapters (about 1700 persons), to 140,000*l.*

Universities to 180,000*l.* per annum.

Inferior clergy to 1,350,000*l.*

This latter revenue is subdivided amongst 11,755 churches, of which at the commencement of queen Anne's bounty, there were 5597 livings, the incomes of each did not exceed 50*l.* per annum.

A general view of the progress of the public revenue since the conquest, by sir John Sinclair, bart.

William the Conqueror	£400,000
William Rufus	350,000
Henry I.	300,000
Stephen	250,000
Henry II.	200,000
Richard I.	150,000
John	100,090
Henry III.	80,090
Edward I.	150,090
Edward II.	100,000
Edward III.	154,000
Richard II.	130,000
Henry IV.	100,000
Henry V.	76,643
Henry VI.	64,976
Edward IV.	
Edward V.	100,000
Richard III.	
Henry VII.	400,009
Henry VIII.	800,000
Edward VI.	400,000
Mary	450,000
Elizabeth	500,000
James I.	600,000
Charles I.	895,819
Commonwealth	1,517,247
Charles II.	1,800,000
James II.	2,001,855
William III.	3,895,205
Anne (at the Union)	5,691,803
George I.	6,762,643
George II. including Scotland	8,522,540
George III. 1788	15,572,971

A general view of the public revenues of the principal states in Europe.

Turkey	5,000,000
Russia	5,800,000
Prussia	2,600,000
Sweden	1,900,000
Denmark	1,000,000
Holland, before the Revolution	4,000,000
Austria	12,400,000
Hanover	900,000
Saxony	1,100,000
Bavaria and Palatinate	1,100,000
France, before the Revolution	18,000,000
Spain	5,000,000
Portugal	1,800,000
Sardinia	1,100,000
Sicily	1,400,000
Venice	1,000,000

Rice had its first cultivation in South Carolina, by chance, 1703; cultivated in Ireland, 1585; in England, 1690.

Rivers in England began to be made navigable, 1135.

The proportional lengths of course of some of the most noted rivers in the world are shewn nearly by the following numbers, extracted from Mr. Rennell's paper, 71st vol. Phil. Trans.

European Rivers.

Thames	1
Rhine	5¼
Danube	7
Wolga	9½

Asiatic Rivers.

Indus	5¼
Euphrates	8½
Ganges	9¾
Burrampooter	9¾
Nou Kian, or Ava River	9½
Jenisea	10
Oby	10½
Amoor	11
Lena	11½
Hoanho (of China)	13½
Kian Keu (of ditto)	15½

African River.

Nile	13

American Rivers.

Mississippi	8
Amazons	15¾

Roads in the Highlands of Scotland were begun by general Wade, in 1726, and finished 1737.

Roads in England first repaired by act of parliament, 1524.

Roman emperor, the first that properly had that title was Augustus Octavius, 27 B. C.

Roses first planted in England, 1529.

Roses first consecrated, as presents from the pope, and placed over confessionals, as the symbol of secrecy, 1526; hence the phrase "under the rose."

Royal Navy of England, the first so called, 1512.

Royal records of England first commenced, 1101.

Royalty theatre, in Well-street, Rosemary-lane, opened April 20, 1787.

Ruling Machines invented by a Dutchman at London, 1782; greatly improved by Woodmason, Payne, Brown, &c.; introduced into Scotland, 1803. In 1806, three employed at Edinburgh, which gave bread to 30 persons weekly, and facilitates labour to an incredible extent.

Rum imported into England in 1789, was 3,300,000 gallons, besides what was smuggled. Its duty was 246,943*l.* 10*s.* and the profits to the importers were 151,250*l.* In 1796, there were imported 4,196,198 gallons.

Russians began their new year from Jan. 1, 1700.

Saddles in use, 340.

Saffron first brought to England by a pilgrim, 1389; cultivated 1582.

Sail cloth first made in England, 1590.

Salt mines in Staffordshire, discovered, 1670.—Rock salt was discovered about 950; in Poland, 1289.

Salting herrings after the Dutch method, first used, 1416.

Saltpetre first made in England, 1625.

Salt and incident duties, in 1786, amounted to about 1,400,000*l.*; in 1787, to 1,900,000*l.*; in 1788, to 1,812,969*l.*

Salt duty in England, in 1785, was 361,670*l.*; in 1790, amounted to 411,000*l.*

Saturn's satellites first discovered, 1608; ring discovered, 1634.

Saxon green, in dying, invented, 1744.

Scarcity root, a kind of parsnip, introduced and propagated in England, first by Dr. Lettsom, 1767.

Scarlet dye invented, 1000; first used at Bow, near Stratford, 1643.

Scenes first introduced into theatres, 1533.

Sealing charters and deeds first used in England, 1065.
Sealing wax introduced into general use, 1556.
Seals not much in use with the Saxons, but they signed parchments with the cross, impressions of lead being affixed. There was a seal of king Edward's at Westminster, about 1189.—Coats of arms were not introduced into seals till 1218.—Great seal of England first used to crown grants, &c 1050; stolen, 1784.
Seamen's wages were advanced by government, April 26, 1797.—The purser's deduction of one eighth of provisions taken off.
Seas, the sovereignty of England over the British seas maintained by Selden, and measures taken by the British government in consequence, 8 Charles I. 1633.
Sedan chairs were introduced into England by the duke of Buckingham, 1734.
Sects of religions in the world are said to amount to 373, all at variance with each other.
Semper Eadem, first used as the motto for the arms of England, Dec. 13, 1702.
Sextant invented by Tycho Brahe, at Augsburgh, 1550.
Sheep from England first permitted to be sent to Spain, which has since injured our manufacture, 1467. The number in England is from 20 to 25 millions. The value of their wool, 3,200,000*l.* Expence of manufacturing it, 9,000,000*l.*—Exported annually upwards of 3,000,000*l.*—Number of persons employed in manufacturing it above 1,000,000.—From the wool grower to the consumer, a piece of cloth passes through one hundred different hands.
Sheriffs first appointed, 1079.
Shillings first coined in England, 1505.
Ships, the first seen in Greece, arrived at Rhodes from Egypt, 1485 B. C.—The first double-decked one built in England was of 1000 tons burthen, by order of Henry VII. 1509; it was called the Great Harry, and cost 14,000*l.*; before this, 24 gun ships were the largest in our navy, and these had no port-holes, the guns being on the upper decks only.—Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Descharges, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis XII. 1500.
Ship-building, the art of, attributed to the Egyptians, as the first inventors; the first ship, (probably a galley), being brought from Egypt to Greece by Darius, 1485 B. C.—The first ship of 900 tons was built in England, 1597.—A first-rate man of war requires about 60,000 cubic feet of timber, and uses 180,000lb. of rough hemp in the cordage and sails for it.—The ground on which the timber for a 74 gun ship would require to grow, would be 14 acres; it requires 3000 loads of timber, each load containing 50 cubical feet; 1500 well grown trees, of two loads each, will cover 14 acres, at 20 feet asunder; 3000 loads of rough oak, at 2*s.* per foot, or 5*l.* per load, will cost 15,000*l.*
Shipping in England, of the navy, contained in

Years.		*Tons.*		*Mariners.*
1588	-	31,585	-	15,272
1660	-	62 594	-	
1675	-	69,681	-	30 951
1688	-	101,032	-	
1695	-	112,400	-	45,000
1704	-	140,754	-	41,000
1715	-	167,596	-	
1721	-	158,233	-	
1727	-	170,862	-	
1741	-	198,385	-	
1749	-	228,215	-	17,000
1754	-	266,246	-	10,000
1760	-	321,104	-	70,000
1774	-	276,046	-	
1781	-	423,700	-	104,978

Shipping first registered in the river Thames, 1787.—The number registered in the British dominions, in 1791, was 15,647, being 636

more than in 1790. On Sept. 30, 1791, England and Scotland possessed 1,365,000 tons of mercantile shipping; which estimated at 8*l.* 8*s.* per ton, including the rigging and stores, may be valued at 11,466,000*l.*; and that 80,000 seamen were employed in navigating these ships. The keeping up of this stock of shipping, reckoning the wear and tear at 12*l.* per cent., causes the annual sum of 1,375,020*l.* to be expended among ship-builders, sail makers, and numerous artificers employed about ships; after which, a clear profit of 687,960*l.* remains in the pockets of the owners of those ships every year; reckoning such profit at 6*l.* per cent. of the sum employed, the whole profit on mercantile shipping being reckoned at 18*l.* per cent.

Thirteen thousand five hundred vessels, freighted with property to the value of between 60 and 70,000,000*l.* sterling, sailed from and arrived at the port of London, in the course of 1797.

Shoes of the present fashion worn in England, 1633; but the buckle was not introduced till 1670.

Shoeing of horses first introduced, 451.

Side-saddles first used in England, 1380.

Signals at sea first devised by James II. 1665.

Silk, wrought, brought from Persia to Greece, 325 B. C.—From India, A. D. 274.—Known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law passed in the senate, prohibiting the use of plate of massy gold, and also forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women. Heliogabulus first wore a garment of silk, 220.—Silk worms were brought to Europe 300 years later.—Silk at first of the same value with gold, weight for weight, and thought to grow like cotton on trees, 220. The emperor Aurelian, who died in 275, denied his empress a robe of silk, because too dear.—Silk introduced into Europe by some monks, 551; some monks who had been in India, in 555, brought from thence silk-worms' eggs to Constantinople, where raw silk was in time produced in abundance, and worked up into manufactures at Athens, Thebes, Corinth, &c. Charlemagne sent to Offa, king of Mercia, in 780, a present of a belt, a Hunnish sword, and two silken vests.—In 1130, Greek manufacturers of silk, brought by Roger, king of Sicily, to Europe, settled at Palermo, where they taught the Sicilians not only to breed up the silk-worms, but to spin and to weave silk; which art was carried afterwards to Italy and Spain, and also to the south of France, a little before Francis I. who brought it to Touraine.—Venice inveigled silk-weavers from Greece and Palermo in Sicily, 1207.—Silk mantles worn by some noblemen's ladies at a ball, at Kenilworth castle, in Warwickshire, 1286. —Silk manufactured in England, 1604.—First silk manufacture in France, 1521; raw silk not produced there for a long time afterwards.—First worn by the English clergy, 1534.—Silk-worms and mulberry-trees propagated by Henry IV. through all France, 1559. —Broad silk manufacture from raw silk introduced into England, 1620.—Lombe's famous silk-throwing machine, erected at Derby, 1719; it contains 26,586 wheels; one water wheel moves the whole, and in a day and a night it works 318,504,960 yards of organzine silk.—Silk first imported from Persia through Russia, 1742.

Silver first coined at Rome, 269 B. C.

Silver penny, the largest coin in England, 1302.

Silver raised from 3*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* per ounce, 1544.

Silver mines first discovered in Germany, 950; in Britany in France, Nov. 1730; in Devonshire, 1294; at Potosi, 1545; at Cusco, 1719.

Silver plate, or vessels, first made use of in England by Wilfrid, a Northumberland bishop, a lofty and ambitious man, 709; silver knives and forks, spoons and cups, a very great luxury, 1300.

Sirnames introduced into England by the Normans, and adopted by the nobility, 1200.

Slave-trade from Congo and Angola, began by the Portuguese, in 1482.

Slave-trade began with England, 1563; in South America, 1550; abolished by the Quakers, 1784. Their importation is said, by abbé Raynal, to have been 9,000,000 of slaves, of which it is said to be 60,000 annually. Abbe Raynal says, there are, in America and the West Indies, full 1,400,000.

In 1768 Great Britain purchased	53,100
America	6,300
France	23,500
Holland	11,300
Portugal	8,700
Denmark	1,200
	104,100 at about 15*l.*

each, which amounts to 1,562,000*l.* sterling, but bought by barter. In 1793, they sold on an average for 30*l.* or 35*l.* each In 1788, the slaves in the West India islands, belonging to Great Britain, were

In Jamaica	174,000
Barbadoes	80,000
Antigua	36,000
Grenada and the Grenadines	40,000
St. Christopher's	27,000
St. Vincent's	15,000
Dominica	15,000
Anguilla, Tortola, &c.	14,000
Nevis	10,000
Montserrat	9,000
Total	420,000

Slave-trade abolished by the French convention, 1794; by the British parliament, 1807.
Slippers first used, about 1570.
Smithfield first paved, 1615.
Soap first made at London and Bristol, 1524.
Solar system discovered by Pythagoras, 500 B. C.; revived by Copernicus, 1532; proved by Sir Isaac Newton, 1695.
Sowing corn, &c. the art of, taught by Ceres, 1409 B. C.
Spaces, many determined by the following calculation of Jedediah Buxton, of Elmton, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, who proved, in 1751, that

200 Barley corns	} are contained in one solid inch.
300 Wheat corns	
512 Rye corns	
180 Oats	
40 Peas	
25 Beans	
80 Vetches	
100 Lintels	
2304 Hairs, one inch long	

Speaker of the House of Commons first chosen, 1340.
Speaking trumpets invented by Kircher, a Jesuit, 1752.
Spectacles invented by Spina, a monk of Pisa, 1299.
Sphere invented by Archimedes of Syracuse, 209 B. C.
Spinning-wheel invented at Brunswick, 1530.—Another invented by Mr. Swindell, at Stockport, in Yorkshire, which finishes on each spindle three lays of 30 hanks to the pound in an hour, 1785.
Spurs in use before 1400.
Stamp duties first instituted in England, 1694.—The total produce of stamp duties of Great Britain the year ending in January, 1806, was 4,194,285*l.* 12*s.* 10½*d.* This sum was subject to some deductions, but when these were made, the produce was little less than 4,000,000*l.* sterling. The expence of collection amounts to 3½ per cent. The following are some of the miscellaneous stamp duties, payable after the 10th of October, 1808.

Annual Licences.

Licence to appraiser, (not a licensed auctioneer), 6*s.*

To any banker, &c. who shall issue any promissory note payable on demand, and be re-issuable, 20*l.*

For selling medicines, &c. liable to duty under said act, 44 George III. chap. 8, (usually called quack medicines), in London or Westminster, or within the two-penny post, and in Edinburgh, 2*l.*—In any other city, borough, or town corporate, or in Manchester, Birmingham, or Sheffield, 10*s.*—In any other place, 5*s.*

For exercising the trade of a pawn-broker, in London or Westminster, or two-penny post district, 10*l.*—In any other place 5*l.*

By postmasters or persons letting to hire horses for travelling post, by the mile, or from stage to stage, or for a day, or for any less period than 28 days, for drawing carriages used in travelling post, 5*s.*

By persons keeping public stage coaches or carriages, for each carriage so kept.—If carrying 4 inside passengers, 5*s.*—More than 4 and not more than 6, 6*s.*—More than 6 and not more than 8, 7*s.*—More than 8 and not more than 10, 8*s.*—More than 10, 9*s.*—Children in lap are excepted from the several numbers.

Proceedings in the Courts.

Duties on law proceedings, in the courts, to be paid in respect of every skin, sheet, &c. except where they are imposed according to the number of words, or otherwise expressly charged.

Miscellaneous.

As fellow of the college of physicians, in England or Scotland, 20*l.*—By licence from the college of physicians to practice within seven miles of the metropolis, 10*l.*

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Certificate to be taken out yearly, by attorneys, solicitors, or proctors, in England; and by writers to the signet, solicitors, agents, attorneys, or procurators, in any of the courts of Scotland; notaries public in England and Scotland; and also by every sworn clerk, clerk in court, and other officer, who shall act in any of the above capacities for any other emolument than the regular emolument of the office; when residing within the limits of the two-penny post in England, or within the city or shire of Edinburgh, and if he shall have been admitted 3 years or upwards, 10*l.*—Or if not so long admitted, 5*l.*—When residing elsewhere, and admitted for three years or upwards, 6*l.*—Or if not so long admitted, 3*l.*

Grant of the dignity of a duke, 200*l.*; marquis, 200*l.*; earl, 200*l.*; viscount, 150*l.*; baron, 100*l.*; and baronet, 50*l.*—Of a congé d'elire, 20*l.*—Of the royal assent to the election of archbishop or bishop, 20*l.*

Newspapers.—For every half sheet double demy, or sheet of single demy, 3½*d.*

Pamphlets, of half a sheet or less, ½*d.*—Not exceeding a sheet, 1*d.*—Exceeding 1 sheet, and not exceeding 6 sheets in octavo (or on a lesser page) 12 sheets quarto, or 20 sheets folio, for every sheet contained in one copy, 2*d.*—Acts of parliament, proclamations, orders of council, form of prayer, and acts of state, ordered to be printed by the king, printed votes of parliament, school-books, and books of devotion, are exempted.

Passport, 5*s.*

Plate of Gold, wrought in Great Britain, per ounce, and in proportion, 16*s.* Gold watch cases excepted.

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proportion, 1*s.* 3*d.* Except watch cases, chains, and several small articles.

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Policy of Assurance, on any life or lives, or on any event depending on life or lives, sum insured not amounting to 500*l.*, 15*s.*—Amounting to 500*l.* or upwards, 1*l.* 10*s.*

Specification of a patent, 5*l.*—And further for 1080 words, above the first 1080, 1*l.*

Stage Coaches and Carriages, carrying passengers for hire, for every mile such carriage shall travel, if carrying not more than 4 inside passengers, 2*d.*—If 4 and not exceeding 6, 2½*d.*—If 6 and not exceeding 8, 3½*d.*—If 8 and not exceeding 10, 4*d.*—More than 10, 5*d.*

Transfer of Bank or South-Sea stock, 7*s.* 9*d.*—Of East-India stock, 1*l.* 10*s.*—Of stock of any other corporation, not otherwise charged under the head of mortgage or conveyance, 1*l.* 10*s.*

Stamped paper for covering of walls of rooms, first introduced in Spain and Holland, 1555.—Flock or velvet paper first used, 1620.

Standing armies began in France, by Charles VII. in 1445.

Starching linen first introduced into England, 1552.

Statutes first printed, 1483.

Statute miles first ascertained in England, 1593.

Steam engine invented by Savary, for taking ballast or gravel out of rivers, and for raising great quantities of water, and patents granted for, 1718.

Steel may be made three hundred times dearer than standard gold, weight for weight. Six steel wire springs for watch pendulums weigh one grain, to the artist 7*s.* 6*d.* each, equal to 2*l.* 5*s.* each; one grain of gold only 2*d.*

Stirrups first used in the 6th century.

Stockings, silk, first worn by Henry II. of France, 1547. Howell says, that in 1560, queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of black knit silk stockings, by her silk woman Mrs. Montague, and she never wore cloth ones any more. He adds, that Henry VIII., that magnificent and experienced prince, wore ordinarily cloth hose, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk stockings; for Spain very early abounded with silk. His son, Edward VI. was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings by his merchant, Sir Thomas Gresham, and the present was then much taken notice of; consequently the invention of knit silk stockings came from Spain. Others relate that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing at the house of an Italian merchant, a pair of knit worsted stockings from Mantua, from thence ingeniously made a pair like them, which he presented to the earl of Pembroke, and were the first of the kind made in England, 1564.—The weaving of them was invented by the reverend Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, 1589.

Stone buildings first introduced into England, 674.

Stone bullets in use in England so late as 1514.

Stone church, the first built in London, 1087.

Stone, artificial, for statues, &c. discovered by a Neapolitan, 1776; introduced by Mrs. Coade, near London.

Stone cured by a medicine, for which government paid Mrs. Stephens a premium, June, 1739.

Stops in literature introduced, 1520; the colon, 1580; semicolon, 1599.

Store cask for a brewery was made by Mr. Layton, in Southwark, which would contain 8000 casks of 16 gallons each; its diameter 55 feet 6 inches, and in depth 20 feet, all of English oak. Finished Jan. 1793.

Strand, London, first built on, 1353.

Straw used for the king's bed, 1234.

Stucco work revived by D'Udine, about 1500.

Style altered by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be but once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Augustus, 8 B. C. —Again at Rome, by taking 12 days off the calendar, 1582.—The Gregorian style received at Paris, by taking off 10 days, Dec. 15, 1582.—At London, by taking 11 days off the calendar, Sept. 2, 1752.

Sugar first mentioned by Paul Eginetta, a physician, 625; originally from China and the east; produced in Sicily, 1148; produced in Madeira, 1419; in the Canary islands, 1503; carried to the West Indies

by the Portuguese and Spaniards, 1510; cultivated at Barbadoes, 1641.—Sugar refining first discovered by a Venetian, in 1503; practised first in England, 1569; was first taxed in England, 1685.—Imported into England in 1789, above 1,936,440 hundred weight, for which duty to the amount of 1,159,814*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* was paid. The profits to the importers amounted to 315,763*l.* in 1790. There was imported in 1798, 2,361,715 hundred weight.

Sunday schools first established in Yorkshire, 1784; became general in England and Scotland, 1789.

Sun-dials invented 558 B. C.—The first erected at Rome was that by Papirius Cursor, when time was divided into hours, 308 B. C.; first set up against churches, 613.

Supremacy of the pope above the emperor introduced, 607.

Supremacy. The first prince that shook off the yoke of Rome, and settled the supremacy in himself, was Henry VIII. 1533.

Supplies granted during the reign of

King William - - - - - -	£72,047,369
Queen Anne - - - - - -	192,373,531
George I. - - - - - - -	79,582,160
George II. - - - - - - -	276,349,773
George III. to Michaelmas 1800 -	450,041,321
	£1,000,644,154

Surnames first used, 1102; became common, 1200.

Surrey canal dock opened at Rotherhithe, 1807.

Survey of England made, at first, by order of Alfred, 900; by William the Conqueror, 1080; by Charles II. 1668.

Swearing on the Holy Gospel first used, 528; the vice of, introduced, 1072.

Talmud made, 117 B. C.

Tamarisk plant first brought from Germany, 1560.

Tanning leather, a new and expeditious method invented, 1795.

Tapestry invented by Sir Francis Crane, 1619; for the encouragement of which king James I. gave 2000*l.* to build a house at Mortlake, in Surrey, 1619.

Tar, mineral, discovered at Colebrook-dale, Shropshire, in 1779, and in Scotland, Oct. 10, 1792.

Tar-water first recommended by bishop Berkeley, 1744.

Tea first brought into Europe by the Dutch East India Company, early in 1591; tea, coffee, and chocolate, first mentioned in the statute books, 1660; a quantity of tea brought from Holland by Lord Arlington and Lord Ossory, 1699; was sold at 3*l.* per pound in 1707; the Americans refused to receive it with a duty, 1773. In 1787, about 18,852,675lb. were imported by the East India Company, besides what was brought by clandestine trade and smugglers.

Telegraphs invented, 1687; put into practice by the French in 1794; by the English, Jan. 28, 1796.

Telescopes invented by Z. Jansen, a spectacle-maker, at Middleburgh, 1590; the first reflecting one made on the principles of Sir Isaac Newton, 1692.

Theatre; that of Bacchus, at Athens, the first ever erected, built by Philos, 420 before Christ. The ruins still exist.—The first royal licence for one here was in 1574, to James Burbage and four others, servants to the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside, or in any part of England; but long before their time miracles were represented in the open fields, where the devil appeared in person on the stage, shearing the bristles of hogs; hence the old proverb, "Great cry and little wool."—Plays were opposed by the Puritans, 1633, and suspended till 1660, when Charles II. licenced two companies, Killigrew's and Davenant's; the first at the Bull, Vere-street, Clare-market, which in a year or two was removed to Drury-lane; the other in Dorset-gardens. Till this time boys performed women's parts. Sir William Davenant introduced operas, and both companies united, 1684, and continued together till 1694; when, from the reduced salaries given to the performers, the principal of them, under Betterton, obtained a licence, and withdrew to Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in 1695.

Theatrical representations introduced into England in 1566, by Geoffrey, Prior of St. Swithin's, Winchester.
Thermometers first invented by Drebel, a Dutchman, 1620; improved by Reaumur, 1730, and by Fahrenheit, 1749.
Thoracic duct discovered in a horse, by Eustachius, in 1563; in the human body, by Ol. Rudbec, a Swedish anatomist, Thomas Bartholline, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Joliffe, of England, 1653.—*See Lacteals.*
Thread first made at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1722.
Tides, the first theory of, by Kepler, 1596.
Tiles first used in England, 1246.
Tilts and tournaments instituted in Germany, 919.
Time first computed from the Christian æra, 516; in history, 748; in Spain, 1358; in Arragon and Castile, 1383; in Portugal, 1415.
Time-measure barometer introduced by Scipio Nasica, 159; king Alfred's time-keeper was six large wax-tapers, each 12 inches long; as they burnt unequally, owing to the wind, he invented a lanthern made of wood, and thin scraped plates of ox-horns, glass being a great rarity, 887. The ancients had three sorts of time-measures, hour glasses, sun dials, and a vessel full of water with a hole in its bottom.
Tin found in Germany, 1241; in no place before but in Devonshire and Cornwall; in Barbary, 1640; in India, 1740; in New Spain, 1782.
Tithes were first established in England in 894.
Titles, first creation of, by patents, 1344.—Titles-royal—The following is the succession in which the royal titles swelled in England: Henry IV. had the title of "Grace" conferred on him; Henry VI. that of "Excellent Grace;" Edward IV. that of "High and Mighty Prince;" Henry VII. "Highness;" Henry VIII. "Majesty;" (and was the first and last that was stiled "Dread Sovereign;") and James I. that of "Sacred," or "Most Excellent Majesty." That of "Majesty," was first given to Louis XI. of France; before, it was the title only of Emperors, the Kings of Arragon, Castile, and Portugal, had the title only of "Highness;" those of England, "Your Grace;" those of France, "Your Despotism."
Tobacco first discovered in St. Domingo in 1496; afterwards by the Spaniards, in Yucatan, 1520; introduced into France by Nicot, 1560; first brought into England, 1583; prohibited to be planted here in 1624; a tax laid on it in England, 1685; allowed to be cultivated in Ireland, 1779.
Toll first demanded by the Danes of vessels passing the Sound, 1341; first paid by vessels passing Stade on the Elbe, 1190.
Toll-gates, or turnpikes, first in England, 1663.
Tolls gathered in London, first for repairing the highways of Holborn, Gray's-inn-lane, and St. Martin's-lane, 1346.
Tontines first established at Paris, 1653.
Touching for the king's evil introduced by Edward the Confessor, 1046.
Tournaments began in 870; instituted by Henry, Emperor of Germany, 919.
Tourniquet, the, invented by one Morell, at the siege of Besançon, 1674; Petit, of France, invented the screw tourniquet, 1718.
Towers, high one first erected to churches in 1000.
Tragedy, the first acted at Athens, on a waggon, by Thespis, 535 B. C.
Treaties with any foreign nation began 1217.
Trumpets first sounded before the kings of England, by order of Offa, king of Mercia, 790.
Tulips first brought into England, 1578.
Turkeys came into England, 1523. The first in France 1570.
Turkey trade began, 1550.
Turnpikes first legally erected in England, 1663.
Types of wood for printing first used, 1470.
Ventilators invented by the Rev. Dr. Hales, 1740.
Venus, her transit over the sun, June 2, 1660.
Vessels employed in the mercantile line in England, in 1792, were 23,600.
Vesta, planet, discovered by Dr. Olbers, March 29, 1807.
Villain, (of or belonging to the vill or lordship) was a servant during life, and devisable, as chattels, in the feudal times. In 1572, queen Elizabeth ordered her bondmen to be set free, at very easy rates.

Vine-dressers, a colony of from Phocea, in Ionia, settled at Marseilles, who instructed the South Gauls in tillage, vine-dressing, and commerce, about 600 before Christ. Some think the vines are aborigines of Languedoc and Provence, and that they grew spontaneously on the Mediterranean shores of Italy, France, and Spain.

Vines planted in Germany and North Gaul, 276.

Vines and sugar-canes planted in Madeira, 1420.

Violins invented about 1477, and introduced here by Charles II.

Votes of the House of Commons first printed, 1681.

Voyage round the world, the first, 1525.

Vulgate edition of the bible discovered, 218.

Wars with Spain between 1589 and 1593, cost queen Elizabeth 1,300,000*l.* besides the double subsidy of 280,000*l.* granted by parliament. In the Irish rebellion she spent 3,400,000*l.* in ten years. The expences of the war of 1756 cost England 90,000,000*l.*

Waste-lands in Great Britain, by examination in 1794, were found to be 22,351,000 acres; which, if cultivated and enclosed, reckoning an annual increase of 9*s.* per acre, the annual rent would amount to 10,957,950*l.*; and, on a supposition that the yearly produce would be 1*l.* 7*s.* per acre, or three rents, it would be worth 30,073,950*l.* per annum to the community.

Watch, there was no night-watch in London, 1189.

Watches invented at Nuremberg, in Germany, 1477; first used in astronomical observations, 1500.—The emperor Charles V. was the first who had any thing that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table clock, 1530.—Watches first brought to England from Germany, 1577; spring pocket ones invented by Hooke, 1658.

Water, first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 21st Henry III. 1237. It took near 50 years to complete it; the whole being finished, and Cheapside conduit erected, only in 1285.—An engine erected at Broken-wharf, to convey water by leaden pipes, 1594.—The New River brought to London from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, at an immense expence, by Sir Hugh Middleton, in 1614.—The city supplied with its water, by conveyances of wooden pipes in the streets, and small leaden ones to the houses; the New River Company incorporated, 1620.—So late as queen Ann's time there were water-carriers at Aldgate pump, as now at Edinburgh.

Water-mills for grinding corn were invented by Belisarius, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, 555. The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labour; and yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water.

Weavers, two from Brabant, settled at York; which, says king Edward, 'may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects," 1331.

Weavers, dyers, cloth-drapers; linen-makers, silk-throwsters, &c. Flemish, settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Sandwich, Colchester, Maidstone, Southampton, &c. on account of the duke of Alva's persecution, 1567. They taught the English the making of baize, serges, Norwich crapes, &c.—The baize makers chiefly settled at Colchester.

Weekly bills of mortality round London began 1603.

Weighing engine, or beam, a public one set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city-officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, statute 3d Edward II. 1309.

Weights and measures invented, 869 before Christ; fixed to a standard in England, 1257; regulated, 1492.

West India Docks completely opened, July 12, 1806.

Wet Docks in Wapping, called the London Docks, the first stone of, laid June 26, 1802; opened 30 Jan. 1805.

Wet Docks opened at Leith, 1806.

Whalebone found by the English ships at Cape Breton, 1321; first mentioned brought home with oil, 1617.

Whale fishery, the first by the Dutch, 1596; by the English at Spitzbergen, 1598.

Whales killed at Newfoundland and Iceland for their oil only, 1578; the use of their bones and fins not yet known, consequently no stays worn by the ladies.

Whitehall preachers first appointed by the two universities, April 5, 1736.
Wigs, full bottom, were first worn by the judges in 1674.
Wild-fire invented by a Grecian, 663.
Wills to devise lands were first permitted under restrictions by Henry VIII. Universally all real property at the restoration.
Wills of sovereigns, the first on record, Richard II. 1399.
Wind saw-mill invented, 1633, and erected near the Strand, London, by a Dutchman.
Wind-guns invented at Nuremberg, 1560.
Wind-mills invented, 1299.
Windows of glass first used in England for houses, 1180.
Winds and months, present names given to them by Charlemagne, 798.
Wines sold by apothecaries as a cordial, 1300; sold at 20*s.* the tun, and the second sort at 13*s.* 4*d.* 1389.—In 1790, there were 140,000 pipes of wine made in Portugal, 45,000 were imported into England; 20,000 into Ireland; 38,000 into Holland, Denmark, &c. and the remaining 37,000 were consumed at home.
Wines first made in England, 1140; in Flanders, in 1276.
Wire invented at Nuremberg, 1351; mills invented in Germany, 1563.
Wire-mill, the first set up at Sheen, by a Dutchman, 1663.
Wood first cultivated in England, 1582; the fixing its colour discovered, 1753.
Wood-cuts invented, 1460.
Wood's patent for coining granted, Jan. 1723.
Wool.—One pound of wool has been spun to the length as follows:
A lee of woollen yarn measures in length 80 yards.
A hank of ditto, by the custom of Norwich, consists of seven lees.
Twenty-four hanks in the pound is esteemed good spinning in the schools, 13,440 yards.
Seventy hanks in the pound is esteemed superfine spinning at Norwich, 39,200 yards, or 21 miles.
One hundred and fifty hanks in the pound was spun in 1751, by Mary Powyle, of East Dereton, in Norfolk; and this was thought so extraordinary, that an account of it is registered at the Royal Society, 85 000 yards, or 48 miles.
Three hundred hanks in the pound have already been spun by Miss Ives; and though this young lady has carried the art of spinning combed wool to so great a degree of perfection, she does not despair of improving it still farther, 168,000 yards, or 95 miles. Cotton to 203,000 yards.—*See Sheep.*
Woollen cloth, manufacturers of, in all civilized countries, and in very remote ages, and probably of linen also. Diodorus Siculus, who wrote in Augustus Cæsar's time, A. D. 21, relates, that in the isle of Malta several mercantile wares were made, particularly very fine cloth. Strabo, speaking of Turdetania, in Lusitania, says, in 34, that cloths were formerly the exports of that country, but that they have now another woollen manufacture of most excellent beauty, such as that of the Corai, a people of Asia, from whence the rams were bought at a talent each, or 100*l.*
Woollen cloth manufactures commenced at Sedan, in France, 1646; the first made in England in 1331; medley cloths first made, 1614; greatly improved by the Walloons, 1688; first dyed and dressed in England in 1667. Its export from Great Britain in 1787 was 3,697,795*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* value. In 1779, 272,755 pieces of broad cloth, containing 8,506,688 yards, and 180,168 pieces of narrow cloth, containing 6,377,277 yards, were manufactured in the West Riding of Yorkshire, being an increase on the year 1798, a produce of 48,596 pieces, or 1,672,574 yards of broad cloth, and 315,602 or 1,196,964 yards of narrow cloth.
Woolwich, the first royal dock, 1512.
Workers, cloth, 70 families of, from the Netherlands, settled in England by Edward III.'s invitation, for promoting the woollen manufacture, 1330.
Wormwood, and other plants, used for preserving malt liquors, before the use of hops, 1492.

Writing, and the use of figures, introduced into England by the Romans.
Year, the solar, found to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, 965; introduced by Cæsar, 45 B. C.
Yellow dye for cotton invented by Dr. R. Williams, 1773.
Yeoman of the Guards first instituted, Oct. 30, 1485.
Zodiac, signs of the, invented by Anaximander, 547 B. C.

SECT VI.

EARTHQUAKES, FAMINES, INUNDATIONS, FIRES, ACCIDENTS, STORMS, TEMPESTS, FROSTS, &c.

ABBEVILLE, in France, nearly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, when 150 of the inhabitants perished, and 100 houses were destroyed; the loss sustained was estimated at 472,917 livres, Nov. 1773.
Abbotsbury had 22 houses destroyed by fire, Oct. 1784.
Ailesbury had 30 houses burnt, May 6, 1773.
Alban cutter wrecked on the coast of Holland, and all the crew, except one man, lost, Dec. 18, 1812.
Albion-mills, Manchester, destroyed by fire, the damage estimated at 25,000*l.*
Aldbourn, in Wilts, had 200 houses burnt, Aug. 23, 1777.
Alexandria library destroyed by fire 47 years before Christ, which contained 400,000 manuscripts. The second library of Alexandria, consisting of 700,000 volumes, was totally destroyed by the Saracens, who heated the water for their baths for six months, by burning books instead of wood, at the command of the caliph Omar, 650.
Algerine xebec, of 22 guns, was lost in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, in Sept. 1760.
Alresford, in Hampshire, totally burnt. 1160.
Amesbury, in Wiltshire, had 10,000*l.* damage done by a fire, that destroyed 32 houses, June 3, 1751.
Amphion frigate was blown up at Plymouth, Sept. 22, 1796, when all the crew perished.
Amphitheatre at Fidonia fell in, and killed 50,000 people, A. D. 26; the ruins of it now remain at Castel Ginbelio.
Amsterdam opera-house burnt, 150 persons lost their lives, 1772. The Admiralty-house, and its valuable stores, were destroyed by fire, July 6, 1791.
Andover, lord, killed, while delivering his fowling-piece to the servant, Jan. 8, 1801.
Angouleme, isle of, sixteen persons killed by an explosion of gunpowder at, April 16, 1816.
Anson frigate wrecked on the coast of Cornwall, Jan. 1808.
Apollo's temple at Antioch burnt, 362 before Christ.
Apollo frigate lost, and great part of the crew perished, off Portugal, April 2, 1804.
Archangel, in Russia, damaged by a dreadful fire, 1763; had 280 houses destroyed by a fire, Oct. 16, 1777; its cathedral and other public edifices burnt, June 29, 1793, making altogether 3000 dwellings.
Archindschan, in Turkey, destroyed by an earthquake, when 12,000 inhabitants were buried in the ruins, 1784.

Aniston transport, wrecked near Cape Lagullas, and six only saved out of 350 persons, May 30, 1815.
Arsenal, the, at Corunna in Spain, destroyed by fire, when 60 persons were killed, and 50 wounded, March 11, 1794.
Asch, in Zedwitz in Germany, nearly destroyed by fire, Dec. 12, 1814.
Astley's theatre and 19 houses destroyed by fire, Aug. 17, 1794; again, Sept. 2, 1803, when 40 houses were burnt.
Attaquia, in Syria, was destroyed by an earthquake, with 3000 inhabitants, May 5, 1796.
Aubern, in Wiltshire, had 73 dwellings, of 20,000*l.* value, destroyed by a fire, Sept. 13, 1760.
Aurora frigate lost, and never heard of after, 1771.
Avelino, a city of Naples, destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 29, 1732.
Bahama Isle received immense damage among the shipping by a storm, in Oct. 1796; again from a storm and inundation, July 22, 1801.
Balbec totally obliterated by an earthquake, Dec. 5, 1759.
Balow, in Russia, had 458 houses destroyed by fire, 1803.
Baltimore, in America, was nearly destroyed by fire, Dec. 4, 1796.
Banbury, in Oxfordshire, had its church and tower fall down for want of repair, Dec. 16, 1790.
Bank-mill, Manchester, used as a cotton manufactory, destroyed by fire, the damage estimated at 30,000*l.* Oct. 31, 1813.
Barbadoes had two dreadful fires, May and Dec. 1796, and Oct. 16, 1784; damaged by a storm, Sept. 2, 1786; and an inundation, in Nov. 1795.
Barham, of 74 guns, foundered on the coast of Corsica, July 29, 1811.
Baring transport, wrecked on the rocks of Bearhaven by a gale, and several lives lost, Oct. 10, 1814.
Barkway greatly damaged by fire, Aug. 18, 1748.
Barnwell, near Cambridge, destroyed by a fire, Sept. 30, 1751; again, Dec. 16, 1757.
Barton-Stacy, in Hampshire, had 27 houses, besides out-houses, destroyed by fire, May 8, 1792.
Bath burnt, 1116; and again, 1137; a fire on the south parade did 5000*l.* damage, June 24, 1756.
Bath stage waggon burnt on Salisbury plain, with its valuable lading, by the wheels taking fire, May 20, 1758.
Bayonne, in France, the chapel of the new castle at, was blown up by gunpowder, and 100 persons lost their lives, July 10, 1793.
Beccles, in Suffolk, received 20,000*l.* damage by fire, Nov. 29, 1586, by 80 houses being destroyed.
Bedford had 60 houses destroyed by fire, May 25, 1812.
Bellingham, in Northumberland, had 25 houses burnt, Aug. 25, 1750.
Belton, in Rutlandshire, had 27 houses, besides barns, &c. destroyed by fire, May 27, 1776.
Belvoir castle, three fourths of this princely residence of the duke of Rutland, destroyed by fire, Oct. 28, 1816.
Bengal Indiaman, destroyed by fire, and 20 persons killed, Jan. 19, 1815.
Bengeworth, near Evesham, had 13 houses burnt, Aug. 25, 1750.
Bere Regis, in Dorsetshire, had 42 houses, besides out-houses, destroyed by fire, June 8, 1788.
Berghen, in Norway, had 1660 families burnt out of their dwellings, 1756.
Bermuda, hurricane at, by which one third of the houses were destroyed, and all the vessels in the harbour except two driven ashore or sunk, July 26, 1813.
Beverlee, near Nottingham, 14 houses destroyed by fire at, March 19, 1816.
Biggleswade nearly destroyed by a fire, June 16, 1785.
Billing, Great, in Northamptonshire, had its steeple destroyed by lightning, April 11, 1759.
Billingsgate, a great fire there, 1718, and Jan. 13, 1755; again, May 14, 1809, when the loss was estimated at near 70,000*l.*
Bingham, sir John's, castle, in Ireland, burnt, 50,000*l.* damage, Nov. 11, 1755.
Birmingham theatre destroyed by fire, Aug. 16, 1792.

Blandford, in Dorset, burnt, June 4, 1731, 300 houses; again, 1775.
Blisworth, near Northampton, had 50 dwelling-houses, besides out-houses, destroyed by fire, May 28, 1798.
Boadicea brig, stranded by a gale near Kinsale, and upwards of 200 of the 92d regiment perished. Jan. 31, 1816.
Bois-le-duc, in Languedoc, destroyed by a violent rain, 1776.
Bombay nearly destroyed by fire, and many lives lost, Feb. 27, 1803.
Bon, the palace of the electoral prince of Cologne there, was burnt, Jan. 15, 1777, to the value of 200,000*l.*
Boston, in New England, sustained a loss by fire of its court-house and records, Dec. 23, 1747; again, of above 100,000*l.* March 20, 1760; again in 1761, 1763, and 1775; again, April 20, 1787. 100 houses burnt; again July 23, 1794, when it received damage to the amount of 200,000*l.*; again in Dec. 1797.
Boston church, Lincolnshire, damaged by fire, May 23, 1808.
Bourbon-les-bains, in Bassigni, France, had the vault under the church give way during the celebration of mass, which occasioned the death of 600 persons, Sept. 14, 1778.
Boyne man of war, of 98 guns, was destroyed by fire at Portsmouth, when great mischief was done by the explosion of the magazine, on May 1, 1795.
Bradford, in Wiltshire, damaged by a fire, April 30, 1740.
Bradstow-pier, in Kent, was destroyed by a storm, Jan. 2, 1767; re-built in 1772.
Bremen greatly damaged by an explosion of gunpowder, when 1000 houses were destroyed, and 40 persons killed, Sept. 10, 1739.
Brere, village in Dorsetshire, several fires broke out in, at once, threatening destruction to the whole place, July, 1816.
Brescia, in Italy, nearly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, Aug. 8, 1769.
Brest magazine, 400 yards long, was destroyed by fire, to the value of 7,000,000*l.* in stores, besides the building, Jan. 19, 1744; Marine Hospital burnt, with 50 galley-slaves, Dec. 1, 1766; magazine, &c. destroyed by fire, July 10, 1784, to the value of 1,000,000*l.*
Brewhouse of H. Meux, two large vats in, suddenly burst, deluging and destroying several neighbouring houses, Oct. 17, 1814. Several lives were lost, and the total loss of beer was estimated at between 8000 and 9000 barrels.
Bridge of Puerta de St. Maria, near Cadiz, fell down as soon as finished, while receiving the benediction, and killed several hundred persons that were over and under it, Feb. 22, 1779.
Bridge-town, Barbadoes, destroyed by a fire, April 18, 1668; had 160 dwelling-houses destroyed by a fire, Feb. 8, 1756; again, 120, Feb. 14, 1758; again May 14, 1766; again, Dec. 27, 1767.
Brighthelmstone block-house washed away by the sea, Nov. 19, 1796.
British Queen packet, from Ostend for Margate, wrecked on the Goodwin sands, and all on board perished, Dec. 16, 1814.
Brody, in Gallicia, had 1500 houses burnt, May 5, 1801.
Broomsgrove nearly destroyed by an inundation from a water-spout falling, April 13, 1792.
Brussels greatly damaged by a fire, and the ducal palace consumed, Jan. 31, 1780.
Buckingham tower fell down and destroyed the church, March 26, 1776.
Bungay, in Suffolk, burnt, March 1, 1699.
Burwell, in Cambridgeshire, had a barn with 160 persons in it, to see a puppet-show, set fire to by carelessness, and, except six, were all burnt, Sept. 8, 1727.
Bury, in Lancashire, had its playhouse, containing upwards of 300 persons, fall down, during the performance, and buried the audience under its ruins; five were killed on the spot, and many had their limbs broken, July 1, 1787.
Cairo, Grand, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 40,000 inhabitants lost, June 2, 1754.
Caissar, in Turkey, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 6600 inhabitants lost, in April, 1794.
Caledonia East Indiaman accidentally burnt, May 29, 1804.

Calmar, in Sweden, 150 houses, and many inhabitants of, burnt, Aug. 1800.

Caravan, consisting of 2000 souls, returning from Mecca, were all destroyed, except twenty, by a kamsin or pestilential wind, in the deserts of Arabia, August 12, 1813.

Carenton, in Germany, had 100 houses burnt, in July 1800.

Carlscrone, in Sweden, had 1087 houses, two churches, all the merchants' houses, except two, and all their magazines, destroyed by fire, June 17, 1790.

Casan, a city of Tartary, burnt Oct. 15, 1752, 1765, and 1815.

Castor, in Lincolnshire, had its church nearly destroyed by lightning, June 6, 1795.

Catskill mountains and the intervening woods between Ulster and Sullivan counties, took fire, May, 1816.

Catworth, in Huntingdonshire, greatly damaged by fire, Aug. 3, 1753.

Ceuta, in Barbary, had 200 houses blown down by a storm, Feb. 1751-2.

Chamberry, in Sardinia, had 18 persons, several houses, and walls, destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, 1773.

Chapel at Roscommon, one of the pillars of the gallery gave way, April 17, when 14 persons were killed, and a much greater number severely injured, 1804.

Charlestown, in New England, greatly damaged by a storm, 1761; burnt by the English troops, June 17, 1775.

Charlestown, in South Carolina, infested with worms, June, 1751; destroyed by a hurricane, Sept. 15, 1753; had 250 dwellings, besides out-houses, burnt, to the amount of 100,000*l.* sterling. Jan. 15, 1778; taken by the British forces, May 1779; 300 houses destroyed by fire, June 13, 1796.

Charlotte, the Royal, of 100 guns, was burnt by accident near Leghorn, March 16, 1800, when only 150 persons were saved.

Chatham had 28 houses destroyed by a fire, May 11, 1774.

Chelm, in Poland, had 268 dwelling-houses and 107 warehouses of merchandize destroyed by a fire, May 4, 1788.

Chelmsford church, in Essex, had its walls and roof fall down, Jan. 17, 1800.

Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, sustained 4000*l.* damages by a storm, June, 1731.

Chepstow, on the Severn, a boat near the town upset, by which, out of a party of eight ladies and gentlemen, five were drowned, Sept. 29, 1812. Howick farm, near this town, set on fire, by which two buildings, containing each an expensive threshing machine, were destroyed, and a man who slept in one of the buildings perished, Oct. 14, 1815.

Chester nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, 1471; a great number of people killed by an explosion of gunpowder at a puppet-show, Nov. 5, 1772.

Chisball, Great, in Essex, had 100 houses, to the value of 10,000*l.* damaged by fire, Feb. 22, 1798.

Christ-church-college, Oxford, damaged by fire, to the amount of 12,000*l.* March 3, 1809.

Christiana, in Denmark, had one quarter of that place destroyed by fire, April 9, 1757, to the value of 100,000 rix dollars, or 13,000*l.*

Chudleigh, Devonshire, nearly destroyed by a fire, May 22, 1807.

Chumleigh, in Devonshire, nearly burnt, Aug. 1, 1803.

Civita Vecchia greatly damaged by an explosion of gunpowder, 1779.

Clebanger House, near Hereford, was destroyed by fire, Jan. 3, 1794.

Cliefden House was burnt, May 14, 1795.

Clitherow, Mrs., in Crown-court, near Moorfields, with her family and lodgers, consisting of 11 persons, were blown up while making fireworks by candle-light, Nov. 3, 1791.

Clowes Wood, in Ireland, caught fire, Jan. 1, 1805, when 30 acres of furze and heath were consumed

Coach from Hinkley to Leicester, by furious driving to beat a rival coach, was dashed to pieces against the Burbage turnpike gate, by which the coachman and four passengers were killed, and four other passengers maimed, July 14, 1815.

Coal-pit near Renfrew took fire, and continued to burn for nearly two days, six men lost, 1804.

Coal-pit near Wakefield, inundated by a sudden gush of water, by which nine men and a boy perished, June 30, 1809.

——— at Felling, near Gateshead, took fire, by which 93 persons perished, June 25, 1812.

——— at Swiney Row, Durham, took fire, by which one man and six boys were severely hurt, Oct. 6, 1812.

——— Harrington-mill, near the preceding, took fire, by which four men and nineteen boys were killed, Oct. 16, 1812.

——— Collingwood Main, took fire, by which eight men were killed, and two severely burnt, July 17, 1813.

——— at Bradley, fell in, by which eight persons were buried in the ruins, of whom seven were dug out alive, after remaining seven days without food, Aug. 10, 1813.

——— at Felling, took fire a second time, by which 9 men, 13 boys, and 12 horses, were destroyed, December, 1813.

——— Hepburn, took fire, by which 11 persons were burnt to death, Aug. 27, 1814.

——— at Painshaw, Cumberland, three men killed by the *choak damp*, in descending to examine the state of the air, March 15, 1815.

——— belonging to Messrs. Nesham and Co. near Newbattle, Durham, took fire, by which 70 persons lost their lives, June 2, 1815. At the same colliery 57 persons were killed or wounded by the bursting of a steam engine, July 31, following.

——— Heaton Main, near Newcastle, inundated by a sudden gush of water, by which 33 men, 42 boys, and 37 horses perished, May 3, 1815. It was afterwards, Feb. 19, 1816, ascertained, that they all perished by starvation, having been enclosed in a cavity, which the water did not penetrate.

——— at Chirk, in Denbighshire, destroyed by an inundation occasioned by a stoppage in the river Ceriog, in consequence of the fall of an embankment, Dec. 28, 1816; the collieries were so extensive that the loss is considered as a public calamity.

——— near Chester-le-street, Durham, took fire, by which nearly 40 individuals lost their lives, July, 1817.

Cologne received great damage, and had its bridge, with 100 persons, besides carts, &c. carried away, Dec. 1, 1747, by a flood.

Colossus of Rhodes thrown down by an earthquake, 214 before Christ; it weighed 720,000lb.

Columbo, the British troops at, murdered in cold blood by the Adigaar of Candy, June 6, 1803.

Constantinople had above 12,000 houses and 7000 inhabitants destroyed by a fire, Sept. 27, 1729; again, which burnt five days, May 31, 1745; again, 12,000 houses, Jan. 29, 1749-50; again, near 10,000, in June, 1750; again, 4000, and the plague 7000 persons, in 1751; nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 3000 inhabitants killed, Sept. 2, 1754; had 5000 houses burnt, 1756; had 15,000 houses, and 1000 persons burnt, July 5, 1756; considerable havoc made in 1761, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771; had 2000 houses burnt, Sept. 4, 1778; 600 houses were burnt, Feb. 19, 1782. June 10 following 7000; and Aug. 23 following, there were 10,000 houses, 50 mosques, 100 corn mills, &c. destroyed. On Aug. 5, 1784, 10,000 houses, &c. were destroyed; Another destroyed 10,000 houses, Aug. 4, 1784; 32,000 houses were destroyed by fire between March and July, 1791; 7000 were destroyed, 1782; and the same number were destroyed, Aug. 1795. The suburb of Pera had 1300 houses, and several magnificent buildings, burnt down, March 13, 1799. In 1812 and 1813, 300,000 of its inhabitants destroyed by a pestilence. In Aug. 1816, 1200 houses and 2000 shops destroyed by fire; 12,000 houses, 30 mosques, 400 boats, and 400 people, burned 1823.

Copenhagen burnt, 1728, when 77 streets were destroyed. Had its royal palace, destroyed by fire, Feb. 26, 1794, to the amount of 20 millions of rix-dollars, equal to 4,500,000*l.* sterling: above 100 persons lost their lives. Its arsenal, admiralty, &c. with near 50 streets, having 1363 houses, were destroyed by fire, on June 5, 1795; it raged 48 hours. Bombarded by the English, July 18, 1807.

Corah, Dathan, and Abiram, swallowed up by the earth, 1480 before Christ.

Corfu, a magazine at, was destroyed by a fire, when 72,000lb. of powder, and 600 bomb shells blew up, and killed 180 men, March 11, 1789.

Cotton manufactory at Durham totally consumed by fire, Jan. 7, 1804.

Cotton's wharf, London, burnt, 49,000*l.* damage, Aug. 12, 1751.

Covent garden church burnt, Sept. 17, 1795.

——————— theatre burnt down, Sept. 20, 1808.

Cowdrey House, in Kent, the seat of viscount Montague, destroyed by fire, Sept. 25, 1793, with all its valuable paintings and furniture.

Crediton, in Devonshire, had 460 houses destroyed by a fire, Aug. 14, 1743; great part of the town was burnt down, May 3, 1769; and another fire destroyed 39 houses, May 1, 1772.

Crements, in Hungary, totally destroyed by a fire, 1777.

Cronstadt, near Petersburgh, greatly damaged by a fire, 1791.

Cuba greatly damaged by an earthquake and storm of rain, June 21, 1791, where 3000 persons, and 11,700 cattle of various kinds, perished, of which 3700 were horses.

Cullerne, in Wilts, six miles from Bath, burnt by accident, and 32 families rendered destitute, April 1, 1774.

Culross forest took fire, July 25, 1803.

Custom-house, Lower Thames Street, burnt down, Feb. 12, 1814.

Dædalus British frigate, struck on a shoal and was lost, the crew saved, July 6, 1813.

Dalkeith, extensive range of buildings consumed by fire at, Sept. 30, 1812.

Damas, in Barbary, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, with 60,000 of the inhabitants, Dec. 3, 1759.

Damerham, Wiltshire, had 3000*l.* damage by a fire, July 14, 1755.

Dantzic, upwards of 300 persons killed or wounded, and more than 600 houses damaged by an explosion of gunpowder at, Dec. 6, 1815.

Darlington, worsted mill belonging to Messrs. E. and I. Pease, destroyed by fire at, Feb. 19, 1817; the damage estimated at 35,000*l.*

Dartford cotton mills were destroyed by fire, Dec. 21, 1795, to the loss of 10,000*l.*

Dearth, 1194, so great in England and France, that a quarter of wheat was sold for 20*s.* almost as much as 6*l.* now, followed by a pestilential fever, 1193, 1194, 1195; another, 1222; another with a murrain, when wheat sold for 40*s.* a quarter, as much as 8*l.* now, 1315; wheat sold for 3*l.* a bushel, 1316; another great one, with a murrain, 1385; two others, 1348, and 1353; again, when bread was made in many places of fern roots and ivy-berries, 1438; 2,000,000*l.* was paid for corn imported in a dearth, 1565; and 1,200,000*l.* in 1748.

Debenham, in Suffolk, had 38 houses burnt, March 1, 1743-4.

Defence, of 74 guns, stranded on the coast of North Jutland, and all the crew lost, except five seamen and a marine, Dec. 24, 1811.

Delft, in Holland, nearly destroyed by a fire, 1536.

Delphos, temple of, burnt, 548 before Christ.

Deluge of Deucalion, in Thessaly, 1529 before Christ.

——— general threatened, in the year of the world 1536; began Nov. 28, 1656, i. e. 2348 before Christ. It continued 377 days. Noah left the ark on Friday, Dec. 18, 2347 before Christ.

Deptford victualling office burnt, Jan. 16, 1748-9; the store-house, Sept. 2, 1758; the red-house there, Feb. 26, 1761; the king's mill, Dec. 1778.

Devonshire-house, in Piccadilly, burnt, 1733.

Diana, temple of, at Ephesus, burnt, 1148 before Christ.

Dollart sea, between Groningen and East Friseland, formed by an inundation, 1277.

Domingo, St., Isle of, nearly destroyed, and the town of Port-au-Prince nearly burnt down by the revolting negroes, Oct. Nov. and Dec. 1791; given up by Rochambeau, the French governor, to the black troops, Nov. 19, 1803.

Dominica, considerable damage done on shore and among the shipping at, by a gale of wind, July 23, 1813; again, Sept. 15, 1816.

Don river overflowed its banks, and did great damage, Aug. 10, 1750.

Dorchester, in Dorsetshire, burnt, Aug. 7, 1613.

Dorset, duke of, killed by the fall of his horse when hunting in Ireland, Feb. 13, 1815.

Dorsington, in Warwickshire, greatly damaged by fire, Aug. 3, 1758.
Dort, sea broke in at, drowned 100,000 people, 1421.
Dover-cliff, part of, fell down, near Guildford battery, by which Mrs. Poole and her five young children and her niece were killed, Dec. 14, 1810.
Dover foot barracks burnt down, owing to the carelessness of a plumber, July 30, 1800.
Douglas castle, near Edinburgh, burnt, Dec. 11, 1758.
Dresden, tremendous explosion of gunpowder at, by which many lives were lost, June 27, 1814.
Drontheim, in Norway, had sixty-two houses and twelve magazines destroyed by a fire, Dec. 1788, to the amount of 67,500*l.* loss.
Drury-lane theatre, with near sixty houses, destroyed by a fire, Jan. 1671-2. Pulled down and rebuilt in 1791. Burnt a second time, Feb. 24, 1809. Rebuilt, and opened to the public, Oct. 10, 1812.
Dublin house of commons, &c. destroyed by fire, Feb. 27, 1792; was built, 1731, at the expence of 40,000*l.*; since the Union, converted to a national bank. The city greatly damaged by an inundation of the Liffey, Dec. 2 and 3, 1802.
Duke of Clarence, ship, lost in the gulph of St. Lawrence, 1808.
Dupre, Mr., villa of, near Beaconsfield, the seat of the late Mr. Burke, destroyed by fire, April 21, 1813.
Durham had 25 houses burnt, 1691.
Duxbury, near Chorley, 26 persons drowned by the ice breaking there, Dec. 13, 1812.
Earthquake, one in Asia that overturned twelve cities, 17; Herculaneum buried by one, 79; four cities in Asia, two in Greece, and three in Galatia, overturned, 107; Antioch destroyed, 115; one that swallowed up Nicomedia and several cities, 120; one in Macedonia, swallowed up 150 cities, 357; at Nicomedia, in Bithynia, 358; at Jerusalem and Constantinople, 363; in Italy, 369; Nice destroyed, 370; a general one, 377; one, from September to November, swallowed up several cities in Europe, 394; five in different parts of Europe, 400; one swallowed up several villages of the Cimbri, 417; one in Palestine, 419; one at Constantinople, 434; at Constantinople, Alexandria, and Antioch, 446; one that destroyed Antioch, Sept. 16, 458; one at Constantinople that lasted 40 days, 480; one at Antioch, that destroyed that and other cities, 526; another at Antioch, that swallowed up 4800 inhabitants, 528; Pompeiopolis, in Mysia, swallowed up, 541; one almost universal, 544; one at Constantinople, 552; one at Rome and Constantinople, 557; city of Beritus destroyed, the Isle of Coos shaken, and Tripoli and Bilbus damaged, 560; at Daphne and Antioch, 581; six hundred cities destroyed, 742; in Palestine and Syria, where thousands lost their lives, 746; at Mecca, where 1500 houses and ninety towers were thrown down, 867; Constantinople overthrown, and Greece shaken, 986; one at Batavia, 1021; at Worcester and Derby, 1043; one on April 8, 1076, in England; and again in 1081 and 1089; one throughout England, followed by a scarcity, 1090; one in Shropshire, 1110; one which overwhelmed Liege, and Rottenburgh, in Sweden, 1112; one in December at Antiochia, which destroyed several cities and towns, and overturned the castle of Trialeth, and the cities of Mariseum and Mamistria, 1114; in Lombardy for forty days, 1117; one in December, 1118; one 1120; in August, in many parts of the kingdom, 1133; one in August, 1134; one that swallowed up Catania and 15,000 souls, 1137; at Lincoln, 1142; Antioch, Tripoli, and Damascus destroyed, 1150; at Oxenhall, near Darlington, in Durham, 1178; in Hungary and England, 1179; one that overthrew the church of Lincoln, and others, 1185; at Calabria, in Sicily, a city, with its inhabitants, lost in the Adriatic sea, 1186; Verona greatly damaged, 1187; in Somersetshire, 1199; at Brisa, in Lombardy, where 2000 lives were lost, 1222; one in England, Feb. 14, 1248; one in Somersetshire, 1249; one at St. Alban's, 1250; general one that threw down St. Michael's on the Hill, without Glastonbury, 1247; the greatest ever known in England, Nov. 14, 1318; a dreadful one in Germany, 1346; several churches thrown down, May 21, 1382; a very dreadful one, accompanied with thunder and lightning, Sept. 28, 1426; one at Naples, when 40,000 persons perished, 1456; in Italy, 1510; in the isle of

Cuba, 1530; at Reygate, Croydon, and Dorking, in Surrey. May, 1551; in China, 1556; in Herefordshire, which overthrew Kingston chapel, &c. Feb. 17, 1571; in Yorkshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, &c. Feb. 26, 1574; in London and Westminster, when part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell; it was felt at Sandwich and Dover in Kent, April 6, 1580; in Peru, 1581 and 1582; in Dorsetshire, where it removed a considerable piece of ground, Jan. 18, 1583; in Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, 1590; in Japan, where several cities were swallowed up, 1596; in Kent, where the hills became valleys full of water, 1596; at Peru, at Quito, and Arequipa, 1600; at Banda, in the East Indies, 1621; at Manilla, 1627; in Calabria, in Italy, March 27, 1638; at Mechlin, in Germany, 1640: in Norway, May 24, 1657; in France, June, 1660; at Ragusa, in Illyrium, near 6000 inhabitants were lost, and several towns in Dalmatia and Albania, April 6, 1667; in China, 1668; in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, 1677-8; in Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, 1679; at Oxford, 1683; at Naples, where a third part of that city and much shipping were destroyed, June 6 and 7, 1688; Smyrna destroyed, July 10, 1688; Lyme in Dorsetshire, nearly destroyed, 1689; Fort-Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed, and 3000 people lost, Sept. 1692; Messina, in Sicily, overturned in a moment, 18,000 persons perished, and in the island, 60,000, Jan. 1693; a dreadful one in the isle of Teneriffe, Dec. 24, 1704; one at China, June 19, 1718; Palermo, in Sicily, nearly swallowed up, Sept. 1726; at Boston, in New England, Oct. 29, 1727; the whole kingdom of Chili swallowed up, with St. Jago, July 30, 1730; at Aynho, in Northamptonshire, Oct. 10, 1731; one at Naples, 1731; another in the city of Avelino, which it destroyed, and Oriana in great part, Nov 29, 1732; in Calabria, where the territory of Nova Casa sunk 29 feet without destroying a building, April 18, 1783; at Arundel and Shoreham, Oct 25, 1735; in Ireland, which destroyed five churches and above one hundred houses, Aug. 1734; in Hungary which turned round a mountain, Oct. 23, 1736; at Smyrna, April, 1739; at Palermo, which swallowed up a convent, but the monks escaped, Feb. 4, 1739—40; at Leghorn, Jan. 5 and 6, 1742; in Somersetshire, June 15, 1745; a terrible one at Lima, which destroyed that city, and 5000 persons lost their lives; there were 74 churches, 14 monasteries, and 15 hospitals thrown down, and the loss in effects reckoned immense, from Oct. 27, to Nov. 20, 1746; it extended itself to Callao, which was destroyed, with about 5000 of its inhabitants; in London, Feb. 8 and March 8, 1750; at Liverpool, Chester, and Manchester, April 2, 1750; at Fiume, in the gulph of Venice, Feb. 5, 1751; the greatest part of the city of Adrianople destroyed, Aug. 22, 1752; Grand Cairo had two thirds of the houses and 40,000 inhabitants swallowed up, Sept 2, 1754; the city of Quito in Peru destroyed, April 24, 1755; the island of Mitylene, in the Archipelago, when 2000 houses were overthrown, May 1755, which did considerable damage at Oporto, in Portugal, and Seville, in Spain, but more particularly at Lisbon, where in about eight minutes, most of the houses and 50,000 inhabitants were destroyed, and whole streets swallowed up; the cities of Coimbra and Braga suffered, and St. Ubes was swallowed up; at Faro, 3000 inhabitants were buried, great part of Malaga was destroyed; one half of Fez, in Morocco, and 12,000 Arabs were swallowed up, and above half of the island of Madeira destroyed; it extended 5000 miles; at the Azores isles, where ten thousand were buried in the ruins, and the island divided in two, July 9, 1757; at Bourdeaux, in France, Aug. 11, 1758; at Tripoli, in Syria, which extended near 10,000 miles, when Damas lost 6000 inhabitants, and several other cities, with the remains of Balbec, were destroyed; between Oct and Dec. 1759; Truxillo, in Peru, was swallowed up in November, 1759; in Syria, Oct. 30, 1760; in the Molucca islands, 1763; one at Constantinople, that buried 880 persons, May 22, 1766; at Martinico, August 1767, where 1600 lost their lives; and at St. Pierre, 1767; at Comora and Buda, June 28, 1768; one in the Brazils, 1772; in the Archipelago, 700 houses and 100 inhabitants were lost, in Dec. 1770; one at Fez, in Morocco, May 6, 1773; in Kerry in Ireland, June 1773; Guatimala, in New Spain, entirely swallowed up, and many thousand inhabit-

ants perished. Dec. 15, 1773; at Radicofani, near Florence, in Italy; great damage was done, Oct. 5, 1777; at Smyrna, June 25, 1778, which destroyed great part of that city; at Tauris, in Persia, where 15,000 houses were thrown down, and great part of the inhabitants perished, March 3, 1780; at Calabria, and in the isle of Sicily, 1783; again 1784, which totally destroyed Messina, &c.; at Archindschan, when it destroyed the town and twelve thousand inhabitants, July 18, 1784; Arequipo destroyed, 1785; in the north of England, Aug. 11, 1786; at Iceland, and some parts of Germany, Nov. 1784; at Barbadoes, Oct. 1784; in Calabria, in Italy, April 10, 1785; in Scotland, and different parts of the north of England, Aug. 11, 1786; in Mexico, and other parts of New Spain, April 18, 1787; Borgo-di-San-Sapoloro, in Tuscany, had its cathedral, bishop's palace, &c. destroyed, Sept. 30, 1789, with the adjacent town of Castello, &c. and Borgo had 150 houses destroyed, and 30 houses, &c. swallowed up by an opening of the earth; in Westmoreland, at Arnside, March 6, 1790; and in Scotland, in Oct. 1791; in Sicily and Calabria, Oct. 1791, particularly at Mileto and Monte Leone: at Lisbon on the 27th of Nov. 1791, when many chimneys were thrown down, and much damage done; at Zante, in the Adriatic sea, where many buildings were thrown down, and above 60 persons perished, Dec. 2, 1791; in the counties of Bedford, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, &c. March 2, 1792; at Domingo, where 32 houses were overthrown at the Cape, April 1793; at Shaftesbury and Salisbury, on Sept. 29, 1793, but no very material damage done; in Turkey, where three towns, containing 10,000 inhabitants were lost, July 3, 1794; near Naples, where the city of Torre del Greco was nearly destroyed, June 13, 1794; in different parts of the north of England, Nov. 18, 1795; at Sumatra, in the East Indies, great damage was done, and above 300 persons perished, Feb. 20, 1797. The whole of the country between Sta. Fee and Panama destroyed by an earthquake, including the cities of Cuzco and Quito, with 40,000 inhabitants, in Feb. 1797. There were several violent shocks in the West India islands in the same month. At Sienna in Italy, when 50 persons lost their lives by the fall of buildings, May, 25, 1798. At Constantinople. Oct. 26, 1800, which destroyed the royal palace and an immensity of buildings: it extended into Romania and Wallachia, to Bucharest and Adrianople; June 12, 1802, an earthquake nearly destroyed Crema in Upper Italy; Minguin was entirely swallowed up in a lake; Brescia had three churches and twelve houses destroyed. So violent a shock in Holland, as to cause the chandeliers in Maaslin church to vibrate two or three feet, in Jan. 1804. At Dunning, in Scotland, Jan. 18, 1806. The church of La Tour, and most of the houses in Lucerne, partly destroyed by an earthquake, April, 1808.

Eddystone Light-house burnt, 1759; rebuilt, 1762; burnt again, 1770; rebuilt of stone, 1774.

Edinburgh burnt, 1544; great fire there, in the Lawn-market, 1771; again, 1795.

Elbe river overflowed, and did 90,000*l.* damage, August 31, 1651.

Eldon, near, Thetford, in Norfolk, had fifty houses burnt, June 4, 1752.

Elizabeth, extra India ship, wrecked near Dunkirk, twenty-two of the crew only saved, Dec. 30, 1810.

Elstree, Cambridgeshire, nearly destroyed by fire, April 3, 1774.

Emanuel college, Cambridge, sustained damage by fire, estimated at 20,000*l.* Oct. 1811.

Escot house, near Honiton, destroyed by fire, Dec. 27, 1808.

Etna has had eruptions in 1169, 1329, 1408, 1444, 1447, 1536, 1564, 1669, 1694, when the city of Catania, with the adjacent country, were destroyed, and 18,000 people perished; again, in 1699 and 1787; again, in 1811.

Ewelme, in Oxfordshire had 15 houses burnt, May 23, 1755.

Ezerghan, on the confines of Armenia, destroyed by an earthquake, with 6300 inhabitants, July 28, 1784.

Fakenham, in Norfolk, greatly damaged by fire, Aug. 4, 1738.

Falmouth had twenty-two houses and the theatre destroyed by fire, Aug. 21, 1792.

Famine which lasted seven years, 1708 before Christ; at Rome, when many persons threw themselves into the Tiber, 440 before Christ: in Britain, so that the inhabitants ate the bark of trees, 272 after Christ; one in Scotland, where thousands were starved, 306; in England and Wales, where 40,000 were starved, 310; all over Britain, 325; at Constantinople, 446; in Italy, where parents ate their children, 450; in Scotland, 576; all over England, Wales, and Scotland, 739; another in Wales, 747; in Wales and Scotland, 792; again in Scotland, 803; again in Scotland, when thousands were starved, 823; a severe one in Wales, 836; in Scotland, which lasted four years, 954; famines in England, 864, 974, 976, 1005; in Scotland, which lasted two years, 1047; in England, 1050, 1087; in England and France, from 1193 to 1195; in England, 1251, 1315, 1316, 1335, 1348; in England and France, called the dear summer, 1358; in England, 1389 and 1438, so great that bread was made of fern roots; in 1565 two millions were expended on the importation of corn; one in 1748; another in 1798; in the province of Vellore, in 1810, by which 6000 people perished; in the diocese of Drontheim in Norway, in consequence of the intercepting of supplies by Sweden, 5000 persons, 1813.

Farms, several in Suffolk destroyed by fire, supposed wilfully, early in May, 1816.

Ferry-boat, in passing the Menai between Caernarvon and Anglesea, was lost, when 50 persons were drowned, Dec. 4, 1785.

Fires in London, one which destroyed great part of that city, 982; again in 1087, 1132, and in 1136; on London-bridge, which destroyed 2000 persons, July 10, 1212; one at Leadenhall, 1484; Westminster palace was burnt, 1540; the remarkable fire that burnt down 13,000 houses, the city gates, Guildhall, &c. 86 churches, amongst which was St. Paul's cathedral, and 400 streets; the ruins of this city were 436 acres, extending from the Tower to the Temple church, and from the north-east gate to Holborn bridge and Fleet-ditch; it broke out near the Monument, Sept. 2, 1666, and burnt four days and nights; Drury-lane playhouse and near 60 houses were burnt, Jan. 1671-2; in Southwark, 600 houses, 1676; in the Temple, Jan. 26, 1679; Gray's-inn, Feb. 7, 1680; Whitehall palace burnt in part, April 1690; totally consumed, Jan. 5, 1698; Thames-street, Jan. 24, 1715; 150 houses were burnt down in Nightingale-lane, Wapping, Dec. 4, 1716; Limehouse, 1716; Custom-house burnt, 1718: Billingsgate, in 1718; St. Catharine's, 1673 and 1734; Shadwell had 50 houses burnt, Sept. 10, 1736; Battle-bridge, Aug. 12, 1749; Cornhill, March 25, 1748, Nov. 10. 1759, and Nov. 7, 1765; Inner Temple, Jan. 5, 1736-7; Cotton wharf burnt, at 40,000*l.* damage, Aug. 12, 1751; Lincoln's-inn-square, June 27, 1752; at Billingsgate, Jan 13, 1755; the Hermitage brewhouse, 20,000*l.* damage, May 1, 1755; Staples-inn, where three persons were burnt, Nov. 27, 1756, London temporary bridge, April 11, 1759; in Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn, which burnt the Sardinian ambassador's chapel, Nov. 30, 1759; in King-street, Covent-garden, 50 houses burnt, 70,000*l.* damage, Dec. 23, 1759; Fishmonger's-hall, and several houses in Thames-street, Feb. 10, 1761; East Smithfield had 28 houses burnt, April 11, 1761; 14 houses in Swallow-street, April 24, 1761; 30 houses burnt at Shadwell, besides barges, May 2, 1761; vault under St. James's church, Piccadilly, burnt, Jan. 15, 1763; at Rotherhithe, June 1, 1765; London-house in Aldersgate-street, 1768; Throgmorton-street May 9, 1772; Chandos-street, Covent garden, Nov. 10, 1772; Cornhill, June 6, 1773; in the Tower, Jan. 31, 1774; in King-street, Covent garden, May 4, 1774; 20 houses were burnt at the Dock, Wapping, Sept. 28, 1775; at Sidney house, in the Old Bailey, Aug. 1, 1775; in Russel-street, Covent garden, Sept. 29, 1775; at the Savoy, March 2, 1776; in Pope's-head-alley, Cornhill, Dec. 1, 1776; Greenwich hospital, Jan. 2, 1779; at Hermitage-stairs, which destroyed 31 houses, besides other buildings, March 16, 1779; at Horsleydown, April 30, 1780, of near 30 houses, besides warehouses and shipping: London-bridge water-works, Oct. 31, 1779; in the Strand, near the New Church, 1781; Gun dock, Wapping, where 14 houses were burnt, Sept. 23, 1783; at Mr. Seddon's, in Aldersgate-street and Bartholomew-close, which destroyed 100,000*l.* worth of goods, Nov.

5, 1783; opposite Exeter Exchange, in July, 1784; in Abchurch-lane, July 27, 1784; Spring-garden gate, April 2, 1785; Compton-street, 16 houses, June 12, 1785; Dock-head, which destroyed several warehouses to a very considerable loss, May 2, 1785; in Holborn, June 13, 1785, James-street, Haymarket, 1786; Vine-street, Piccadilly, Oct. 2, 1786; the corner of Bow street, Covent garden, Jan. 10, 1788; the Opera-house, in the Haymarket, June 17, 1789; in Hanway yard, Oxford-street, March 12, 1790; at the foot of Westminster-bridge, 20 persons killed or maimed, Feb. 18, 1790; in Aldersgate-street, May 16, 1790; Fleet-street, Oct. 4, 1790; Rotherhithe, when 20 houses were destroyed, Oct. 12, 1790; near the Hermitage, with 30,000*l.* damage, April 1, 1790; the Albion-mills destroyed, March 2, 1791; from Cherry-garden-stairs to West-lane Rotherhithe, destroyed, and several vessels, with 60 houses, Sept. 14, 1791; at a sugar-house, Wellclose-square, &c. where 30,000*l.* damage was done, Dec. 12, 1791; the duke of Richmond's house, &c. in Privy-garden, burnt, Dec. 21, 1791; the Pantheon, in Oxford street, burnt, Jan. 14, 1792; near Finsbury square, Moorfields, at a timber-yard, with a loss of 10,000*l.* July 28, 1792; at Hawley's wharf, Hermitage wharf, which did 10,000*l.* damage, by destruction of sugar, Dec. 2, 1793; in Duck-lane, near Wardour-street, 13 houses were burnt down, Dec. 13, 1793; at Limehouse-hole, where many houses were burnt, June 18, 1794; at Wapping, where upwards of 630 houses were destroyed, together with an East India warehouse, in which 35,000 bags of saltpetre were destroyed, July 22 and 23, 1794; the whole loss was estimated at above 1,000,000*l.* sterling; there was 40,000*l.* worth of sugar in one sugar-house; the whole is said to be the most dreadful accident of the kind since the fire of London in 1666. At Astley's theatre, near Westminster-bridge, which destroyed to the value of near 30,000*l.* together with 19 other houses, Aug. 17, 1795. The elegant church of St. Paul's, Covent garden, was burnt down by the carelessness of workmen employed in its repair, Sept. 17, 1795. At Shadwell 20 houses were burnt, Nov. 1, 1796. In the Minories, where 30 houses were destroyed, March 23, 1797. The water-works at Shadwell, which conveyed water from the Tower to Limehouse, and raised 903 gallons in a minute, were burnt down in one hour and a half, on Dec. 12, 1797. The King's Bench prison had 50 apartments destroyed by an accidental fire, July 14, 1799. Near the Custom-house, three large warehouses of West India goods, valued at 30,000*l.* destroyed, Feb. 11, 1800. At Wapping, where 30 houses, besides warehouses, value 80,000*l.* were burnt, and many lives lost, Oct. 6, 1800; it extended from New-stairs to Execution-dock. In Store-street, Tottenham-court-road, 40,000*l.* was destroyed by fire at a brewery, Sept. 27, 1802. At the printing-office of Mr. S. Hamilton, in Falcon-court, Fleet street, where property to the amount of 80,000*l.* was burnt, Feb. 2, 1803. The great tower over the choir of Westminster Abbey destroyed, July 9, 1803. At an inn in Chelmsford, in which 120 Hanoverian troops had been lodged a few hours before, 12 of whom were burnt, Oct. 22, 1804. Eight persons burnt in Adam street, Edgeware road, Jan. 27, 1805. Covent garden theatre totally destroyed by fire, Sept. 20, 1808. Part of St. James' palace burnt down Jan. 21, 1809. Drury Lane Theatre, Feb. 24, 1809. Mr. Smeeton's printing-office, St. Martin's lane, himself and wife destroyed in the flames, May 27, 1809. In Conduit street, at which Mr. Windham, in exerting himself to save Mr. North's library and manuscripts, received a blow in the thigh which proved the cause of his death, July 8, 1809. At the wharf of Messrs. Pococke and Buckley, Whitefriars-dock, by which timber to the amount of 30,000*l.*, and nine valuable horses were destroyed, Jan. 1, 1810. At Reeve's floor cloth manufactory, Little Titchfield-street, by which seven houses and Mr. Huntington's chapel were destroyed, July 13, 1810. At the house of Mr. Paris, printer, in Tooke's-court, by which three houses were destroyed, and one woman burnt to death, July 20, 1810. At Gillet's printing-office in Salisbury-square, July 29, 1810, after a former calamity of the same kind, in 1905. At the Mexican Coffee-house, Lisle-street, Mr. Simeon, the proprietor, and his wife, destroyed in the flames, Dec. 8, 1810. Goullee's pork-shop, corner

of Half-moon-street, Bishopsgate-street, in which Mr. Goullee, his wife, three children, nurse, maid-servant, and shop-boy perished, April 22, 1811. In Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, by which nearly half the street was destroyed, June 18, 1811. At Mr. Holland's, tallow-chandler, South-Audley-street, by which that and several other houses were destroyed, Aug. 25, 1812. At Mr. Merles, picture-frame maker, Leadenhall-street, by which every house to Billiter-lane was consumed, and three others, Oct. 17, 1812. At the Commercial Hall, Skinner-street, which was entirely consumed, April 4, 1813. At a fishmonger's near Vauxhall turnpike, by which the Oak tavern and Vauxhall chapel were destroyed, Aug. 12, 1813. At the premises of Messrs. Jones and Co. timber-merchants, King-street, Southwark, by which 15 other houses were destroyed, Dec. 1813. In Denmark-street, by which five houses were destroyed, and one woman lost her life, Jan. 18, 1814. At the Custom-house, Thames-street, by which the whole range of buildings and many other houses were destroyed, Feb. 12, 1814. At the mustard-mills of Messrs. Lingard and Jones, Southwark, by which great devastation was made, several adjoining warehouses being destroyed, and a great extent of stabling belonging to Thell and Steel, Aug. 28, 1814. In High-street, Shadwell, by which 20 dwellings were consumed, Oct. 10, 1814. In Narrow-street, Limehouse, by which 16 dwelling houses and several warehouses were burnt down, Nov. 11, 1814. At Mr. Bigg's, St. Paul's Church-yard, by which the house and two of his children were consumed, Jan. 19, 1815. Works belonging to the Gas Company in Dorset-street, destroyed, May 24, 1815. In Leadenhall-street, opposite the India House, by which two houses were burnt down, June 4, 1815. In the range of buildings between the Crescent and America-square, by which nearly 20 houses were destroyed, July 14, 1815. At the Mint, by which the eastern and southern wings of the building were unroofed, and the interior, containing the machinery, destroyed, Oct. 31, 1815. In Wardour-street, at the house of Mr. Seymour, three of whose daughters, the eldest only eight years of age, perished in the flames, Oct. 31, 1815. At Grove-place, Kentish Town, by which the house of Mr. Slack was destroyed, and himself fell a victim to the flames, Nov. 23, 1815. In Red-Lion-street, Holborn, by which the house of a gold-beater was destroyed, and a child perished in the flames, Nov. 24, 1815. At an umbrella-maker's, High Holborn, between Featherstone-buildings and Brownlow-street, by which six houses were entirely burnt to the ground, Nov. 28, 1815. In Crown-street, Finsbury-square, by which the house and warehouse of Mr. Mitchel were destroyed, Dec. 31, 1815. In Berkeley square, at the house of Mr. Charles Boon, which, with its furniture and library, were destroyed, Feb. 11, 1816. At the Stock Exchange Coffee-house, which was entirely destroyed, as were several adjoining counting-houses, April 23, 1816. At the Plough inn, Clapham, which was entirely destroyed, May 29, 1816. Extensive premises of Mr. Irvine, No. 49 and 50, St. Mary-le-bone-street, entirely destroyed, with many new and unfinished carriages, June 1, 1816. At the house of Mr. Dunkin, tallow-chandler, Aldersgate-street, which was destroyed, with the upper part of the adjoining house of Cockerton and Son, oilmen, June 26, 1816; these houses had just been rebuilt in consequence of a similar conflagration in the preceding year. At Mr. Norris's carpet warehouse, which was under repair in consequence of having been burnt down 10 months before, Sept. 20, 1816. At the shop of Mr. Falconer, carpenter, Turk's-head-yard, Oxford-market, by which that and five others were greatly damaged, Oct. 2, 1816. At the warehouse of Mr. Henderson, by which several houses were burnt down, others damaged, and property to the amount of 40,000*l.* destroyed, Oct. 23, 1816. Near Wapping Docks, by which the warehouses of Messrs. Viner and Co. and several adjoining ones were burnt down, Dec. 16, 1816. At Poplar, at the house of Mrs. Cock, by which that and nine other houses were destroyed; Mrs. Cock, at the age of 80 years, perished in the flames, Dec. 30, 1816. The house of Mr. Driskall, Mount-place, Homerton-road, burnt to the ground, the damage estimated at 5000*l.*, April 6, 1817. The house of Mr. Bainbridge, carver and

gilder, High Holborn, totally destroyed by fire, April 7, 1817. The extensive premises in Fleet-street, lately belonging to Mr. Mist, destroyed by fire, May 23, 1817. House of Mr. Black, oilman, facing Bermondsey church, destroyed by fire, and Mr. Black, his wife, and eldest child, found suffocated in the adjoining house, June 28, 1817. At Mr. Wheater's, grocer, No. 460, Strand, by which ten houses were destroyed, and three persons perished in the flames, March 1, 1818. At Mr. Clarke's, oilman, Somers' Town; and at Mr. Higgs', hat manufacturer, Webber Row, Blackfriars Road, in the latter of which two children were burned, April 14, 1818. At Messrs. Spencer's, Newton Street, High Holborn, which burned five houses, and damaged several others, July, 1819. In Ratcliff Highway, which consumed fifteen houses, Aug. 1819. In Nelson Street, Whitechapel, at the sugar-house of Messrs. Craven and Shults, which did damage to the amount of 15,000*l*. Aug. 1819. At the house of Mr. Worms, Whitechapel, in which three children were destroyed, Nov. 1819. The sugar-refining of Messrs. Severn, King, and Co. was burned down; the loss was estimated at 80,000*l*. Nov. 1819. At the house of Mr. Kerr, boot maker, corner of Norfolk Street, Strand, which destroyed two houses, and damaged several others, Jan. 17, 1820. In Thames Street, in the premises of Messrs. Thomas and Co., porter merchants; damage was done to the amount of 20,000*l*., Feb. 1820. At Mr. Westlake's, ship-builder, Rotherhithe, which consumed seven houses, a brig, several warehouses, and property worth 50,000*l*. March, 1820. In Drury Lane, which destroyed a timber-yard and ten houses, and threatened the destruction of the neighbourhood, Nov. 9, 1820. At Messrs. Smith and Co. sugar-bakers, Mile End, to the loss of 200,000*l*., Jan. 11, 1821. In Gutter Lane, Cheapside, which destroyed three houses, and damaged six, Feb. 27, 1821. On the premises of Messrs Southall and Fossick, Gracechurch Street, which destroyed four houses and a meeting-house, and occasioned the death of four persons, Sept. 9, 1821. Four houses destroyed, and three persons burned, in Princes Street, Soho, Sept. 10, 1821. Three houses destroyed in Waterloo Row, Surrey Road, Oct. 19, 1821. At Mr. George Hoppe's, Old Gravel Lane, Wapping, by which several houses were destroyed or injured, Nov. 3, 1821. A West Indiaman, of 300 tons burthen, destroyed in the river Thames, Dec. 16, 1821. The extensive premises of Mr. Bagster, bookseller, Paternoster Row, were consumed, March 3, 1822. At Mr. Briggs, tallow-chandler, Old Gravel Lane, which destroyed the house and several workshops, June 4, 1822. Two houses destroyed in St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, June 20, 1822. The premises of Mr. White, boat-builder, at Rotherhithe, and another house, June 28, 1822. Two houses in Adam Street, Adelphi, consumed, June 29, 1822. The house of Mr. Wardell, provision merchant, Old Gravel Lane, June 30, 1822. The premises of Messrs Astor and Company, musical instrument makers, Tottenham Street, were destroyed, July 20, 1822. A fire broke out in the plate-glass manufactory of Messrs. Reed and Co., Upper Smithfield, which reduced the premises to a heap of ruins; the loss was 100,000*l*., Aug. 11, 1822. The patent rope manufactory, and all the machinery, of Mr. Dun, at Stepney, consumed, Aug. 14, 1822. A fire destroyed the house of Mr. Stokes, calico-printer, Grosvenor Market, Aug. 24. Two houses in Upper East Smithfield burned down, Aug. 26, 1822. Three houses burned in Old Round Court, Sept. 2, 1822. The extensive premises of Messrs. Luntley and Milner, wholesale druggists, in Bread Street Hill, nearly destroyed, Sept. 3, 1822. A dreadful fire broke out at the floor-cloth manufactory of Messrs. Rolls and Goulston, in the Bermondsey Road, which consumed the premises, a timber-yard, and destroyed or damaged nearly twenty houses, Sept. 16, 1822. Next door to the Architectural Library of Mr. Taylor, in Holborn, which destroyed that house and several others, and several works of art of the greatest value, Nov. 23, 1822. Long's Hotel, in Bond Street, nearly burned down, Dec. 21, 1822. A destructive fire, in Watling Street, which destroyed several houses, Jan. 16, 1823. Several houses, and one person, burned in New Street, Covent Garden, May 12, 1823. Fifteen houses consumed in Red Lion Street, Bedford Square, and Featherstone Buildings, June 24, 1823. A house

consumed in the London Road, and several others damaged, Sept. 14, 1823. In King Street, Hammersmith, which destroyed two houses, and damaged several others; a child was killed, Feb. 3, 1824. A fire broke out at the extensive wharfs of Messrs. Pickford and Co., on the banks of the City Road Basin. The damage was estimated at 30,000*l.* and two lives were lost, Feb. 26, 1824.

Fire-works, at Paris exhibited in honour of the Dauphin's marriage, the passages being stopped up occasioned such a crowd, that the people, seized with panic, trampled upon one another till they lay in heaps; a scaffold erected over the river also broke down, and hundreds were drowned; near 1000 persons lost their lives.

Flaxley Abbey, built in the reign of Henry I. totally destroyed by a fire, April 1, 1777, with 7000*l.* loss.

Floor of an apartment, at Clermont Ferrand, in France, gave way during a theatrical entertainment, when 36 persons were killed, and 57 had their limbs broken, or were severely wounded, Dec. 1791.

Flour mills, Lighthouse Quay, near Watford, destroyed by fire, and two men lost their lives, June 9, 1814.

Flushing, in Zealand, damaged by fire, and the prince of Orange's house burnt, Jan. 1748-9.

Fontaine-notre-dame, village of, nearly destroyed by fire, April 25, 1816.

Font-hill, near Salisbury, burnt down, valued at 30,000*l.* Feb. 12, 1765.

Frampton, in Dorset, nearly destroyed by fire, April 20, 1796.

——— house at, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Guide, burnt down, and one of his children and a female servant destroyed in the flames, Oct. 10, 1810.

Frost, in Britain, lasted five months, 220; the Thames frozen nine weeks, 250; most of the rivers in Britain frozen six weeks, 291; a severe frost in Scotland 14 weeks, 359; the Pontus sea was entirely frozen over for the space of twenty days, and the sea between Constantinople and Scutari, 401; so severe a frost all over Britain, that the rivers were frozen up for above two months, 508; one so great, that the Danube was quite frozen over, 558: the Thames frozen for six weeks, when booths were built on it, 695; one that continued from Oct. 1, to Feb. 26, 760; one in England, which lasted nine weeks, 827; carriages were used on the Adriatic sea, 859; the Mediterranean sea was frozen over, and passable in carts, in 860: most of the rivers in England frozen for two months, 908; the Thames frozen 13 weeks, 923; one that lasted 120 days, which began Dec. 22, 987; the Thames frozen five weeks, 998; a frost on Midsummer-day, so vehement, that the corn and fruits were destroyed, 1035; the Thames frozen 14 weeks, 1063; a frost in England from November to April, 1076; several bridges in England, being then of timber, broken down by a frost, 1114; a frost from Jan. 14, to March 22, 1205; one of 15 weeks, 1207; the Mediterranean was frozen over, and the merchants passed with their merchandise in carts, in 1234; the Cattegat, or sea between Norway and Denmark, was frozen, and that from Oxslo, in Norway, they travelled on the ice of Jutland, in 1294; the sea between Norway and the promontory of Scagerrat frozen over, and from Sweden to Gothland, 1296; the Baltic was covered with ice 14 weeks, between the Danish and Swedish islands, in 1306; the Baltic was passable for foot passengers and horsemen for six weeks, in 1323; the sea was frozen over, and passable from Stralsund to Denmark, in 1349; the Baltic was quite frozen over from Pomerania to Denmark, in 1402; the whole sea between Gothland and Geland was frozen, and from Rostock to Gezoer, in 1408; the ice bore riding on from Lubec to Prussia, and the Baltic was covered with ice from Mecklenburgh to Denmark, in 1423, 1426, and in 1459; the sea between Constantinople and Iskodar was passable on ice, in 1420; one in England from Nov. 24 to Feb. 10, 1434, when the Thames was frozen below bridge to Gravesend; another 13 weeks, 1683; a great frost for three months, with heavy snows, from Dec. to March, 1709; again in 1716, when a fair was held on the Thames; another began Dec.

24, 1739, and continued 9 weeks, or 108 days: again, in 1742; in Russia, very severe, 1747; and in England, 1754; in Germany, 1760; in 1763, which lasted 94 days; 1779, which lasted 84 days; in 1784, which lasted 89 days; in 1785, which lasted 115 days; in 1788, which lasted only from Nov. to Jan. 1789, when the Thames was crossed opposite the Custom-house, the Tower, Execution-dock, Putney, Brentford, &c. it was general through Europe, particularly in Holland, at the same time; the most severe, on Dec. 25, 1796, that had been felt in the memory of man; severe one in Jan. 1814, when booths were erected on various parts of the Thames, and the antiquarian society of Newcastle recorded, that the rapid river Tyne was frozen to the depth of 20 inches; severe frost at Quebec, Aug. 7, 1815.

Frost and snow, with hail, in different parts of England, at midsummer, 1791; and in Italy and Spain, in December following.

Gabel, in Bohemia, a large town, totally destroyed by fire, May 11, 1788.

Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire, twenty-three houses destroyed by fire at, July 9, 1812.

Gas company, works belonging to, in Dorset-street, destroyed by fire, May 24, 1815.

Geneva destroyed by fire, 1321, and greatly damaged in 1333, and 1430.

George, prince, man of war, burnt off Lisbon, when 435 of her crew perished, 1758.

George, the Royal, of one hundred guns, overset at Portmouth, by which misfortune admiral Kempenfelt, with the crew were lost; there were near 100 women, and 200 Jews on board, June 28, 1782.

George's, St. town, in Grenada, destroyed by a fire, Nov. 1, 1775.

Gera, near Leipsick in Germany, totally destroyed by a fire, Sept. 18, 1780.

Gherghong, the capital of Assam, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, when several thousand persons perished, 1803.

Gibraltar nearly destroyed by a storm, Feb. 3, 1766; had the royal battery destroyed by fire, though more than 1400 feet above the level of the sea, in Nov. 1800, Plague at, in 1804 and 1805. Malignant fever at, August and September, 1814.

Gilligwood, Yorkshire, burnt down, Dec. 11, 1750.

Glasgow damaged by fire, June 3, 1749.

Gloucester damaged by a violent rain, Sept. 2, 1750.

——— Abbey burnt, 1102; again, 1122.

Godwin sands, on the coast of Kent, occasioned by an inundation of the sea, 1100.

Goree nearly destroyed by the magazine of powder taking fire, Oct. 15, 1662.

Goslar mines in Lower Saxony caught fire, which penetrated to the depth of 750 feet, April, 1800.

Gottenburgh had a fire which destroyed 120 houses, Feb. 4, 1794; again Dec. 22, 1802, which destroyed the cathedral, palace, post-office, and several public buildings, together with a fourth part of the city, to the value of about 2,000,000 dollars. Again, 1813, which consumed a great part of the town.

Gravelines had 3000 people killed by an explosion from a magazine, 1654.

Gravesend burnt, 1727.

Great Harwood, near Winslow, in Buckinghamshire, had 3000*l.* damage done by a fire, July 9, 1791.

Great Worth house, near Brackley, in Northamptonshire, burnt, Jan. 1, 1794.

Greenwich Hospital had its chapel and one quadrangle of the whole building destroyed by a fire, Jan. 2, 1779.

Grenada, a dreadful fire there, 1775, when the town of St. George was totally destroyed; May 16, 1792, the carenage was destroyed by fire to a very considerable loss.

Grenelle, near Paris, an explosion at, occasioned by the blowing up of powder-mills, when near 3000 persons lost their lives, and all the adjacent buildings were nearly destroyed, Sept. 3, 1794.

Greyhound, packet-boat, from Cork to Bristol, lost on the Culver sands, and all on board perished, Dec. 16. 1815.

Guardian frigate miraculously preserved from shipwreck, on an island of ice, Dec. 1789; arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 24, 1790.

Guildford tower fell down, April 24, 1740.

Gunpowder-mills, one at Feversham blew up, by which five men and two horses were killed, Jan. 16, 1810. One at Dartford blew up, by which two persons lost their lives, Sept. 24, 1810. One at Waltham Abbey, by which seven men lost their lives, Nov. 27, 1811. One at Hounslow, by which two men were severely hurt, July 4, 1812. Two at Hounslow, by which three persons were killed, Aug. 21, 1813. One at Battle, by which three men were blown to atoms, Sept. 1814.

Hadnam, in Oxfordshire, had 60 houses burnt, April 5, 1760.

Hail storm, a dreadful one in the Haymarket, and two or three adjoining streets, without the least appearance of hail in the rest of London; a fire ball fell in Oxendon street, which tore up the pavement, June 9, 1803.

Hampton, manufactory and dwelling house of Mr. Bowring at, destroyed by fire, and Mr. and Mrs. Bowring consumed in the flames, June 9, 1814.

Hanworth park house, the fine seat of the duke of St. Albans, was destroyed by fire, March 26, 1797.

Harpooner transport, from Quebec, with invalids and other troops, fouudered on the coast of Newfoundland, and more than half the persons on board perished, Nov. 10, 1816.

Hastings burnt, 1377.

Havannah, hurricane at, by which 70 vessels were wrecked, Sept. 23, 26, 1910.

Haxey, in Axholme, Lincolnshire, had 56 houses burnt, valued at 10,000*l*. March 4, 1743-4.

Herculaneum suffered first by an earthquake, Feb. 5, 63; totally overwhelmed with Pompeii, by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Nov. 1, 79; discovered 1730; 150 volumes of MSS. found there in a chest, Dec. 1754.

Hereford cathedral nearly destroyed by the fall of its tower, Sept. 10, 1786.

Hero of 74 guns, lost off the Texel with the whole of the crew, Dec. 24, 1811.

Hindon, in Wilts, had 150 houses burnt, July 2, 1754.

Hindostan East Indiaman lost in a storm, 1803.

Hitchin, in Herts, had 90 houses burnt, Sept. 11, 1762.

Holm-chapel, in Cheshire, nearly destroyed by a fire, July 10, 1755.

Honiton, in Devonshire, nearly destroyed by a fire, July 19, 1747; 140 houses burnt, 1765; 37 houses destroyed, May, 1790; 47 houses burnt, in August, 1797, valued at 10,000*l*.

Honiton bridge, carried away by a flood, Nov. 10, 1807.

Horne-end, the roof of a barn at, which had been converted into a meeting-house, fell in while a methodist was preaching, by which many persons were hurt, and four killed, July 12, 1810.

Houses, 60 blown up, including a tavern full of company, opposite Barking church, Tower-street, by the accidental blowing up of some barrels of gunpowder, at a ship chandler's, Jan. 4, 1649; a child in a cradle was found unhurt on the leads of the church. One fell down in White-hart-yard, Drury-lane, by which two persons were killed, and several others dreadfully maimed, Dec. 14, 1809. Two fell down in Ironmonger-lane, Old-street, burying eleven persons in the ruins, four of whom, a mother and three children, were taken out dead, April 8, 1811. A floor of the house of Wynde, of Leominster, fell down, by which three young children and two female servauts were killed, March 15, 1814. Two old houses in Lombard-street, Southwark, fell down, by which four persons were killed, May 4, 1814.

Hugh de Beauvois, with 40,000 foreigners, coming to the assistance of king John, perished in a storm, 1215.

Ice well, two men suffocated by the foul air in one, 1804.

Inundations.—The Thames destroyed a great number of the inhabi-

tants of its banks nine years after Christ; the Severn overflowed, and destroyed vast quantities of cattle, in 80; the Medway overflowed its banks and drowned the country, 87; the Humber overflowed, and laid the adjacent country, for 50 miles, under water, 95; the Severn overflowed, and drowned 5000 head of cattle, and people in their beds, 115; the Humber overflowed, 125; the Trent overflowed above 20 miles on each side of its banks, and drowned many people, 214; the Tweed had a sudden inundation, and destroyed a considerable number of the inhabitants on its banks, 218; an inundation of the sea in Lincolnshire, which laid under water many thousand acres, which have not been recovered to this time, 245: the Ouse in Bedfordshire overflowed, and drowned numbers of people and cattle, 250; an inundation of the Humber, 269; another in the isle of Thanet, 317; another, which destroyed all the inhabitants in Ferne island; seven miles S. W. from Holy island, 323; an irruption of the sea in Lancashire, 330; an inundation of the Tweed, 336; the Severn overflowed, 350; above 5000 people lost in Cheshire by an irruption, 353; an inundation of the Dee, 387; another of the Dee, which drowned 40 families, 415; an irruption of the sea in Hampshire, 419; another irruption in North and South Wales, 441; an inundation of the Severn, 487; an inundation of the Humber, 529; an inundation of the sea in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, 575; an inundation of the sea in Cheshire and Lancashire, 649; an inundation on the Medway, 669; an inundation at Edinburgh, which did great damage, 730; an inundation at Glasgow, which drowned above 400 families, 738; an inundation of the Tweed, which did immense damage, 836; an inundation of the Medway, 861; one in the Humber, 864; an inundation of the Dee, 885; an inundation at Southampton, which destroyed many people, 935; an inundation of the Thames, 973; an inundation of the Severn, which drowned abundance of cattle, 1046; the sea overflowed 4000 acres of earl Godwin's land, in Kent, since called Godwin sands, 1100; a great part of Flanders overflowed by the sea, 1106; an inundation of the Thames for above six miles at Lambeth, &c. 1248; a considerable one in Friesland, 1220; another, since named the Dollart sea, 1277; at Winchelsea, above 300 houses were overthrown by the sea, 1280, 120 laymen, and several priests, besides women, were drowned by an inundation at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1339; at the Texel, which first raised the commerce of Amsterdam, 1400; the sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 72 villages, and 100,000 people, and formed the Zuyder sea, 1421; another, in 1521, in Holland; at Hartshead, in Yorkshire, Sept. 11, 1673; at Dagenham, in Essex, Dec. 17, 1707, and continued till 1721; in Holland and Zealand, when 1300 inhabitants were drowned, 1717, and Holstein, in the same year; in Yorkshire, called Rippon flood, May 18, 1722; in Chili, which overflowed the city of Conception, 1730; in Feb. 1735, at Dagenham, and upon the coast of Essex, which carried away the sea walls, and drowned several thousand sheep and black cattle; in Holland, 1754; north of England, 1755; in Spain, and did 3,000,000 livres damage at Bilboa, April, 1762; in France, May following, and did great damage; at Coventry, 70 persons were drowned, and much damage done, as well as Cambridgeshire, Gloucestershire, &c. Nov. 1770; in the north of England, when Newcastle-bridge, &c. was carried away, 1771; at Venice, at Naples, where it carried away a whole village, and drowned 200 of the inhabitants, Nov. 10, 1773; in Calcutta, in the East Indies, 1773; at Battersea and Chelsea, March 9, 1774; in Kent, 1776; in Languedoc, April 26, 1776; north of England, when Hexham-bridge, Ridley-hall bridge, &c. were thrown down, March, 1782; in different parts of Germany, when some thousands had their houses and property destroyed, 1785; in different parts of England, in Sept. and Oct. 1785; at Brighthelmstone, when the Blockhouse was washed down, Oct. 9, 1786; in Spain, Navarre, Sept. 1787, where 2000 lost their lives, all the buildings of several villages carried away by the currents from the mountains; a terrible inundation by the Liffey, in Ireland, which did very considerable damage in Dublin and its environs, Nov. 12, 1787; at Kirkwald, in Scotland, by breaking the dam-dykes, Oct. 4, 1788, which nearly destroyed

the town; in Scotland and the north of England, July, 1789; of the river Don, near Doncaster, and the Derwent and Trent, Nov. 20, 1791; of great extent at Placentia, in Italy, Nov. 1791; at Broomsgrove, in Worcestershire, April 13, 1792; in Lancashire, August 1792; almost throughout England, by the melting of the snow, and the greatest part of the bridges were either destroyed or damaged Feb. 1795; in China, in 1900; at St. Domingo, which destroyed 1400 persons, Oct. 1800; on the coast of Holland and Germany, Nov. 1801; in Dublin, and parts adjacent, Dec. 2 and 3, 1802; in various parts of England, 1808; at Boston, by the tide breaking down the sea-banks, Nov. 10, 1810; by the bursting of the Driggle reservoir, nine miles west of Huddersfield, by which a cottage was swept away, and four children with their father and mother perished in the flood, Nov. 29, 1810; at Pest, near Presburg, by the overflow of the Danube, by which 24 villages with their inhabitants were swept away, April, 1811; in the vicinity of Salop, by the bursting of a cloud, during a storm, by which many persons and much stock perished, May 27, 1811; by the overflowing of the Elbe, the village of Wurgen, in the duchy of Luneburg, was swept away, Oct. 1811; by the rising of the water in the Thames, which overflowed the houses in Palace-yard, and filled Westminster-hall, Oct. 21, 1812; dreadful inundations in Hungary, Austria, Silesia, and Poland, in the summer of 1813; by the overflow of the Danube, a Turkish corps of 9000 men, on a small island, near Widdin, were surprised and met with instant death, and the island itself sunk and disappeared, Sept. 14, 1813; by the overflowing of the Drave, near Orsatch, six villages and the suburbs of a town were swept away, and a congregation of 240 persons buried beneath the ruins of a church, Aug. 1813; in Silesia, six thousand inhabitants were destroyed, and the ruin of the French army, under Macdonald, accelerated by the floods; and in Poland, 4000 lives are supposed to have been lost; by the overflow of the Mississippi, the country on the west side was inundated to the distance of 65 miles, in June and July, 1813, by which 23,000 head of neat cattle were destroyed; by the overflow of the Nerbudda river, in the province of Bengal, which swept away 15 villages, with the houses, inhabitants, and cattle, Feb. 12, 1814; at Strabane, in Ireland, by the melting of the snow on the surrounding mountains, the most destructive flood that had been witnessed for 20 years, Jan. 12, 1816; the greatest floods ever remembered in Northumberland and Durham, Feb. 1816; fifty-three villages in the great Werder, forty-nine in the districts of Siegenhoff, and seventeen Elbing villages, were under water in March, 1816; at Thiel, Aruheim, Zutphen, and numerous other places on the continent, the harvest was nearly destroyed by inundations from continued rain, in June and July, 1816. Such heavy rains fell in London and its vicinity, that many parts of the outskirts of town were laid under water, and great damage was done, May 8, 1818. The river Drance in the Valais, having its course obstructed by the fall of an avalanche, a large lake was formed. The barrier by which the water was retained being at length undermined, it gave way, and the tremendous torrent rushed down the Val di Bagne with such rapidity as to sweep every thing before it, and reduce the whole of the vale, for several miles, to a state of utter ruin, May 16, 1818. Floods in the neighbourhood of Boston and Spilsby, by which much mischief was done, May, 1818. Heavy inundations in the Fen counties, which deluged 5,000 acres of land between Boston and Market Deeping only, and destroyed many of the wheat crops, June, 1819. An inundation at Chester, in consequence of a thunder storm, Aug. 1820. An inundation, in consequence of a heavy fall of rain, at Holywell, in Flintshire, which did immense damage. On the water reaching the heated steam furnaces of the copper-works, the furnaces burst, with an explosion like a heavy clap of thunder, and some part of the works took fire. A loss of several thousand pounds was sustained by the copper and cotton works alone, Oct. 1821. An inundation in the Lincolnshire fens, Jan. 1822. Heavy floods in the Thames, from Christmas Day 1821, to the 7th of January, 1822, in which, at times, the water rose four inches higher than in the great flood of 1774. The immense

quantity of rain which fell in Monmouthshire, undermined three acres of wood, on a slope near Piercefield, and caused it to slide downward towards the river, Feb. 1822. Great floods took place in the western and other counties in the same month. Inundations in Moravia, which did much mischief, Sept. 1822.

Invincible, man of war, of 74 guns, lost, with nearly all the crew, March 17, 1801.

Jamaica, earthquakes at, June 7, 1692; hurricane, Aug. 20, 1722, Sept. 1, 1734, and Oct. 1744; another, which did 300,000*l*. damage, Aug. 10, 1751; in 1781, July 30, 1784, and 1790; had a violent storm of hailstones which measured three inches and a half in circumference, April 25, 1793. A most tremendous hurricane at, by which the whole island was deluged, many vessels wrecked, many houses washed away, and many seamen and white people drowned, with some hundreds of negroes, Oct. 18, 1815.

Jews, 66, were killed by a floor giving way at the celebration of a wedding at Mantua, among whom were the bride and the bridegroom's mother, June 3, 1776.

John and Jane, transport brig, run down by the Franchise, when out of 254 persons, 228 were drowned, Feb. 21, 1811.

John-street, Spital-fields, several houses in, destroyed, and 14 persons lost their lives, by an explosion of gunpowder, at the house of a manufacturer of fire-works, July 14, 1815.

John's, St. monastery, near Smithfield, burnt by Wat Tyler's rabble, 1381.

John's town, St. Antigua, destroyed by a storm, Aug. 17 and 31, 1772; by a fire, 1769.

Kentbury, Berks, had nine houses consumed by a fire, April 16, 1742.

Kettering, in Northamptonshire, burnt, 1767.

King's-bench prison had fifty apartments destroyed by fire, July 15, 1799.

Kingston, in Jamaica, had 500,000*l*. damage done by a fire, Feb. 9, 1782.

Kitt's, St. greatly damaged by fire, 1768, 1776; greatly damaged by a storm, and the town of Basseterre by fire, the damage immense, Sept. 5, 1776.

Koningsberg, in Prussia, nearly destroyed by lightning, in 1764, and by fire, 1769; again nearly destroyed by fire, June 14, 1811.

Landau had its arsenal blown up, Dec. 20, 1794.

Laurel, British frigate, lost in Quiberon bay, and the crew made prisoners, Jan. 31, 1812.

Laurestina frigate, lost in a hurricane off the Bahamas, crew saved, 1813.

Leyden, the most magnificent part of, blown up by the accidental explosion of a vessel lying in the Rapenburg canal laden with gunpowder, Jan. 1807.

Liege palace destroyed by a fire, Feb. 1733-4.

Life-boat, the Hoylake, overturned in the Mersey, by which eight out of ten of the crew were drowned, Dec. 29, 1810.

Lightning, a flash of, penetrated the theatre at Venice, during the representation; 600 people were in the house, several of whom were killed; it put out the candles; melted a lady's gold watch-case; the jewels in the ears of others, which were compositions, and split several diamonds, Aug. 1796.

——— and thunder, so dreadful, as to throw down several churches Feb. 1822; it thundered 15 days together, with rain and floods, that destroyed the fruits of the earth, 1233; destroyed many men, beasts, houses, &c. 1260.

Lima and Callao, in Peru, swallowed up by an earthquake, Oct. 29, 1746.

Lintz, the capital of Upper Austria, had 70 houses, the palace, &c. burnt, Aug. 13, 1800.

Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake, in 1531; totally overturned, Nov. 1, 1755; the Custom-house burnt, May 31, 1766; the royal palace burnt down, Nov. 1794.

Little Theatre, in the Haymarket, London, 15 persons were trodden to death at the, by endeavouring to get admission to see the per-

formance, on Feb. 3, 1794, and several others greatly bruised, of whom some died.

Liverpool received 4000*l.* damage by fire, Feb. 20, 1762; and by a storm, June 29, 1789; had its Exchange, &c. burnt, Jan. 18, 1795; suffered immense damage, Jan. 19, 1802; and on Sept. 14 following, the warehouses and goods, valued at one million, were destroyed at France's wharf.

Liverpool, the keystone of the tower of St. Nicholas church in that town gave way, by which 50 persons were killed, Feb. 12, 1810.

Lochmaddy, vessel at anchor in the harbour of, was struck with lightning, and immediately sunk with all the crew, who were lost, Aug. 30, 1816.

London-bridge burnt, 1136; burnt by a fire at both ends, and 3000 people lost their lives, 1214; a fire on it, Feb. 11, 1632; another, Sept. 8, 1735; the temporary one burnt, April 11, 1758.

London East Indiaman run down by the Russel man of war, when she sunk, and 110 persons perished, Dec. 28, 1778.

L'Orient magazines, &c. destroyed by fire, April, 1793, to a very considerable amount.

Lubec, in Prussia, two synagogues and a great number of houses at, were totally destroyed, all the windows in the town were broken, and above 60 persons killed or dangerously wounded, by the axle-trees of 10 carriages taking fire, that were conveying gunpowder to the army, occasioning a dreadful explosion, June 23, 1792.

Lubin, city of, burnt to ashes, 1309; again, 1276.

Lucia, St. had nine hundred persons destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 12, 1788.

Madras, fire at, consumed 1000 houses, Feb. 14, 1803; hurricane at, by which the ships at anchor were driven into the town, and 70 sail of small craft sunk, with their crews, May, 1811.

Madrid had 80 houses destroyed by a fire, Jan. 15, 1790.

Maidstone damaged by a fire, Oct. 3, 1756.

Malta had its observatory, with its valuable apparatus and manuscript observations, destroyed by fire, April 6, 1789.

Manchester calico manufactory, valued at above 100,000*l.* destroyed by fire, March 15, 1792.

Manchester, warehouses at, of Messrs. Green and Co. burnt down, and property destroyed to the amount of fifty thousand pounds, March 30, 1813.

Manilla, in the East Indies, had its vast magazines destroyed by fire, Oct. 1799.

Manilla, British frigate, wrecked on the Dutch coast with the loss of six men, Jan. 30, 1812.

Manuden, Essex, fire at, which destroyed a malt-house and Manuden-hall, the residence of Mr. Patmore, April 25, 1816.

Margaret of Londonderry wrecked at Cullean Bay, and the master and 23 passengers drowned, Jan. 10, 1815.

Margate hoy wrecked on the Reculver sands, and 23 lives lost, Feb. 7, 1802.

Maria, from Newcastle to Yarmouth, was wrecked on Hippisburg-rock, and all on board perished, Aug. 31, 1816.

Marine hospital, at Brest, burnt, with 50 galley slaves, and a great number of sick, Dec. 1, 1776.

Marshalsea prison, in Southwark, fell in, but no lives lost, May 16, 1802.

Marsh-farm, Herts, a fire broke out at Marsh-cottage, adjoining the farm, by which an extensive range of buildings was burnt down, and 60 head of cattle destroyed or ruined, Dec. 12, 1816.

Martinico nearly destroyed by a hurricane, Sept. 12, 1756.

Massachusetts, 1000 acres of wood and many farms at the back part of, destroyed by fire, April 24, 1816.

Maxtock castle burnt down, Aug. 1, 1762.

Melville, lord, transport, wrecked near Kinsale bay, with the loss of 11 persons only, Jan. 31, 1816.

Merriot, village near Crewkerne, nearly destroyed by fire, April 16, 1811.

Messina afflicted with the plague, 1743; destroyed by an earthquake, in 1783 and 1784.

Meteline isle, in the Archipelago, and 2000 houses, &c. destroyed by an earthquake, May 27, 1755.
Middleton, Stoney, Oxfordshire, burnt, April 29, 1755.
Milford, near Godalmin, out-houses, barns, &c. of Mr. Gooch wilfully set on fire, and destroyed, June 29, 1816.
Milton, Great, Oxon, had 16 houses burnt, July 9, 1762.
Minehead, in Somersetshire, had 47 houses destroyed by fire, July 4, 1791, valued at 18,000*l.*
Minotaur of 74 guns wrecked on the Haaks bank, and 480 of the crew drowned, Dec. 22, 1810.
Mitchelstown, at a barn near, in which a number of young persons had met to celebrate a wedding, a fire took place, in which the bride and nearly 20 other persons perished, Feb. 12, 1816.
Mittau, in Courland, the Duke's palace was destroyed by fire, Dec. 21, 1788.
Moisteiras overwhelmed by a volcano, in the isle of Fuego, April 30, 1757.
Molesworth, lady, and her three children, burnt in her house, 1764.
Montego Bay, in Jamaica, had 400,000*l.* damage by fire, June 14, 1795.
Montpellier, in France, had a booth, wherein a play was performing, fall, and killed 500 persons, July 31, 1786.
Montreal was greatly damaged by a fire in 1765 and 1768; the Episcopalian church, the Jesuits' college, and the prison burnt, June 6, 1803.
Montrose Packet and Primrose sloop of war, by mistake had a smart action, broadside to broadside, within pistol shot, for two hours, off Lisbon, March 30, 1814.
Morpeth, in Northumberland, burnt by its inhabitants, out of hatred to king John, 1215.
Mortality, great one, 1094; again among men, cattle, and fowls, 1111; among men, at Oxford, 1471; among youth, 1589; at York, when 11,000 persons died, Aug. 1691.
Morton Hampstead, Devon, greatly damaged by fire, June 24, 1757; 15 houses destroyed by fire at, and an aged infirm woman burnt to death, Jan. 13, 1816.
Moscow had 2000 houses destroyed by a fire, July, 1736; again, 1750, 1752, when 18,000 houses were burnt. Totally destroyed, 1812.
Mount of Piety, at Naples, burnt down, with the loss of above two million crowns, July 31, 1786.
Mount St. Bernard and the Castiglione, two ships of the line, destroyed by fire in the port of Venice, Sept. 13, 1814.
Munich palace destroyed by a fire, Feb. 5, 1749-50; again, and 200 houses, April 28, 1763.
Munro, lady, of Foulis, and her three servants, drowned in bathing, Aug. 3, 1803.
Naiad, transport, lost by striking on the rocks on the coast of Newfoundland, Oct. 23, 1805.
Nantes, a powder magazine at, blew up, May 28, 1800, which destroyed many persons and houses. A four-pound cannon was thrown to a great distance.
Naples nearly destroyed by an earthquake, April, 1731; again, July 26, 1805, when the town of Isernia was reduced to ruins.
Nash-mill, Herts, paper manufactory of Messrs. Dickenson, and Co., destroyed by fire, Oct. 26, 1813; the damage estimated at 7 or 8000*l.*
Neuburg, in the Upper Palatinate, wholly destroyed by fire, Aug. 1800.
Newbern, in North Carolina, had 160 houses destroyed by fire, Sept. 21, 1791.
Newcastle burnt by accident, 1349; received 10,000*l.* damage by a fire, Aug. 28, 1750.
Newfoundland had a considerable tract of its woods burnt near St. John's, 1786.
Newgate damaged by a fire in the press-yard, Sept. 5, 1752, burnt by the rioters, 1780.
Newmarket had 1000*l.* damage by a flood, June 10, 1755.
Newport, Shropshire, had 30 houses burnt, Sept. 3, 1749; and in 1791,

had 17 dwellings, and 20 barns with corn, and many out-houses destroyed by fire.

New York, the Government house burnt, Dec. 29, 1773; great part of the city burnt by the provincials, Nov. 20, 1776; an accidental fire destroyed 300 houses, Aug. 7, 1778; set fire to by incendiaries, and had 70 houses destroyed, Dec. 8, 1796; suffered a damage of 100,000 dollars by fire, 1800. Dreadful fire in June, 1811.

Northampton town burnt, Sept. 3, 1675.

Nottingham burnt to ashes, 1140,

Nova Castello, in Calabria, Italy, and several villages near it, destroyed by an earthquake, Sept. 30, 1789.

Ochotsk, in Siberia, a dreadful gale of wind at, from the south east, came on towards the end of Jan. 1810, which lasted two days; the waters of the Ochotsk rose 12 feet, flowed over the tops of the houses, and a transport was driven into the middle of the town.

Offan, near Stratford on Avon, received 3000*l.* damage by fire, May 14, 1754.

Old Bailey, 28 persons killed in the, at the execution of Mr. Steel's murderers, Feb. 23, 1807.

Opera house at Rome, its roof fell in, Jan. 18, 1762.

Oran, in Africa, with the greatest part of its inhabitants, destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 8, 1790.

Oriano, in Naples, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, November 29, 1782.

Orpington, extensive farm-yard of Mr. Biggs at, with numerous ricks of corn, destroyed by fire, Oct. 2, 1813.

Oxford, a terrible fire at, April 25, 1671; one wing of Queen's college burnt, Dec. 19, 1778.

Palermo, in Italy, destroyed by an earthquake, Aug. 21, 1726.

Pallas of 30 guns and Nymph of 36, totally wrecked below Dunbar, Dec. 19, 1810, seven or eight men only lost their lives.

Panama totally destroyed by fire, 1737.

Pandora, sloop of war, struck on a shoal off the coast of Jutland, when 29 of the crew were lost from the severity of the weather, Feb. 13, 1811.

Pantheon, Oxford-street, London, entirely destroyed by fire, to the value of 60,000*l.* Jan. 16, 1792.

Paris consumed by fire, 558; the Conciergerie burnt, Jan. 1776.

——, on occasion of a fête given at, by prince Schwartzenburgh, a fire broke out in the building erected for the ball, by which many persons were burnt to death, July 1, 1810.

Passage-boat, lost on the Frith of Dornoch, by which 40 out of 127 passengers were drowned, August 16, 1809

————, on the Ardrossan canal, between Paisley and Johnstone, heeled on one side, and precipitated 100 persons into the water, of which 84 were drowned, Nov. 10, 1810.

Patras, in the Morea, swallowed up by an earthquake, April 18, 1785.

Paul's St. London, burnt, 964; the steeple fired by lightning, 1443; burnt, 1631; again, 1666.

Penton, near Andover, had 15 houses burnt, March 9, 1754.

Petersburgh had 2000 houses destroyed by a fire, Aug. 12, 1736; received damage to the amount of 1,000,000 of rubles, by an inundation and storm, Sept. 23, 1777, and to the amount of 2,000,000 by a fire on Aug. 26, 1780; again, Nov. 28, it had 11,000 houses destroyed by a fire occasioned by lightning; on June 7, 1796, it had a large magazine of naval stores, and between 90 and 100 vessels in the harbour destroyed.

Philadelphia greatly damaged by a fire which broke out at the theatre, Dec. 28, 1799.

Philip of Castile driven by a storm to England, 1505.

Phillipoli in Romania, had 4000 persons destroyed by an earthquake, Feb. 1749-50.

Pierre, St. in Martinico, had 700 houses burnt, Oct. 1752.

Pietra Santa, in Italy, greatly damaged by a storm, Dec. 7, 1784.

Plague—the whole world visited by one, 767 before Christ; in Rome, when 10,000 persons died in a day, 78; in England, 763; in Chichester, when 34,000 died, 772; in Canterbury, 788; in Scotland, which

swept away 40,000 inhabitants, 954; in England, 1035, 1247, and 1347, when 50,000 died in London, 1500 in Leicester, &c.; in Germany, which cut off 90,000 people, 1348; in Paris and London very dreadful, 1367; again, 1379; in London, which killed 30,000 persons, 1407; again, when more were destroyed than in 15 years' war before, 1477; again, when 30,000 died in London, 1499; again, 1548; again, 1594; which carried off in London a fourth part of its inhabitants, 1604; at Constantinople, when 200,000 persons died, 1611; at London, when 35,417 died, 1625 and 1631; at Lyons, in France, died 60,000, 1682; again at London, which destroyed 68,000 persons, in 1665; at Messina, Feb. 1743; at Algiers, 1755; in Persia, when 80,000 persons perished at Bassorah, 1773; at Smyrna, that carried off about 20,000 inhabitants, 1784; and at Tunis, 32,000, 1784; in the Levant, 1786; at Alexandria, Smyrna, &c. 1791; in Egypt, in 1792, where near 800,000 died; the yellow fever destroyed 2000 at Philadelphia, in 1793; on the coast of Africa, particularly at Barbary, 3000 died daily; at Fez, 247,000 died, in June, 1799; 1800 died at Morocco, in 1800, in one day; in Spain and at Gibraltar, where great numbers died in 1804 and 1805; at Malta, where it committed great ravages, 1813; in lesser Asia, Syria, and the adjacent islands, by which Smyrna is computed to have lost 30,000 persons, 1814; in the kingdom of Naples, where it committed considerable ravages, 1816.

Plagues, ten of Egypt, 1494 before Christ.

Plymouth victualling-office burnt, with 3000*l.* damage, July 22, 1779; a fire in Southside-street, which did 30,000*l.* damage, in 1795.

Poole, in Monmouthshire, had the floor of the Sessions-hall fall when the court was sitting, and occasioned the death of several persons, Aug. 11, 1758.

Poole, in Hampshire, fire at, by which the King's arms' tavern, custom-house, and two large store-houses, with their contents, were destroyed, April 20, 1813.

Port-Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed by an earthquake, June 7, 1692; by a fire, in 1703; and by a hurricane, Aug. 28, 1722; again, by a storm, Oct. 20, 1744; had 100,000*l.* damage by a fire, 1750; by a terrible storm, July 30, 1784; by a fire, July 13, 1815.

Port-au-Prince, in St. Domingo, had 150 houses burnt, June 29, 1784; nearly the whole town was burnt by the rioters, Dec. 1, 1791.

Portsmouth, 20 men, women, and children, literally blown to atoms by the explosion of a barrel of powder at, June 24, 1809.

Portsmouth, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, May 11, 1779.

Portsmouth dock-yard received 400,000*l.* damage by a fire, July 3, 1760; again, July 27, 1770, which did 100,000*l.* damage; and a third fire, Dec. 7, 1776, when 60,000*l.* damage was done.

Posing, in Hungary, destroyed by a fire, to the number of 107 houses, Sept. 7, 1784; again, in April, 1803, when 283 houses were burnt.

Potsdam had its magnificent and venerable cathedral of St. Nicholas destroyed by fire, Sept. 4, 1795.

Presnitz, Bohemia, destroyed by fire, August 14, 1511.

Preston, in Somerset, had 14 houses destroyed, and a greater number damaged by fire, in Dec. 1792.

Quebec, public and private stores and three wharfs destroyed at, by fire, Sept. 3, 1815, the damage estimated at 260,000*l.*

Queen, Indiaman, blown up at Brazil, July 14, 1800.

Queen, transport, parted her cables, in a gale at Falmouth, and was wrecked on Trefusis Point, by which 369 persons out of 478 perished, Jan. 1814.

Queen's college, Oxford, greatly damaged by a fire, which totally destroyed one of the wings of the building, Dec. 19, 1778.

Quito, in Peru, swallowed up by an earthquake, April 24, 1755.

Radnor forest destroyed by fire, Aug. 1800.

Radziville, in Gallicia, nearly consumed by fire, May 5, 1801.

Rain, violent in Scotland, for five months, 553; a continual rain in Scotland for five months, 918; a violent one in London, 1222; again, 1233; so violent, the harvest did not begin till Michaelmas, 1330; so heavy that the corn was spoiled, 1335; from the beginning of October to December, 1338; from Midsummer to Christmas, so that there was not one day or night dry together, 1348; again violent,

1365; in Wales, which destroyed 10,000 sheep, Sept. 19, 1752; in Languedoc, which destroyed the village of Bar le Duc, April 26, 1776; in the north of England, 1789; in the island of Cuba, on the 21st of June, 1791, when 3000 persons and 11,700 cattle of various kinds perished, by the torrents occasioned by the rain. In the summer of 1816, the harvest was much injured by continued rains in various places on the continent, as well as in England.

Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, nearly destroyed by a fire, May 21, 1731.

Ranas, in Enzie, Scotland, burnt down, May 7, 1759.

Ranger, from Newcastle to London, with coals, wrecked in a gale of wind, and all hands perished except the carpenter, Aug. 31, 1815.

Rangoon, in the Birman empire, had 6000 houses destroyed by fire, 1814.

Regent's canal, by the falling in of a bank, in undermining, 12 men were completely buried, of whom four were dug out quite dead, July 30, 1813.

Richmond, in Virginia, had 100 houses, valued at 100,000*l.* destroyed by fire, Dec. 17, 1786. Theatre of, destroyed by fire, Dec. 26, 1811.

Rochester burnt, in 677; again, 1130; and June 3, 1137.

Rochester bridge, a party of 14 persons drowned by a boat upsetting in passing through, Sept. 13, 1816.

Rohenfield, Hanover, had 153 houses destroyed by fire, March 26, 1811.

Rokitzau, in Bohemia, totally destroyed by fire, to the value of a million and a half, Sept. 10, 1784.

Rome burnt by Nero, 65; the Capitol burnt, 13 before Christ; Pompey's theatre burnt, 250.

Romford barracks were destroyed by fire, May 27, 1795, which cost 10,000*l.* building.

Romney, a 50-gun ship, lost on the Haaksand, off the Texel, Nov. 19, 1804.

Roof of the church at Fearn, in Scotland, fell in, during the service, and killed 60 persons, Oct. 19, 1742.

Rosbach, in the upper circle of Saxony, totally disappeared, in Oct. 1792, supposed by an earthquake.

Roseneath castle, in Scotland, the seat of the duke of Argyle, burnt, May 31, 1802.

Royal Circus, in St. George's-fields, destroyed by fire, Aug. 12, 1805.

Royston, in Cambridgeshire, greatly damaged by a fire, 36 houses burnt, Aug. 23, 1747.

Ruppin, in Brandenburgh, destroyed by fire, when 600 houses were burnt, Sept. 1787.

Rycaut, in Oxfordshire, the earl of Abingdon's seat, totally destroyed by fire, with lord Norreys, the earl's eldest son, Nov. 12, 1745.

Sadler's Wells, 18 persons trodden to death at the theatre, Oct. 15, 1807.

Saalfeldt, near Salsburg, destroyed by fire, with the whole produce of the harvest, July 29, 1811.

Saldanha, frigate, wrecked on the coast of Ireland, and all her crew lost, Dec. 4, 1811.

Saltzburgh forest, burnt to the extent of 10,000 acres, Aug. 1800.

San Joseph, Spanish ship, wrecked near Gibraltar, and all on board, consisting of 42 persons, perished, except two, Jan. 29, 1813.

Sandwich harbour destroyed by an earthquake, 1580.

Saragossa, in Spain, had 400 of its inhabitants perished by a fire, that burnt down the play-house, Dec. 1778.

Sardinian ambassador's chapel, near Lincoln's-inn-fields, burnt by accident, Nov. 30, 1759; again, by the rioters, in June, 1780.

Satellite, sloop of sixteen guns, upset, and all its crew perished, Dec. 20, 1810.

Savannah, in South Carolina, damaged by fire, July 4, 1756; and again, Nov. 26, 1797, when 229 dwellings, besides out-houses, were destroyed.

Scaffold, a, built for spectators to see lord Lovat beheaded, fell down, and several persons were killed, and a great number maimed, 1747.

Scarborough, in New England, greatly damaged by a fire, Sept. 11, 1762.

Scheen, in Norway, was totally destroyed by a fire, Dec. 6, 1777.

Scilla, in Upper Calabria, four men, five women, and 24 young girls killed by an explosion of gunpowder by lightning at, Jan. 15, 1815.
Scutari, near Constantinople, containing 3000 houses, totally consumed by fire, Aug. 12, 1797.
Seahorse, transport, stranded by a gale, near Tramore bay, and 365 persons, chiefly soldiers of the 59th regiment, perished, Jan. 30, 1816.
Senate-house, Dublin, destroyed by fire, Feb. 27, 1792.
Seville custom-house destroyed by fire, May 7, 1792, with 40,000*l.* loss.
Shadwell water-works destroyed by fire. They raised 903 gallons a minute, and were destroyed in one hour and a half, 1797.
Shane's castle, ancient residence of the noble family of O'Neil, in Antrim county, destroyed by fire, May 15, 1816.
Sheffield cotton manufactory, valued at 45,000*l.* destroyed by fire, Feb. 9, 1792.
Shipwash, in Devon, greatly damaged by fire, April 22, 1742.
Shrewsbury, a dreadful fire at, which consumed 50 houses, besides barns, stables, &c. April 1, 1774.
Sienna was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, May, 1798.
Sir William Curtis, packet, struck on the ground about 50 yards from the pier-head at Ostend, and Mrs. Carleton, mother of lord Dorchester, her daughter, and a female servant were drowned, Oct. 29, 1815.
Smyrna nearly destroyed by an earthquake, April, 1730; and by a fire, June 20, 1742; had the plague, 1743, 1752; the Armenian quarter burnt, May 14, 1753; had the plague, 1758, 1760; dreadful fires, in 1763 and 1772; and earthquakes and fire, in 1778; in March, 1796, which destroyed 4000 shops, two large mosques, two public baths, and all the magazines and provisions, to the value of ten millions of crowns; a riot there by the Sclavonians, occasioned the Janissaries to destroy the theatre, and property of the Christians, to the amount of 100,000*l.* when between 12 and 1300 persons lost their lives, May, 1797; dreadful fire in, June 10, 1811.
Snow for 11 days, 1763; remarkably deep in 1731 and 1736; 7000 Swedes perished in a storm of snow upon the mountains of Rudel and Tydel, in their march to attack Drontheim, in 1719; great fall of snow in every part of England, in Jan. 1814; considerable fall of snow in the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, by which much damage was done to the gardens, Sept. 2, 1816.
Sodom burnt, 1897 before Christ, 65th of Lot's age.
Soissons, one-third of the town of, destroyed, and many lives lost by an explosion of gunpowder, Oct. 13, 1815.
Solway Moss began to flow, Dec. 16, 1772.
Southam, in Warwickshire, had 40 houses burnt, March 25, 1741-2.
Southwark Bridge, at the works for, 13 workmen were drowned by the upsetting of a boat, Oct. 5, 1816.
Spanish Town, in the island of Trinidad, destroyed by fire, March 24, 1808.
Spring, a subterraneous, suddenly burst forth in the environs of Como, occasioning the immediate fall of two houses, and some hours afterward, that of a forge situated near it, 1806.
St. Burian, poor-house at, near Penzance, destroyed by fire, and two men and four women perished in the flames, March, 1817.
St. Carlos, Naples, theatre royal, destroyed by fire, Feb. 14, 1816.
St. George, British ship of 98 guns, stranded on the western coast of North Jutland, and admiral Reynolds and the whole of the crew, except 11, lost, Dec. 24, 1811.
St. Jago de Cuba, city of, destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 1810.
St. James's park, three boys dreadfully wounded, and one killed, by firing the guns on the king's birth-day, June 4, 1815.
St. John's, Newfoundland, 130 houses at, consumed by fire, Feb. 12, 1816.
St. Vincent, eruption of a volcano in the island of, April 30, 1812.
Stair-case, at Bedford assizes, fell down, when 18 persons were killed, 1438.
Stamford, in Lincolnshire, felt an earthquake, as did the neighbouring towns, Feb. 27, 1792.
Steam-engine burst at Providence-mill, in Shippey, near Bradford,

Yorkshire, by which five young persons were killed, Feb. 4, 1811. The valves of the boiler of one in the extensive sugar-baking warehouse of Mr. Constadt, of Well-street, Wellclose-square, burst, which destroyed the concern, and buried in the ruins the bodies of more than 30 persons, Nov. 16, 1815.

Steam-packet, named the Regent, bound for Margate, took fire, and was burnt to the water's-edge, off Whitstable, July 2, 1817.

Stoborough, near Wareham, fifteen houses at, entirely consumed by fire, July, 1816.

Stockholm had 1000 houses burnt, 1751; 250, Aug. 31, 1759.

——— nearly destroyed by fire, June, 1795, and Nov. 15, 1802.

Storms, one in Canterbury, threw down 200 houses, and killed several families, 234; in London, which killed several people, 277; at Winchester, 301; hail-stones, much bigger than hens' eggs, 344; 420 houses in Carlisle blown down, and many people killed, 349; great part of Colchester destroyed, and several people killed, 416; in York, which blew down several houses, and killed many people, 458; hail-stones fell in most parts of Britain, above three inches diameter, killed many men and much cattle, 459; in London, which threw down many of the houses, and killed 250 inhabitants, 549; on the coast of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, 566; at Lincoln, which threw down above 100 houses, 701; in Wells, 772; at Coventry, 781; destroyed above 40 houses in Cambridge, 919; at Manchester, 921; in London, which threw down 1500 houses, 944; Southampton nearly destroyed in a storm by lightning, 951; at Colchester, 986; near 400 houses in London blown down, 1055; storm at Edinburgh, 1064; in several parts of England, especially at Winchelscomb, in Gloucestershire, when the steeple of the church was thrown down, Oct. 5, 1091; at London 500 houses were thrown down, and Bow church unroofed, and at Old Sarum the steeple, with many houses, were thrown down, Oct. 17, 1091; in England, 1116; a violent storm almost desolated a great part of Denmark and Norway, in 1194; many lives were lost, and houses overthrown, and the corn in the fields destroyed by hail as large as hens' eggs, 1205; one which threw down several churches, 1222; it thundered for 15 days together, with terrible tempests of thunder and rain, 1233; the chimney of the chamber where the queen of King Henry III. and her children lay, was blown down, and their whole apartments at Windsor shaken; many oaks in the park were rent asunder, and torn up by the roots, accompanied with such thunder and lightning as had not been known in the memory of man, 1251; as king Edward I. and his queen were talking together in their bedchamber, a flash of lightning struck in at the window, passed by them, killed two of their servants who waited upon them, but did their majesties no hurt, 1285; when Edward III. was on his march, within two leagues of Chartres, there happened a storm of piercing wind that swelled to a tempest of rain, lightning, and hailstones, so prodigious, as instantly to kill 6000 of his horses and 1000 of his best troops, 1359; when Richard II.'s first wife came from Bohemia, she had no sooner set foot on shore, but such a storm immediately arose as had not been seen for many years, when several ships were dashed to pieces in the harbour, and the ship in which the queen came over was shattered and broken; and which was the more observable, because his second wife brought a storm with her to the English coast, in which the king's baggage was lost, and many ships of his fleet cast away, 1389; in different parts of England many houses were thrown down, cattle destroyed, and trees rooted up, 1392; the leads of the Grey-friars' church, and the whole side of a street, called the Old Exchange, London, beaten down, Nov. 25, 1413; St. Paul's steeple fired by lightning, and the steeple of Waltham-cross consumed, 1443; at St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, was a storm of hail, in 1479, when the stones measured 18 inches round; in Italy, a storm of hail destroyed all the fish, birds, and beasts of the country, 1510; a violent one in Denmark, which rooted up whole forests, and blew down the steeple of the great church at Copenhagen, Jan. 1, 1515; a storm of hail in Northamptonshire, when the stones measured 15 inches in circumference, July, 1558; a storm at Leicester, 1563; near Chelmsford, in Essex, which destroyed 300 acres of corn,

in 1566; hail-stones fell at Dorchester seven inches in circumference, on Aug. 23, 1651; the day that Oliver Cromwell died, one was so violent and terrible, that it extended all over Europe, Sept. 3, 1658; a great one in London, Feb. 18, 1662; 200 sail of colliers and some coasters were lost, with all their crews, in the Bay of Cromer, in Norfolk, in 1696; a storm of hail in Cheshire and Lancashire, &c. which killed fowls and small animals, and knocked down horses and men, some of the stones weighing half a pound, April 29, 1697; the same year, May 4, in Hertfordshire, hail-stones fell 14 inches in circumference, destroyed trees and corn in a dreadful manner; the most terrible one that had ever been known in England, attended with flashes of lightning, Nov. 27, 1703, which unroofed many houses and churches, blew down several chimneys and the spires of many steeples, tore whole groves of trees up by the roots, and the leads of some churches were rolled up like scrolls of parchment, and several vessels, boats, and barges were sunk in the Thames; but the royal navy suffered the greatest damage, being just returned from the Mediterranean, one 2d rate, four 3d rates, four 4th rates, and many others of less force, were cast away upon the coast of England, and above 1500 seamen lost, besides those that were cast away in the merchants' service; in London only the damage was estimated at a million; Port-Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed, Aug. 28, 1722; again, Oct. 20, 1744; Carolina was greatly damaged by storms, Aug. 1722, 1728; Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, received 2000*l.* damage, June, 1731; at St. Kitt's, where 20 ships were lost, June 30, 1733; at Jamaica, 1734; at the mouth of the Ganges, in India, when 20,000 vessels of different kinds were cast away, eight English East India ships, and 300,000 people were lost, and the water rose 40 feet higher than usual, Oct. 11, 1737; at Antigua, Aug. 1740; a violent one on the coast of England, Nov. 1, 1740; at Canterbury, Sept. 8, 1741; in Yorkshire, where the hail-stones were five inches round, May, 1745; one at Nantz, where 66 vessels and 800 sailors were lost, March 7, 1751; at Jamaica, which did 300,000*l.* damage, Aug. 10, 1751; at Cadiz, 100 ships lost, Dec. 8, 1751; at Martinico, Sept. 12, 1756, which did great damage; at Barbadoes, Aug. 23, 1758; at Charleston, South Carolina, where the ships lost were worth 20,000*l.* May 4, 1761; at Girgenti, in Italy, where the hail-stones weighed 20 ounces, April 18, 1772; at Leeds, in Yorkshire, where the hail-stones were as large as nutmegs, June 20, 1772; at St, Jago, where it did great damage, and the hail-stones were as large as oranges, July 16, 1772; a terrible one at St. Kitt's, which did immense damage in that and the adjoining islands, Aug. 30, 1772; in France and England, March, 1773; a most terrible one near Boston, in North America, in August, and at Cuba, in July, 1773; in Oxford, Nov. 15, 1773; at Alençon, in France, where the hail-stones measured 18 inches round, Aug. 3, 1774; at London, Sept. 30, and Dec. 5, 6, 7, 1774, which did great damage to the shipping; in the north of England, four Dublin packets foundered, Oct. 19, 1775; again, on the South coasts, Nov. 1775; at Antwerp, &c. in Holland, where the hail-stones were as large as hens' eggs, and weighed three quarters of a pound, and killed several horses, &c. and destroyed the fruits of the earth, June 11, 1776; in the West Indies, the severest ever known, Sept. 6, 1776; at Florence, and its neighbourhood, which did immense damage, Oct. 16, 1777; in all the West India islands, particularly at Savannah La Mar, in Jamaica, and at Barbadoes, in Oct. 1780; at Roehampton, Wandsworth, Oct. 17, 1780; at Jamaica, Aug. 1781; all over England, Jan. 1779; a violent hail-storm at Madrid, which did 6000*l.* damage to the glass windows, some stones weighed a pound, on July 26, 1782; at Surat, in the East Indies, which destroyed 7000 of the inhabitants, on April 22, 1782; at Dieupole, in Moravia, which totally destroyed the place, May 30, 1783; in France, where the hail-stones weighed eight ounces, June 17, 1783; great damage done in America, particularly in New England, 1784; at Irun, in the Pyrenees, on the borders of France and Spain, hail-stones fell as large as hens' eggs, which weighed 23 ounces each, July 18, 1784; a dreadful storm on the north coast of England, Dec. 5, 1784; the same in Italy, Dec. 1784; a hail-storm at Paris, the stones as large as cherries, July 1, 1785; 181 villages and

farms laid waste in France, August 5, 1785; in the West Indies, July 6, 1785; in the Channel, Jan. 1786, when the Halsewell Indiaman, &c. was lost; at Ferrara, in Italy, where the hail-stones were as large as hens' eggs, July 17, 1786; the same month, a storm at Highbickington, in Devonshire, removed 13 elm trees upwards of 200 yards from their original spot, and they remained standing upright in a flourishing state; a rock at the same place was divided upwards of eight feet asunder, and all the poultry and corn, for several miles, were destroyed by the thunder and lightning; at Barbadoes, Aug. 11, 1786; and at North Shields, where the hail-stones were as big as pigeons' eggs, Aug. 16, 1786; in Normandy, where the hail-stones were as big as hens' eggs, Aug. 4, 1787; in different parts of England, the same month, 1787; in the West Indies, where great damage was done, particularly in the French islands, July, 1787; considerable damage to the Tower-ditch, at London, where the ground on Little Tower-hill was trenched near 12 feet deep, June 20, 1788; at St. Germain en Laie, in France, hail fell as large as a quart bottle, and all the trees from Vallance to Lisle were torn up by the roots, July 13, 1788; at Liverpool, June 29, 1789; almost all over the kingdom, which did very considerable damage, Dec. 23, 1790; a violent hail-storm in Italy, in June, 1791, and in several parts of England the same month; in Sept. 1791, a violent hail-storm fell in Calabria, near Naples, when some of the hail-stones weighed an English pound, which destroyed all hopes of a vintage; the church of Speldhurst, in Kent, was destroyed by lightning, and the bells were melted, and other damage done at Raynham, Oct. 25, 1791; also in Sussex, where the hail-stones were four inches in circumference; at Waterford, in Ireland, April 4, 1792; in different parts of Kent, April 13, 1792; in the north of England, July 16, 1792; at Whitehaven, which did great damage, when the tide rose six feet above its usual height, March, 1793; at Thornton, in Leicestershire, when the hail-stones measured from 4 to 6¼ inches in circumference, and did great damage, Aug. 3, 1793; at Savannah La Mar, in Jamaica, hail-stones as large as pigeons' eggs fell, June 2, 1793; almost universal through Great Britain, by which much damage was done, Jan. 16, 1794; a most violent storm of rain in Norfolk inundated many towns, particularly Norwich, Nov. 1794; a most violent storm on the eastern coast of England, when much damage was done to the shipping, Oct. 6, 1794; a most violent storm in Cumberland, Dec. 2, 1794; a storm of hail in Essex and Herts, which did great damage, June 12, 1795; in different parts of England, particularly in the Channel and in London, Nov. 4, 1795; at Petersburgh, upwards of 90 vessels, and a large magazine of naval stores were destroyed, June 7, 1796; the stones in a hail-storm over London, measured 1¼ inch in circumference, May 6, 1797, which did great damage to the garden-grounds in the environs; hail-stones fell at Lewes, in Sussex, which measured three inches in circuit, and some weighed three ounces each; June 5, 1797, Lewes, in Sussex, received damage in glass by a hail-storm to the amount of 1000*l.* the stones were from four to seven inches round; at Bletchingdon there were 575 panes of glass broken belonging to the barracks, and other damage done in different places; at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, 100,000*l.* damage was done by a storm, Sept. 25, 1798; at Heyford, in Oxfordshire, irregular pieces of ice, the size of a hen's egg, fell, Aug. 19, 1800; the same storm did great damage in Bedfordshire, where hail-stones fell of 11 inches circumference, and killed the hares and partridges in the fields; Nov. 8, the same year, great damage was done in London, and throughout almost all England; again, in Devonshire, and in the Baltic, Nov. 1801; in the north of England, Aug. 18, 1803; a violent hurricane of wind did great damage in Devon and Cornwall, Jan. 19, 1804; another blew down a garden-wall at Shenfield-place, Kent, of 300 feet in length, on Jan. 22, 1804; a dreadful storm at Kingston-upon-Thames, July 6, 1805; a terrific thunder-storm in Somersetshire, when the hail-stones measured from six to seven inches in circumference, July 15, 1808; a thunder-storm near Grimsby, by which a cottage and several other buildings were destroyed, and a vessel burnt to the water's edge, Aug. 10, 1809; a violent tempest at Cadiz, which caused great destruction

among the shipping, March 6-8, 1810; a violent storm in London, the effects of which were felt in most parts of England, July 1, 1810; a thunder-storm passed over London, doing damage in several places, Aug. 5, 1810; another, on the 14th and 15th of the same month, which did still greater damage; a very tempestuous one at Windsor, on the 15th; another, on the 15th, at Wellingborough; another, on the 31st, at Stamford and its neighbourhood; a tremendous one at Boston, by which, and the rising of the tide, the town and country round were deluged, Nov. 10, 1810; a tremendous one at Exeter, and other places in the west of England, on the same day; at a farm belonging to captain Nowel, of Iffley, near Oxford, by which two barns, some out-houses, and 13 valuable ricks of hay and corn were destroyed, Oct. 12, 1810; at Worcester, by which the Severn was raised 20 feet in 24 hours, May 28, 1811; at Brighton, a storm of wind and rain, accompanied by lightning, by which much damage was done, and one house torn to pieces, Nov. 9, 1813; tremendous storm at Harrowgate, July 23; at Bielby, near Pocklington, several persons making hay were knocked down, and a young woman killed, July 26, 1813; at Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, a heavy storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, during which a fire-ball fell, and a barn, malting-office, and stable, were burnt down, Oct. 1813; a tremendous gale and storm prevailed throughout Great Britain and Ireland, by which much damage was done in various places, Dec. 16-17, 1814; violent thunder-storm in London, June 15, 1814; so dreadful a one fell upon the town of Worschetz, in the county of Temeswar, that of 2600 buildings, none escaped without injury, July 2, 1816; a most tremendous gale, by which many vessels were lost, and much damage was done to the shipping in general on the English coasts, Aug. 31, 1816; tremendous storms of wind and hail desolated various parts of Cumberland and Westmoreland, some of the pieces of ice were an inch in diameter, Aug. 1816; tremendous gale of wind, which did considerable mischief, was experienced at Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and other northern towns, Feb. 27, 1817. A tremendous hurricane, which continued for several hours, which levelled several houses in London with the ground, and did considerable damage to the shipping. A piece of lead, weighing more than two hundred weight, was blown to some distance from the roof of Surgeon's Hall, Lincoln's-inn-fields. It extended over a great part of England, and raged every where with equal fury, destroying property to a vast amount, and causing the loss of many lives. Numbers of vessels were stranded on the coast, along the whole line of the channel. At Loughborough the shock of an earthquake was felt, March 4, 1818. A water spout burst at Stenbury, in the Isle of Wight, and did much mischief to a farm there, March, 1818. A terrible thunder-storm in the English and Scotch border counties, May 8, 1818. Severe storms of thunder, hail, and rain, at Norwich, and in the neighbourhood. Many windows were broken by the hail-stones, and the corn was much injured, Aug. 1818. A dreadful hurricane, which ravaged the Leeward Islands, from the 20th to the 22nd of Sept. 1819. At the island of St. Thomas alone, 104 vessels were lost. Barbadoes escaped this calamity, but was shortly afterwards visited by another of equal severity, which lasted two days, and did incalculable mischief, Oct. 13, 1819. A severe thunder-storm in various parts of Monmouthshire, which poured down a deluge of rain, that laid many parts of the country under water. Several cattle were killed by lightning, July, 1820. A whirlwind, at Neen Savage, Shropshire, which tore up trees by the roots, Aug. 1820. A terrible thunder-storm at Truro, in the same month. A thunder-storm at Bristol, and in the neighbourhood; it took place at midnight. The tower of Radcliff church was struck, and much injured, April 2, 1821. A tempest at Whittlesea, in the course of which a poor man was struck dead by lightning; his clothes were rent to pieces, and scattered in all directions, June, 1821. A singular whirlwind at Thrandiston, Suffolk, which had a red appearance, and was confined to a very narrow space. It beat down four persons, and carried part of a stall of crockery to the distance of a mile, Aug. 2, 1821. A storm at Newhaven, America, in which the trees were covered with salt, and the foliage destroyed, Sept. 23,

1821. A dreadful storm along the coast from Durham to Cornwall, in which great numbers of vessels were lost, Nov. 1821. The light-house at Dungeness much injured by lightning, Dec. 23, 1821. A storm near Bedale, in Yorkshire, in which Miss Russel, a relation of the Countess of Darlington, was killed by the fall of a stack of chimnies at Newton House, Jan. 1822. A violent storm in London and the vicinity, during which the hail and large pieces of ice, some of them three inches in circumference, did damage to an immense amount. A single nursery-ground sustained a loss of 300*l*., May 25, 1822. Another storm, July 10. North Luffenham church, Lincolnshire, struck by lightning and the steeple damaged, June 10, 1822. A waggon-load of hay carried into the air by a whirlwind, near Nottingham, July 17, 1822. Edmondthorpe church, Leicestershire, struck by lightning, during a severe storm. The parish clerk was also struck while walking, but escaped with no other injury than the singeing of his eye-brows, and his face being somewhat scorched, Aug. 4, 1822. A terrible thunder-storm at Agnho, which did great damage, Sept. 1822. A terrible storm at Pernisch and Trebitsch, in Moravia, during which hail-stones as large as hen's eggs did great mischief. An inundation followed, Sept. 1, 1822. Violent gales off the western coast, in which the Plymouth breakwater proved to be of the utmost service in protecting the shipping, Nov. 12, 1822. A storm of wind and rain at Brighton, which blew down one house, unroofed several, and injured the chain pier, Dec. 6, 1823 The cathedral at Rouen much damaged by lightning and storms, 1822 and 1823. A heavy storm of thunder and lightning at Coddenham, in Suffolk, in the course of which a meteoric stone fell into the street, July, 1823. Gales at Lynn, during which the spring tide only rose seven instead of seventeen feet, but in the evening rose to seventeen and a half, Jan. 1824.

Stour-hall, Ramsey, the barns, stable, corn-stacks, and a pea-stack wilfully set on fire, and destroyed, Oct. 23, 1816.

Stratford-upon-Avon burnt, Aug. 1, 1614.

————. Stoney, had above 50 houses burnt, April 19, 1736; again, when 150 were burnt, May 6, 1742.

Suffolk, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, May, 1779.

Sugar-houses, Mr. Hodgson's, Church-lane, Whitechapel, destroyed by fire, Sept. 7, 1804.

Swale river, one man, six women, and an infant, drowned by the overturning of a boat on, near Feversham, June 23, 1816.

Swan, sloop of war, lost off Waterford, 130 persons perished, Aug. 1782.

Sweating sickness, that carried off great numbers, first observed in England, in 1481; again, 1483; in Sept. 1485: again, 1506; again, so that in some towns half the people died, in others one-third, 1517; again, 1528, 1529, 1548, and 1551.

Swift, of Montrose, captain Crawl, run down off Flamborough Head, by a collier, and the captain, mates, nine seamen, and eight passengers lost, March 5, 1816.

Sydney, S. H. esq. seat of, at Thorpe Wood, destroyed by fire, July 15, 1809.

Tannis, near Buntingford, 21 ricks of corn and hay, the dwelling-house, stables, out-houses, three fine horses, and 17 hogs, destroyed by fire, Oct. 3, 1815.

Teneriffe, fire at Puerto Oratava in the island of, destroyed a convent for women, and seven were victims to the flames, Dec. 11, 1815. The next night, by a fall of rain, 14 persons were drowned in their houses, at the same town.

Teschen, in Silesia, reduced to ashes by fire, March 6, 1789.

Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, received 1000*l*. damage by a storm, Aug. 18, 1743.

Thaw, dreadful accidents occasioned by a sudden, in various parts of England, Jan. and Feb. 1809.

Theatre at Capo d'Istria, in Italy, fell, and crushed the performers and audience to death, Feb. 6, 1794.

———— at Nantz was destroyed by accidental fire, Aug. 27, 1796.

———— at Mentz was destroyed by fire during the performance, on

the falling in of which many were crushed to death, and above 10 were burnt, Aug. 1796.

Thomas, St. the island of, had 900 stores or warehouses burnt, value 6,000,000*l.* Nov. 22, 1805.

Thoresby, the duke of Kingston's seat, in Northamptonshire, burnt, with its furniture, April 4, 1745.

Thorverton, near Exeter, 17 cottages destroyed by fire at, June 22, 1816.

Tiverton, 200 houses burnt down, June 5, 1731; 26 on May 27, 1762; and between 60 and 70, April, 1785; and above 200 houses were destroyed by fire, June 30, 1794.

Tokay, the vineyards of, in Hungary, destroyed by a hailstorm, 1808.

Torre del Greco, near Naples, was nearly destroyed by the lava of Mount Vesuvius, June 30, 1794.

Trichinopoli, in the East Indies, blown up by the magazine of gunpowder taking fire, 300 of the inhabitants lost their lives; 340,000 ball cartridges were destroyed, and the whole foundation shaken, 1772.

Tripoli nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 13, 1759.

Trusty, the ship, lost on a rock between Bristol and Cork, Jan. 17, 1803.

Truxillo, in Peru, ruined by an earthquake, Dec. 1759.

Twickenham, the French ambassader's house and valuable furniture burnt, June 14, 1734.

Twins, British frigate, run aground at the Cape of Good Hope, and was burnt by the crew, Aug. 23, 1810.

Tyrol, several forests in the, took fire, by which 64 villages and hamlets, and 10,000 head of cattle, were destroyed, July 26, 1811.

Ummerapoora, kingdom of Ava, the town and port of, destroyed by fire, March 10, 1811.

Union packet, of Dover, was lost off Calais, Jan. 28, 1792, a similar accident had not happened for 105 years before.

Vauxhall gardens much damaged by fire, June 29, 1800.

Venice nearly reduced to ashes, 1101.

Vesuvius, eruptions of, 79, when two cities were buried in burning lava, with 250,000 people; 203, 272, 472, when all Campania was destroyed; 512, 685, 993, 1036, 1043, 1048, 1136, 1506, 1538; at Puzzoli, 1631, 1632, when 4000 persons and a large track of land were destroyed; 1660, 1682, 1694, 1701, 1704, 1712, 1717, 1730, 1737, 1751, 1754, 1760, 1766, 1767, 1770, 1771, 1779, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1794, 1810, 1814, 1816.

Victory, man of war, lost in a storm, Oct. 1744.

Vienna received great damage, and several lives were lost, by an explosion of gunpowder, June 26, 1779.

Volcano, in the isle of Ferro, broke out, Sept. 13, 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water, that discoloured the sea for several leagues.

Wadrington, in Oxfordshire, greatly damaged by a fire, May 6, 1742.

Warasdin, the capital of Croatia, had 600 houses reduced to ashes by a fire, April 25, 1776.

Wareham, in Dorsetshire, burnt, 1731; again, 1762; 130 houses, July 26, 1762.

Wark Castle, in Cumberland, destroyed by fire, 1399.

Warrington, in Lancashire, had its cotton manufactory, near the bridge, destroyed by fire, Dec. 1, 1791.

Warwick greatly damaged by a fire, Sept. 6, 1694.

Waterford, in Ireland, experienced a violent storm, when the tower of its exchange was carried away, April 4, 1792.

Waterford cathedral, the whole interior of, with an organ of the value of 1200 guineas, destroyed by fire, Oct. 25, 1815.

Waterspout, a very destructive one, occurred near Aix, in the department of Mount Blanc, July 8, 1809.

Westminster abbey, roof of, much damaged by fire, July 9, 1803.

———— convent destroyed in a riot, 1321.

———— palace burnt, 1512; the south east wing burnt, 1809.

Weyhill fair nearly destroyed by a fire, Oct. 15, 1784.

Wellingborough, in Northamptonshire, burnt, Aug. 14, 1731; again, July 28, 1738, 800 houses destroyed.

Wellington, duchess of, Indian ship, destroyed by fire in Saugerroads, and the pilot, two officers, two passengers, and many of the crew perished in the flames, Jan. 27, 1816.

Wem, in Shropshire, greatly damaged by a fire, 1676.

Werburgh's, St. church, Dublin, burnt, Nov. 5, 1754.

West Indies, much damaged by a hurricane, Sept. 6, 1776.

Whirlwind, a violent, at Falmouth, which stripped the roof of every house in its way, tore up several trees, and threw a vessel lying in the harbour on her beam ends, so that her keel appeared in sight, Jan. 1, 1803. A violent one near Cirencester, July 6, 1809. A dreadful one at Fernal Heath, Worcestershire, its width from half a mile to a mile, by which much damage was done, and in one farm 200 trees torn up by the roots, Sept. 22, 1810. At Bonsell, in the Peak of Derbyshire, accompanied with a tremendous hail storm, May 12, 1811. At Plasyollen, Shropshire, by which many trees were torn up and carried to a great distance, May 25, 1811.

William, prince, eldest son of Henry I. with two of his sisters, and 180 of the nobility, shipwrecked and lost, in coming from Normandy, in 1120.

Williamsburgh, South Carolina, damaged by a storm, July 17, 1758.

Wilmington, in North Carolina, nearly destroyed by fire, Oct. 30, 1798.

Wilton, near Great Bedwin, Wiltshire, received 1500*l.* damage by a fire, Dec. 5, 1759.

Wimbish Church, in Essex, damaged by lightning, 1756.

Wimbledon house, Surrey, the noble seat of the earl Spencer, was totally destroyed by fire, March 28, 1785.

Winchester city burnt, 1102.

Windsor forest had several miles of the heath burnt, and the trees damaged, April 17, 1785.

Winster, in Derbyshire, near 60 people were met at a puppet-show, when the upper floor of the house was blown up with gunpowder, and no hurt done to the people below, Jan. 27, 1785.

Witton castle, in Durham, was destroyed by fire, Dec. 22, 1796.

Woburn, in Bedfordshire, burnt, 1724.

Woggis, near Lucerne, was swallowed up by an internal current, and totally lost, Aug. 4, 1795.

Wolverhampton new church burnt, Nov. 1, 1758.

Woolwich arsenal, stores, &c. burnt, to the value of 200,000*l.*, May 20, 1803; white hemp storehouse burnt down, July 8, 1813: four men killed by an explosion of gunpowder, in one of the sheds for making fireworks, June 18, 1814.

Worcester city and castle burnt, 1113; a stack of chimneys fell on the court-house, and killed several persons, March 15, 1757; greatly damaged by an explosion of gunpowder, Aug. 11, 1762; received 12,000*l.* damage by a fire, Nov. 1791.

Worksop manor-house destroyed by fire, 100,000*l.* damage, Oct. 20, 1761.

Yarm overflowed by the river Tees, and received much damage, Oct. 20, 1761.

Yellow fever raged in the West Indies with uncommon mortality, in 1794. At Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, 1200 died of it, Feb. 1811.

Yeovil, Somersetshire, fire at, which destroyed 17 houses, Sept. 21, 1815.

York city, with its cathedral and 39 churches, destroyed by a fire, June 3, 1137.

York, Indiaman, lost in going into Limerick, in Ireland, Nov. 14, 1758.

Youghall, in Ireland, had its barracks blown up by accident, in Sept. 1793, when the face of Mr. Armstrong, the quartermaster, was so burnt that the whole of his skin was scorched; but it was singular, that he was much marked with the small pox before the accident happened, and on getting a new skin, it became perfectly smooth, without any remains of the small-pock marks.

Zedwitz, in Germany, the catholic chapel, the mansions of three counts of Zedwitz, the post-office, and 4000 private dwellings, destroyed by fire at, Dec. 12, 1814.

SECT. VII.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

BEFORE the Romans came into this island, the Britons, who then possessed the country, were divided into several nations, each of them governed by their own kings; and when Britain became a member of the Roman empire, many of their tribes had their proper kings, who were suffered to govern by their own laws, provided they were tributary.—Such were Cogidunus and Prastitagus mentioned by Tacitus.—Lucius, who is said to be the first Christian king, died in 181, and left the Roman empire heir to his kingdom; and Coilus, the father of Helena, mother of Constantine the Great.—After the Romans had quitted Britain, upon the irruption of the Goths into Italy, during the reign of Honorius, that is, in 410, the real government returned to the Britons, who chose for their king Constantine, brother of Aldroinus king of Britanny, in France, a prince of the British blood, to whom succeeded Constantine, his son; then Vortigern, who usurped the crown; but being harassed by the Scots and Picts, in 446, to maintain his usurpation first called in the Saxons, at that time hovering along the coast of Britain, in 440.—These having got sure footing in the island, never left the Britons quiet till they were possessed of the whole.—And though they were overthrown in many battles, by king Vortimer, the son and colleague of Vortigern, and afterwards by king Arthur, yet the Britons were soon, after his death, so broken and weakened, that they were forced at last to retreat, and exchange the plain and fertile part of Britain for the mountains of Wales. Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons, began to reign 653, killed in battle Lothair, king of Kent, and Ethelwold, king of the West Saxons; turned monk, and died at Rome.—Thus the Britons left the stage and the Saxons entered.—By these the country was divided into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy; Kent, the first kingdom, was in Julius Cæsar's time, the sovereignty of four petty princes, and never called a kingdom till Hengist erected it into one.

The year of the Reign of the Sovereigns of England, corresponding with the year of Christ, from 1066 to 1824.

W. Conq. Oct. 14.		Henry II. October 25.		Edward I. Nov. 16.		Henry IV. Sept. 29.	
1	1066	1	1154	1	1272	1	1399
22	1087	36	1189	36	1307	14	1412
W. Rufus. Sept. 9.		**Richard I. July 9.**		**Edward II. July 7.**		**Henry V. March 20.**	
1	1087	1	1189	1	1307	1	1412
14	1100	11	1199	20	1326	11	1422
Henry I. August 1.		**John. April 6.**		**Edward III. January 25.**		**Henry VI. August 31.**	
1	1100	1	1199	1	1326	1	1422
36	1135	18	1286	52	1377	39	1460
Stephen. Dec. 2.		**Henry III. October 10.**		**Richard II. June 2.**		**Edward IV. March 4.**	
1	1135	1	1216	1	1377	1	1460
20	1154	57	1272	23	1399	24	1483

Edward V.	Edward VI.	Charles I.	Anne.
April 9.	Jan. 23.	March 29.	March 8.
1 1483	1 1546	1 1625	1 1702
	8 1553	24 1648	13 1714
Richard III.	**Queen Mary**	**Charles II.**	**George I.**
June 22.	July 6.	January 30.	August 1.
1 1483	1 1553	1 1648	1 1714
3 1485	6 1558	38 1685	14 1727
Henry VII.	**Elizabeth.**	**James II.**	**George II.**
August 22.	Nov. 17.	February 6.	June 11.
1 1485	1 1558	1 1685	1 1727
25 1509	45 1602	4 1688	34 1760
Henry VIII.	**James I.**	**W. & M.**	**George III.**
April 22.	March 24.	February 13.	October 25.
1 1509	1 1602	1 1688	1 1760
38 1546	23 1625	13 1702	61 1821

George IV.
January 29.
1 1821
2 1822
3 1823
4 1824

N. B.—Every king's reign begins at the death of his predecessor.—For example, George IV. began January 29, 1820. The first year of his reign is complete, January 28, 1821.

THE HEPTARCHY.

The kingdom of Kent contained only the county of Kent: its kings were—

1	Hengist began	-	454	10	Edrick - - -		684
2	Eske - - -		488	11	Withdred - -		685
3	Octa - - -		512	12	{ Eadbert and }		725
4	Ymbrick - -		534		{ Ethelbert }		
5	Ethelbert - -		568	13	Ethelbert alone	-	743
6	Edbald - - -		616	14	Aldric - - -		760
7	Ercombert - -		640	15	Ethelbert Prea	-	794
8	Egbert - - -		664	16	Cudred - - -		799
9	Lothaire - -		673	17	Baldred - -		805

This kingdom began 454, ended 898. Its first Christian king was Ethelbert.

The kingdom of South Saxons contained the counties of Sussex and Surrey: its kings were—

1	Ella began - -		491	6	{ Cinigsil }	-	611
2	Cissa - - -		514		{ Quicelm }		
3	Chevelin - -		590	7	Canowalch -		643
4	Ceolwic - -		592	8	Adelwach - -		649
5	Ceoluph - -		597				

This kingdom began 491, ended 685. Its first Christian king was Adelwach.

The kingdom of East Saxons contained the counties of Essex and Middlesex: its kings were—

1	Erchenwin began	-	527
2	Sledda	-	587
3	Sebert	- -	598
4	Sexred, Seward, Sigebert		616
5	Sigebert the Little	-	623
6	Sigebert the Good	-	653
7	Swithelme	- -	655
8	Sighere and Sebbi	-	665
9	Sebbi	- - -	683
10	Sigherd and Seofrid		694
11	Offa	- - -	709
12	Ceolfred	- -	709
13	Suithred	- -	746
14	Sigered	- - -	799

This kingdom began 527, ended 827. Its first Christian king was Serbert.

The kingdom of Northumberland contained Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland: its kings were—

1	Ella, or Ida, began		547
2	Adda - - -		559
3	Clappea - -		566
4	Theodwald - -		572
5	Fridulph - -		573
6	Theodorick -		579
7	Athelrick - -		586
8	Athelfrid - -		593
9	Edwin - -		617
10	Osric - -		633
11	Oswald - -		634
12	Oswy - -		643
13	Ethelward - -		653
14	Egfrid - -		670
15	Alkfryd - -		685
16	Osred I. - -		705
17	Cenrid - -		716
18	Osrick - -		718
19	Ceolulphe - -		730
20	Egbert - -		737
21	Oswulph - -		758
22	Edilwald -		759
23	Alured - -		765
24	Etheldred - -		774
25	Alswald I. - -		779
26	Osred II. - -		789
27	Etheldred restored -		790
28	Osbald - -		796
29	Ardulph - -		797
30	Alfwald II. - -		807
31	Andred - -		810

This kingdom began 547, ended 827. Its first Christian king was Edwin.

The kingdom of Mercia contained the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Chester, Salop, Gloucester, Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford: its kings were—

1	Creda began	-	585
2	Wibba - -		595
3	Cheorlas - -		616
4	Penda - -		625
5	Peada - -		656
6	Wolfhere - -		659
7	Ethelred - -		675
8	Kenred - -		704
9	Ceolred - -		709
10	Ethelbald - -		716
11	Offa - -		757
12	Egfryd - -		794
13	Cenolf - -		795
14	Keneime - -		819
15	Ceolwolf - -		819
16	Burnulf - -		821
17	Ludecan - -		823
18	Whiglafe - -		825

This kingdom began 582, ended 827. Its first Christian king was Peada.

The kingdom of East Angles contained the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely: its kings were—

1	Uffa began - -		575
2	Titillus - -		578
3	Redwald - -		599
4	Erpenwald - -		624
5	Sigebert - -		636
6	Egrik, Annas		644
7	Ethelhere - -		654
8	Ethwald - -		656
9	Adwulf - -		664
10	Alswald - -		698
11	Beorna and Ethelbert		749
12	Beorna alone	-	758
13	Ethelred - -		761
14	Ethelbert - -		790

This kingdom began 575, ended 792. Its first Christian king was Redwald.

The kingdom of West Saxons contained the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks: its kings were—

1	Cherdic began	-	519	10	Cenwn, Esewin and Centwin		674
2	Kenrick	- -	534	11	Ceadwald	- -	686
3	Cheyline	- -	560	12	Ina	- - -	688
4	Ceolric	- -	592	13	Adelard	- -	726
5	Ceolaph	- -	598	14	Cudred	- -	740
6	Kingills, Quinthelin		611	15	Cigebert and Cenulf		754
7	Ceonowalch	- -	643	16	Brithrick	- -	784
8	Adelwalch	- -	648	17	Egbert	- -	800
9	Saxburga	- -	672				

This kingdom began 519, ended, 828. Its first Christian king was Kingills.

The Saxons, though they were divided into seven kingdoms, were, for the most part, subject only to one monarch, who was styled king of the English nation; the most powerful giving the law unto the others, and succeeded as follows:—

HENGIST, first monarch of Britain, landed in the Isle of Thanet, 449; laid the foundation of the monarchy in 455; defeated Vortimer at Crayford, in Jan. 457; massacred 300 British nobles on Salisbury plain, May 1, 474. He bore in his standard the white horse, blazoned in the same manner as now borne by the dukes of Brunswick.—He was born at Angria, in Westphalia, reigned 34 years, died in 484.

ELLA, second monarch, landed at Shoreham, in Sussex, in 477; assumed the title of king of the South Saxons, in 491; died in 499.

CHERDIC, third monarch, arrived in Britain, and overcame Arthur, near Chard, in Somersetshire, 519; began the kingdom of the West Saxons, the same year; died, 534.

KENRICK, second king of the West Saxons, fourth monarch, eldest son of Cherdic, succeeded in 534: and died in 560.

CHEVELINE, third king of the West Saxons, and fifth monarch, succeeded his father, 560; seized on Sussex in 590; abdicated in 591; and died in banishment in 592.

ETHELBERT I. fifth king of Kent, and sixth monarch, in 592; St. Augustine first arrived in his dominions, who, with his followers, were entertained by the king at Canterbury, where they settled; to whose doctrine Ethelbert became a convert. He gave Augustine an idol temple without the walls of the city, as a burial-place for him and his successors, which was converted into the first monastery. The king was the first that caused the laws of the land to be collected and translated into Saxon. He died Feb. 24, 617, and was buried at Canterbury.

REDWALD, third king of the East Angles, seventh monarch, 616; he died, 624.

EDWIN the Great, king of Northumberland, succeeded as eighth monarch in 624. He was the first Christian, and the second king of Northumberland. He lost his life in a battle at Hatfield, Oct. 3, 633.

OSWALD, third king of Northumberland, and ninth monarch, in 634. He was slain at Maserfield, in Shropshire, Aug. 1, 642.

OSWAY, fourth king of Northumberland, tenth monarch, on Oct. 13, 634. He defeated Penda, the Mercian, and Ethelred, king of the East Angles, Nov. 6, 655. He died, Feb. 15, 670.

WOLFHERE, sixth king of the Mercians, eleventh monarch, in 670; died, 674, and was buried at Peterborough.

ETHELRED, seventh king of Mercia, and twelfth monarch, in 675. He desolated part of Kent, and in 677 destroyed Rochester, and many religious foundations; to atone for which he became a monk, 703, and died abbot of Bradney, in 716.

CENRED, his nephew, eighth king of Mercia, and thirteenth monarch, in 704, reigned four years, and following his uncle's example, became a monk.

CEOLRED, son to Ethelred, ninth king of the Mercians, and fourteenth

monarch, in 709, was killed in battle with the West Saxons in 716: and was buried at Litchfield.

ETHELBALD I. tenth king of the Mercians, fifteenth monarch, in 176; built Croyland abbey, in Lincolnshire. He was slain by his own subjects when he was leading his troops against Cuthred, the West Saxon, at Secondine, three miles from Tamworth, in Warwickshire, and was buried at Repton, in Derbyshire, in 756.

OFFA, the eleventh king of the Mercians, and the sixteenth monarch, 757. He was born lame, deaf, and blind, which continued till he arrived at manhood. He took up arms against Kent, slew their king at Otteford, and conquered that kingdom. He caused a great trench to be dug from Bristol to Basingwerk, in Flintshire, as the boundary of the Britons, who harboured in Wales, 774. Offa first ordained the sounding of trumpets before the kings of England, to denote their appearance, and require respect. He admitted his son, Egfryd, a partner in his sovereignty; and, out of devotion, paid a visit to Rome, where he made his kingdom subject to a tribute, then called Peter-pence, and procured the canonization of St. Alban. At his return he built St. Alban's monastery, in Hertfordshire, 793. He died at Offley, June 29, 794, and was buried at Bedford, in a chapel since swallowed up by the river Ouse.

EGFRYD, twelfth king of the Mercians, and seventeenth monarch, July 13, 794; but died Dec. 17 following, and was buried at St. Alban's.

CENOLE, thirteenth king of the Mercians, and eighteenth monarch, in 795. He conquered Kent, and gave that kingdom to Cudred, 798. He built Winchcomb monastery, in Gloucestershire, where he led the captive prince, Pren, to the altar, and released him without ransom or entreaty. He died in 819, and was buried at Winchcomb.

EGBERT, seventeenth king of the West Saxons, and nineteenth, but first sole monarch of the English. He conquered Kent, and laid the foundation of the sole monarchy in 823, which put an end to the Saxon Heptarchy, and was solemnly crowned at Winchester, when, by his edict, he ordered all the South of the island to be called England, 827. He died Feb. 4, 837, and was buried at Winchester.

ETHELWOLF, eldest son of Egbert, succeeded his father, notwithstanding, at the time of Egbert's death, he was bishop of Winchester. In 846 he ordained tithes to be collected, and exempted the clergy from regal tributes. He visited Rome in 847, confirming the grant of Peter-pence, and agreed to pay Rome 300 marks per annum. His son Ethelbald obliged him to divide the sovereignty with him, 856. He died Jan. 13, 857, and was buried at Winchester.

ETHELBALD II. eldest son of Ethelwolf, succeeded in 857. He died Dec. 20, 860, and was buried at Sherborn, but removed to Salisbury.

ETHELBERT II. second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded in 860, and was harassed greatly by the Danes, who were repulsed and vanquished. He died in 866, was buried at Sherborn, and was succeeded by

ETHELRED I. third son of Ethelwolf, in 866, when the Danes again harassed his kingdom. In 870, they destroyed the monasteries of Bradney, Crowland, Peterborough, Ely, and Huntingdon, when the nuns of Coldingham defaced themselves to avoid their pollution; and in East Anglia, they murdered Edmund, at Edmundsbury, in Suffolk. Ethelred overthrew the Danes, 871, at Assendon. He had nine set battles with the Danes in one year, and was wounded at Wittingham, which occasioned his death, April 27, 872, and was buried at Winborne, in Dorsetshire.

ALFRED, the fourth son of Ethelwolf, succeeded in 872, in the 23d year of his age; was crowned at Winchester, and is distinguished by the title of Alfred the Great. He was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, 849, and obliged to take the field against the Danes within one month after his coronation, at Wilton, in Oxfordshire. He fought seven battles with them in 876. In 877 another succour of Danes arrived, and Alfred was obliged to disguise himself in the habit of a shepherd, in the isle of Athelney, in the county of Somerset, till, in 878, collecting his scattered friends, he attacked and defeated them in 879, when he obliged the greatest part of their army to quit the land; in 897 they went up the river Lea, and built a for-

tress at Ware, where king Alfred turned off the course of the river, and left their ships dry, which obliged the Danes to remove. He died Oct. 28, 901. He formed a body of laws, afterwards made use of by Edward the Confessor, which was the ground-work of the present. He divided his kingdom into shires, hundreds, and tithings, and obliged his nobles to bring up their children to learning; and to induce them thereto, admitted none into offices except they were learned; and to enable them to procure that learning he founded the university of Oxford. He was buried at Winchester.

EDWARD the Elder, his son, succeeded him, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 901. In 911, Leolin, prince of Wales, did homage to Edward for his principality. He died at Farringdon in Berkshire, in 924, and was buried at Winchester.

ATHELSTAN, his eldest son, succeeded him, and was crowned with far greater magnificence than usual, at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 929. In 937 he defeated two Welsh princes, but soon after, on their making submission, he restored them their estates. He escaped being assassinated in his tent, 938, which he revenged by attacking his enemy, when five petty sovereigns, 12 dukes, and an army who came to the assistance of Anlaf, king of Ireland, were slain; which battle was fought near Dunbar, in Scotland. He made the princes of Wales tributary, 939; and died Oct. 17, 940, at Gloucester.

EDMUND I. the fifth son of Edward the Elder, succeeded at the age of 18, and was crowned king at Kingston-upon-Thames, 940. On May 26, 947, in endeavouring to part two who were quarrelling, he received a wound, of which he bled to death, and was buried at Glastonbury.

ELDRED, his brother, aged 28, succeeded in 947, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, the 17th of August. He died in 955, and was buried at Winchester.

EDWY, the eldest son of Edmund, succeeded, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 955. He had great dissensions with the clergy, and banished Dunstan, their ringleader, which occasions little credit to be given to the character the priests give him. He died of grief in 959, after a turbulent reign of four years, and was buried at Winchester.

EDGAR, at the age of 16, succeeded his brother, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 959, and again at Bath, 973. He imposed on the princes of Wales a tribute of wolves heads, that for three years amounted to 300 each year. He obliged eight tributary princes to row him in a barge on the river Dee, in 974. He died July 1, 975, and was buried at Glastonbury.

EDWARD the Martyr, his eldest son, succeeded him, being but 16 years of age; was crowned by Dunstan, at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 975. He was stabbed by the instructions of his mother-in-law, as he was drinking at Corfe-castle, in the isle of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire, on March 18, 979. He was first buried at Wareham, without any ceremony, but removed three years after, in great pomp, to Shaftonbury.

ETHELRED II. succeeded his half brother, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, on April 14, 979. In 982, his palace, with great part of London, was destroyed by a great fire. England was ravaged by the Danes, who, in 999, received at one payment about 16,000*l.* raised by a land-tax called Danegelt. A general massacre of the Danes on Nov. 13, 1002. Swein revenged his countrymen's deaths, 1003, and did not quit the kingdom till Ethelred had paid him 36,000*l.* which he the year following demanded as an annual tribute. In the spring of 1008 they subdued great part of the kingdom. To stop their progress it was agreed to pay the Danes 48,000*l.* to quit the kingdom, 1012. In the space of 20 years they had 469,687*l.* sterling. Soon after Swein entered the Humber again, when Ethelred retired to the isle of Wight, and sent his sons, with their mother Emma, into Normandy, to her brother, and Swein took possession of the whole kingdom, 1013.

SWEIN was proclaimed king of England in 1013, and no person disputed his title. His first act of sovereignty was an insupportable tax, which he did not live to see collected. He died Feb. 3, 1014, at Thetford, in Norfolk.

CANUTE, his son, was proclaimed March, 1014, and endeavoured to gain the affections of his English subjects, but without success, retired to Denmark, and

ETHELRED returned at the invitation of his subjects. Canute returned, 1015, soon after he had left England, and landed at Sandwich. Ethelred retired to the north, but by evading a battle with the Danes, he lost the affections of his subjects, and retiring to London, he expired April 24, 1016.

EDMUND IRONSIDE, his son, was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, April, 1016; but by a disagreement among the nobility, Canute was likewise crowned at Southampton. In June following, Canute totally routed Edmund, at Assendon, in Essex, who soon after met Canute in the isle of Alney, in the Severn, where a peace was concluded, and the kingdom divided between them. Edmund did not survive above a month after, being murdered at Oxford, Nov. 30, 1016, before he had reigned a year. He left two sons and two daughters; from one of which daughters James I. of England descended, and from him George III.

CANUTE was established 1017; made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma, Ethelred's widow, 1018; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took possession of the crown, 1028; died at Shaftesbury, 1036, and was buried at Winchester.

HAROLD I. his son, began his reign, 1036; died, April 14, 1039; and was succeeded by his younger brother,

HARDICANUTE, king of Denmark, who died at Lambeth, 1041; was buried at New Winchester, and succeeded by a son of queen Emma, by her first husband, Ethelred II.

EDWARD the Confessor, was born at Islip, in Oxfordshire, began his reign in the 40th year of his age. He was crowned at Winchester, 1042; married Editha, daughter of Godwin, earl of Kent, 1043; remitted the tax of Danegelt, and was the first king of England that touched for the king's evil, 1058; died Jan 5, 1066, aged 65; was buried in Westminster abbey, which he rebuilt, where his bones were enshrined in gold, set with jewels, 1206. Emma, his mother, died, 1052. He was succeeded by

HAROLD II. son of the earl of Kent, who began in 1066; defeated his brother Tosti and the king of Norway, who had invaded his dominions, at Stamford, Sept. 25, 1066; but was killed by the Normans at Hastings, Oct. 14 following.

WILLIAM I. duke of Normandy, a descendant of Canute, born, 1027; paid a visit to Edward the Confessor in England, 1051; betrothed his daughter to Harold II. 1058; made a claim of the crown of England, 1066; invaded England, landed at Pevensey, in Sussex, the same year; defeated the English troops at Hastings, on Oct. 14, 1066, when Harold was slain, and William assumed the title of Conqueror. He was crowned at Westminster, Dec. 29, 1066; invaded Scotland, 1072; subverted the English constitution, 1074; refused to swear fealty to the pope for the crown of England; wounded by his son Robert, at Gerberot, in Normandy, 1079; invaded France, 1086; soon after fell from his horse and contracted a rupture; he died at Hermentrude, near Rouen, in Normandy, 1087; was buried at Caen, and succeeded in Normandy by his eldest son, Robert, and in England by his second son.

WILLIAM II. born 1057; crowned at Westminster, Sept. 27, 1087; invaded Normandy with success, 1090; killed by accident as he was hunting in the New Forest, by Sir Walter Tyrrel, Aug. 1100, aged 43; was buried at Winchester, and succeeded by his brother.

HENRY I. born, 1068, crowned, Aug. 5, 1100; married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scots, Nov. 11, following; made peace with his brother Robert, 1101; invaded Normandy, 1105; attacked by Robert, whom he defeated and took prisoner, 1107, and sent him to England; betrothed his daughter Maude to the emperor of Germany, 1109; challenged by Louis of France, 1117; lost his queen, May 1, 1119; his eldest son and two others of his children shipwrecked and lost, with 180 of his nobility, in coming from Normandy, 1120; married Adelais, daughter of Godfrey, earl of Lovain, Jan. 29, 1121; in quiet possession of Normandy, 1129; surfeited himself with eating lampreys, at Lions, near Rouen, in Normandy,

and died Dec. 1, 1135, aged 68; his body was brought over to England, and buried at Reading. He was succeeded by his nephew Stephen, third son of his sister Adela, by the earl of Blois. He left 100,000*l.* in cash, besides plate and jewels to an immense value.

MAUDE, daughter of Henry I. born 1101, married to Henry IV. emperor of Germany, 1109; had the English nobility swear fealty to her, 1126; buried her husband, 1127; married Jeffery Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, 1130; set aside from the English succession by Stephen, 1135; landed in England and claimed a right to the crown, Sept. 30, 1139; crowned, but soon after defeated at Winchester, 1141; escaped to Gloucester on a bier; fled from a window of Oxford castle by a rope, in the winter of 1142; retired to France, 1147; returned to England, and concluded a peace with Stephen, 1153; and died at Rouen, in Normandy, Sept. 10, 1167, and buried in the abbey of Bec.

STEPHEN, born 1105; crowned Dec. 9, 1135; taken prisoner at Lincoln by the earl of Gloucester, Maude's half-brother, Feb. 1141, and put in irons at Bristol, but released in exchange for the earl of Gloucester, taken at Winchester; made peace with Henry, Maude's son, 1153; died of the piles at Dover, Oct. 25, 1154, aged 50; was buried at Feversham, and succeeded by Henry, son of Maude.

MATILDA, Stephen's queen, was crowned on Easter-day, 1136; died May 3, 1151, at Hemsingham castle, Essex, and buried in a monastery at Feversham.

HENRY II. grandson of Henry I. born, 1133; married Eleanor, heiress of Guienne and Poitou, on Whitsunday, 1152, the divorced wife of Louis VII. king of France. He invaded England, Jan. 7, 1153, and had homage done him as successor to king Stephen, in a council held at Oxford, Jan. 13, 1154; returned into Normandy the spring following.—He began his reign Oct. 24, 1154; arrived in England Dec. 8, and was, with his queen, Eleanor, crowned at London, the 19th of the same month; crowned in Lincoln, 1158; again at Worcester, 1159; quelled the rebellion in Maine, 1166; had his son Henry crowned king of England, 1170; invaded Ireland, Oct. 26, 1171, and reduced the island to his subjection in 1172; imprisoned his queen on account of Rosamond, his concubine, 1173; did penance at Becket's tomb, July 8, 1174; took the king of Scotland prisoner, and obliged him to give up the independency of his crown, 1175; named his son John, lord of Ireland, 1176; had, the same year, an amour with Alice, of France, the intended princess of his son Richard, 1181; lost his eldest son Henry, June 11, 1183; his son Richard rebelled, 1185; had his son Jeffery trodden under foot and killed, at a tournament at Paris, Aug. 19, 1186; made a convention with Philip of France to go to the holy war, 1188; died with grief at the altar, cursing his sons, July 6, 1189, aged 61; was buried at Fonteveraud, in France, and succeeded by his son Richard.

ELEANOR, queen to king Henry II. died 1204.

RICHARD I. was born at Oxford, 1157; crowned at London, Sept. 3, 1189; released the king and people of Scotland from their oaths of homage they had taken to his father for 10,000 marks, Dec. 5, 1189; embarked at Dover, Dec. 11; set out on the crusade, and joined Philip of France, on the plains of Vezelay, June 29, 1190; took Messina the latter end of the year; married Berengera, daughter of the king of Navarre, May 12, 1191; defeated the Cyprians, and took their king prisoner, 1191; taken prisoner near Vienna, on his return home, by Leopold, duke of Austria, Dec. 20, 1192; ransomed for 40,000*l.*, and set at liberty at Meatz, Feb. 4, 1194; returned to England, March 20 following; wounded with an arrow at Chaluz, near Limoges, in Normandy, and died April 6, 1199; was buried at Fonteveraud, and succeeded by his brother,

JOHN, the youngest son of Henry II. born at Oxford, Dec. 24, 1166; was crowned, May 27, 1199; divorced his wife Avisa, and married Isabella, daughter of the count of Angoulesme, and they were both crowned at Westminster, Oct. 8, 1200; went to Paris, 1200; besieged the castle of Mirable, and took his nephew, Arthur, prisoner, Aug. 1, 1202, whom he caused to be murdered, April 3, 1203; the same year he was expelled the French provinces; imprisoned his queen, 1203; banished all the clergy in his dominions, 1208; was excommuni-

cated, 1209; landed in Ireland, June 8, 1210; surrendered his crown to Pandolf, the pope's legate, May 25, 1213; absolved, July 20 following; obliged by his barons to confirm Magna Charta, June 9, 1215; lost his treasure and baggage in passing the marshes of Lynn, 1216; died at Newark, Oct. 18, 1216; was buried at Worcester, where his corpse was discovered nearly entire in 1797, having been buried 580 years.—He was succeeded by his son,

HENRY III. born Oct. 1, 1207; crowned at Gloucester, Oct 28, 1216; received homage from Alexander of Scotland, at Northampton, 1218; crowned again at Westminster, after Christmas, 1219; married Eleanor, daughter of the count of Provence, Jan. 14, 1236; pledged his crown and jewels for money, when he married his daughter Margaret to the king of Scots, 1242; obliged by his nobles to resign the power of a sovereign, and sell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1259; shut himself up in the Tower of London, for fear of his nobles, 1261; taken prisoner at Lewes, May 14, 1264; wounded at the battle of Evesham, 1265; died with age at St. Edmondsbury, Nov. 16, 1272; and was succeeded by his son Edward.

ELEANOR, Henry III.'s queen, died in a monastery at Ambersbury, about 1292, where she had retired.

EDWARD I. born June 16, 1239; married Eleanor, princess of Castile, 1253; succeeded to the crown, Nov. 16, 1272; wounded in the Holy Land with a poisoned dagger; recovered, and landed in England, Aug. 23, 1274; crowned at Westminster, Aug. 19, following, with his queen; went to France, and did homage to the French king, 1279; reduced the Welsh princes, 1282. Eleanor, his queen, died of a fever on her journey to Scotland, at Harneby, in Lincolnshire, 1296, and was conveyed to Westminster, when elegant stone crosses were erected at each place where the corpse rested; married Margaret, sister to the king of France, Sept. 12, 1299; conquered Scotland, 1299, and brought to England their coronation chair, &c. died of a flux at Burgh upon the Sands, in Cumberland, July 7, 1307; was buried at Westminster, where, on May 2, 1774, some antiquarians, by consent of the chapter, examined his tomb, when they found his corpse unconsumed, though buried 466 years.—He was succeeded by his fourth son,

EDWARD II. born at Caernarvon, in Wales, April 25, 1284; was the first king of England's eldest son that had the title of Prince of Wales, with which he was invested in 1284.—He ascended the throne, July 7, 1307; married Isabella, daughter of the French king, 1308; and was crowned with his queen at Westminster, Feb. 26, 1308; obliged by his barons to invest the government of the kingdom in twenty-one persons, March 16, 1310; went on a pilgrimage to Boulogne, Dec. 13, 1313; declared his queen and all her adherents enemies to the kingdom, 1325; conveyed his French dominions to his son Edward, Sept. 10, 1325; dethroned, Jan. 13, 1327, and succeeded by his son, Edward III.; murdered at Berkeley castle, Sept. 21 following, and was buried at Gloucester.

EDWARD III. born at Windsor, Nov. 15, 1312; succeeded to the crown, Jan. 13, 1327; crowned at Westminster, Feb. 1 following; he married Philippa, daughter of the earl of Hainault, Jan. 24, 1328; claimed the crown of France, 1329; confined his mother Isabella, and caused her favourite, earl Mortimer, to be hanged at Tyburn, Nov. 23, 1330; the Scots defeated at Halidown, 1389; invaded France, and pawned his crown and jewels for 50,000 florins, 1340; quartered the arms of England and France, 1341; made the first distinction between Lords and Commons, 1342; defeated the French at Cressy, 30,000 slain, among whom was the king of Bohemia, 1346; the queen took the king of Scotland prisoner, and 20,000 Scots slain, the same year; Calais besieged and taken, Aug. 16, 1347, and St. Stephen's chapel, now the House of Commons, built, 1347; the order of the Garter instituted, 1349; the French defeated at Poictiers, their king and prince taken, and the king of Navarre imprisoned, 1356; the king of Scotland ransomed for 100,000*l.* 1357; in which year Edward lost his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, of a consumption; the king of France ransomed for 300,000*l.* 1359; four kings entertained at the Lord Mayor's feast, viz. England, France, Scotland, and Cyprus, 1364; Philippa, his queen, died at Windsor, Aug. 16, 1369; and

was buried at Westminster; Edward died at Richmond, June 21, 1377, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II. son to

EDWARD the Black Prince, who was born June 15, 1330; created duke of Cornwall in full parliament, March 7, 1337, the first in England that bore the title of duke; created prince of Wales, 1344; brought the king of France prisoner to England, from the battle of Poictiers, Sept. 19, 1356; went to Castile, 1367; died of a consumption, June 8, 1376; and was buried at Canterbury.

JOHN OF GAUNT, duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. born 1340, married Blanch, daughter of the duke of Lancaster, 1359; by whom he became possessed of that dukedom and title; she died 1369, and in 1372 he married the daughter of the king of Castile and Leon, and took that title.—In 1396, he married a third wife, Catherine Swinford, from whom descended Henry VII.—He died 1399, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, London.

RICHARD II. born at Bourdeaux, Jan. 6, 1367; had two royal godfathers, the kings of Navarre and Majorca; made guardian of the kingdom, Aug. 30, 1372; created prince of Wales, 1376; succeeded his grandfather, Edward III. June 21, 1377, when not seven years old, and crowned at Westminster, July 16 following; the rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, 1378; married Anne, sister to the emperor of Germany, and king of Bohemia, Jan. 1382, who died without issue, at Shene, and was buried in Westminster abbey, Aug. 3, 1395; married Isabella, daughter to the king of France, Nov. 1, 1396.—He was taken prisoner by Henry duke of Lancaster, his cousin, and sent to the Tower, Sept. 1, 1399; resigned his crown, Sept. 29 following, and was succeeded by Henry IV.—Richard was murdered in Pomfret Castle, Feb. 13, 1400, and buried at Langley, but removed to Westminster.

THOMAS, duke of Gloucester, uncle to Richard II. was smothered, Feb. 28, 1367.

THOMAS BEAUFORT, duke of Exeter, half brother to Richard II. died without issue, Dec. 24, 1424, and was buried at St. Edmondsbury, where his body was discovered uncorrupted in 1772, after his burial 348 years.

HENRY IV duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward III. born 1367; married Mary, the daughter of the earl of Hereford, who died 1394, before he obtained the crown; fought with the duke of Norfolk, 1397, and banished; returned to England in arms against Richard II. who resigned him his crown, and Henry was crowned, Oct. 13, 1399, when he instituted the Order of the Bath, and created 47 knights; conspired against, Jan. 1400; defeated by the Welsh, 1402; married a second queen Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne, 1403; she was crowned with great magnificence the 26th of January following, and died in 1437; in 1403 began the rebellion of the Percies, suppressed July following.—He died of an apoplexy, in Westminster, March 20, 1413; was buried at Canterbury, and succeeded by his son,

HENRY V. who was born in 1388, and, when prince of Wales, was committed to prison for insulting one of the judges, 1412; crowned at Westminster, April 9, 1413; claimed the crown of France, 1414; gained the battle of Agincourt, Oct. 24, 1415; pledged his regalia for 20,000*l.* to push his conquests, 1416.—The emperor Sigismund paid a visit to Henry, and was installed Knight of the Garter, 1416; invaded Normandy with an army of 26,000 men, 1417; declared regent, and married Catharine of France, on May 30, 1420; she was crowned at Westminster the 22nd of February following; outlived Henry, and was married afterwards to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII.—Henry died of a pleurisy at Rouen, Aug. 31, 1422, aged 34, was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by

HENRY VI. born at Windsor, Dec. 6, 1421; ascended the throne on Aug. 31, 1422; proclaimed king of France the same year; crowned at Westminster, Nov. 6, 1429; crowned at Paris, Dec. 17, 1430; married to Margaret, daughter of the duke of Anjou, at Southwick, Hampshire, April 22, 1445, and was crowned at Westminster, May 30 following; Jack Cade's insurrection, 1446; Henry taken prisoner at St. Alban's, 1455; but regained his liberty, 1461; and deposed March 5 following, by his fourth cousin, Edward IV.; fled into Scot-

land, and taken prisoner in Lancashire, 1463; restored to his throne, Oct. 6, 1470; taken prisoner again by Edward, April 11, 1471; queen Margaret and her son taken prisoners at Tewkesbury, by Edward, May 4; the prince killed in cold blood, May 21, and Henry murdered in the Tower, June 20 following, and buried at Chertsey, aged 49.

HUMPHRY, duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Henry IV. was strangled by the order of his nephew, Henry VI. and buried at St. Alban's, 1447.

EDWARD IV. born at Rouen, April 29, 1443; descended from the third son of Edward III. elected king, March 5, 1461; and before his coronation was obliged to take the field, and fight the battle of Towton, when 31,781 fell, and not one prisoner taken but the earl of Devonshire, March 13; was crowned at Westminster, June 28, 1461; sat publicly with the judges in Westminster-hall, 1462; married Lady Elizabeth Grey, widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby, March 1, 1464, who was crowned the 26th following.—Edward was taken prisoner by the earl of Warwick, in Yorkshire, whence he was brought to London, with his legs tied under his horse's belly, 1467; escaped and was expelled the kingdom, 1470; returned, March 25, 1471, and restored; and caused his brother, the duke of Clarence, who had joined the Earl of Warwick, to be drowned in a butt of malmsey wine, March 11, 1478; died of an ague at Westminster, April 9, 1483; and was buried at Windsor, where his corpse was discovered undecayed, March 11, 1789, and his dress nearly perfect, as were the lineaments of his face.—He was succeeded by his infant son,

EDWARD V. born Nov. 4, 1470; proclaimed king at London, April 9, 1483; deposed June 20 following, and with the duke of York, his brother, smothered soon after by their uncle, who succeeded him.

RICHARD III. duke of Gloucester, brother to Edward IV. born, 1453; took prince Edward, son of Henry VI. prisoner at Tewkesbury, and helped to murder him in cold blood, (whose widow he afterwards married), 1471; drowned the duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. in a butt of malmsey wine, 1478; made protector of England, May 27, 1483; elected king, June 20, and crowned July 6 following; ditto at York, Sept. 8; lost his queen, March 6, 1485; slain in battle, at Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485, aged 32; was buried at Leicester, and succeeded by

HENRY VII. born 1455; who landed at Milford Haven, Aug. 7, 1485; defeated Richard III. in Bosworth-field, and was elected king, 1485; crowned Oct. 20, the same year; married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. Jan. 18, 1486, who was crowned Nov. 25, 1487 following; defeated Lambert Symnel, the impostor, June 16, 1487; received of the French king, as a compromise for his claim on that crown, 186,250*l.* besides 25,000 crowns yearly, 1492; married his eldest son Arthur to princess Catharine of Spain, Nov. 14, 1501; prince Arthur died, April 2, 1502; queen Elizabeth died in child-bed, Feb. 11 following, and was buried at Westminster.—Mary, his third daughter, married Louis XII. of France, Aug. 12, 1514, by whom she was left without issue, and she married, Oct. following, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by whom she had issue, and died 1533, and was buried at St. Edmondsbury, where her corpse was discovered, Sept. 6, 1784, in a perfect state.—She was grandmother of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey.—Henry married his daughter Margaret to James IV. of Scotland, 1501; died of a consumption, at Richmond, April 22, 1509; aged 54, was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his son,

HENRY VIII. born June 28, 1491; married Catharine, Infanta of Spain, widow of his brother Arthur, June 3, 1509; crowned June 24 following; had a personal interview with Francis I. king of France, at Guisnes in Flanders, June, 1520, and again at Boulogne, Oct. 21, 1532; received the title of Defender of the Faith, 1521; styled Head of the Church, 1532; divorced queen Catharine and married Anne Bulleyn, Nov. 14, 1532; Anne crowned, June 1, 1533; assumed the title of Head of the Church of England, in the presence of his whole court, Jan. 18, 1535; he was excommunicated by Pope Paul, Aug. 30, 1535; Catharine, his first queen, died at Kimbolton, Jan. 8, 1536, aged 50; he put Anne, his second queen, to death, May 19, and married Jane Seymour, May 20, 1536, who died in childbed, Oct. 12, 1537; he dissolved the religious foundations in England, 1539; mar-

ried Anne of Cleves, Jan. 6, 1540; divorced her, July 10, 1540; married Catharine Howard, his fifth wife, Aug. 8 following, and beheaded her on Tower-hill, with Lady Rochford, Feb. 12, 1542; the title of king of Ireland was confirmed by act of parliament, Jan. 24, 1543, to the king and his successors; married Catharine Parr, his sixth wife, July 12, 1543.—He died of a fever and an ulcerated leg, at Westminster, Jan. 28, 1547, in the 56th year of his age; was buried at Windsor, and was succeeded by his only son,

EDWARD VI. born October 12, 1537; crowned Sunday, Feb. 20, 1547; who died of a consumption at Greenwich, July 6, 1553; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded, agreeably to his will, by his cousin,

JANE GREY, born 1537; proclaimed queen, July 9, 1553; deposed soon after and sent to the Tower, where she, with lord Dudley, her husband, and her father, were beheaded, Feb. 12, 1554, aged 17, by the order of

MARY, born, Feb. 11, 1516; proclaimed, July 9, 1553; and crowned, Oct. 1 following; married Philip of Spain, July 25, 1554, died of a dropsy, Nov. 17, 1558; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by her half-sister,

ELIZABETH, born Sept. 7, 1533; sent prisoner to the Tower, 1554; began to reign, Nov. 17, 1558; crowned at Westminster, Jan. 15, 1559; Mary of Scots fled to England, May 16, 1568, and was imprisoned in Tutbury castle, Jan. 1569; Elizabeth relieved the protestants in the Netherlands with above 200,000 crowns, besides stores, 1569; a marriage proposed to the queen by the duke of Alençon, 1571; but finally rejected, 1581; beheaded Mary queen of Scots, at Fotheringay Castle, in Northamptonshire, Feb. 8, 1587, aged 44; the Spanish armada destroyed, 1588; Tyrone's rebellion in Ireland, 1598; Essex, the queen's favourite, beheaded, Feb. 25, 1602; the queen died at Richmond, March 24, 1603; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by the son of Mary queen of Scots, then James VI. of Scotland.

JAMES I. born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566; was crowned king of Scotland, July 22, 1567; married Anne, princess of Denmark, Aug. 10, 1589; succeeded to the crown of England, March 24, 1603; first styled king of Great Britain, 1604; arrived at London, May 7 following; lost his eldest son, Henry prince of Wales, Nov. 6, 1612, aged 18; married his daughter Elizabeth, to the prince Palatine of the Rhine, 1612; from whom his present majesty, George IV. is descended; went to Scotland, March 4, 1617; returned, Sept. 14, 1618; lost his queen, March, 1619; died of an ague, March 27, 1625; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by

CHARLES I. born Nov. 19, 1600; visited Madrid to fetch a wife, March 7, 1623; succeeded to the crown, March 27, 1625; married Henrietta, daughter of the king of France, the same year; crowned Feb. 2, 1626; crowned at Edinburgh, 1633: went to Scotland, Aug. 1641; returned, Nov. 25 following; went to the House of Commons and demanded the five members, Jan. 1641-2; retired to York, March, 1642; raised his standard at Nottingham, Aug. 25 following; travelled in the disguise of a servant, and put himself into the hands of the Scots, at Newark, May 5, 1646; sold by the Scots for 200,000*l.* Aug. 8 following; seized by Col. Joyce, at Holmby, June 3, 1646; escaped from Hampton-court, and retreated to the Isle of Wight, July 29, 1648; closely confined in Hurst castle, Dec. 1 following; removed to Windsor castle, Dec. 23, to St. James's house, Jan. 19, 1649; brought to trial the next day, condemned the 27th, beheaded at Whitehall the 30th, aged 48, and buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor. His queen, Henrietta, died in France, Aug. 10, 1669.

OLIVER CROMWELL, born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599, chosen member of parliament for Huntingdon, 1628; made a colonel, 1643; went over to Ireland with his army, July, 1649; returned, May, 1650; made protector for life, Dec. 12, 1653; was near being killed by falling from a coach-box, Oct 1654; re-admitted the Jews into England in 1656, after their expulsion of 365 years; refused the title of king, May 8, 1657; died at Whitehall, Sept. 3, 1658; and was succeeded by his son,

RICHARD CROMWELL, proclaimed protector, Sept. 4, 1658; resigned, April 22, 1659; died at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, July 12, 1712, aged 82.

CHARLES II. born May 29, 1630; escaped from St. James's, April 23, 1648; landed in Scotland, 1650; crowned at Scone, Jan. 1, 1651; defeated at the battle of Worcester, 1651; landed at Dover, May 20, 1660, and restored to his throne; crowned April 13, 1661; married Catharine, infanta of Portugal, May 21, 1662; accepted the city freedom, Dec. 18, 1674; died, Feb. 6, 1685, aged 54, of an apoplexy; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by his brother James. Catherine, his queen, died, Dec. 21, 1705.

JAMES II. born Oct. 15, 1633; married Anne Hyde, Sept. 1660, who died, 1671; married the princess of Modena, Nov. 21, 1673; succeeded to the throne, Feb. 6, 1685; Monmouth, natural son of Charles II. landed in England, June 11, 1685; proclaimed king at Taunton, in Somersetshire, June 20, following; defeated near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15 following, aged 35; James's queen had a son born, June 10, 1688; the king fled from his palace, Dec. 12, 1688; was seized soon after at Feversham, and brought back to Whitehall; left England, Dec. 23 following; landed at Kinsale, in Ireland, March 12, 1689; returned to France, July, 1690; died at St. Germain's, Aug. 6, 1701.

WILLIAM III. prince of Orange, born Nov. 4, 1650; created Stadtholder, July 8, 1672; married the princess Mary of England, Nov. 4, 1677; landed at Torbay, in England, with an army, Nov. 4, 1688; declared king of England, Feb. 12, 1689; crowned with his queen, April 11, 1689; landed at Carrickfergus, June 14, 1690; and defeated James II. at the battle of the Boyne, July 1 following; a plot laid for assassinating him, Feb. 1690; fell from his horse and broke his collar-bone, Feb. 21, 1702; died, March 8, aged 51; was buried April 12 following, and left his sister-in-law, Anne, his successor to the crown.

MARY, WILLIAM'S queen, born April 30, 1662; proclaimed (with her husband) queen, regent of England, Feb. 13, 1689; died of the small-pox, Dec. 28, 1694, aged 32, and was buried at Westminster.

ANNE, born Feb. 6, 1665; married to prince George of Denmark, July 28, 1683, by whom she had 18 children, all of whom died young; she came to the crown, March 8, 1702; crowned, April 13 following; lost her son George, duke of Gloucester, by a fever, July 29, 1700, aged 11; lost her husband, who died of an asthma and dropsy, Oct. 28, 1708, aged 55; the queen died of an apoplexy, Aug. 1, 1714, aged 49; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by

GEORGE I. elector of Hanover, duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh, born May 28, 1660; created duke of Cambridge, &c. Oct. 5, 1706. Princess Sophia, his queen, mother of George III. died June 8, 1714, aged 83. He was proclaimed Aug. 1, 1714; landed at Greenwich, Sept. 18 following; died on his journey to Hanover, at Osnaburgh, Sunday, June 11, 1727, of a paralytic disorder, aged 67, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

GEORGE II. born Oct. 30, 1683; created prince of Wales, Oct. 4, 1714; married the princess, Wilhelmina Carolina Dorothea, of Brandenburgh Anspach, 1704; ascended the throne, June 11, 1727; lost his queen of a mortification in her bowels, Nov. 20, 1737, aged 54; suppressed a rebellion, 1745; died suddenly at Kensington, Oct. 25, 1760, aged 77, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III.

FREDERICK LEWIS, prince of Wales, son of George II. born Jan. 20, 1706; arrived in England, Dec. 1729; married Augusta, princess of Saxe Gotha, April 27, 1736; forbidden the court the year following; died March 20, 1751, aged 44; having had issue, Augusta, born Aug. 11, 1737, afterwards duchess of Brunswick; George Augustus, the last king of England; Edward Augustus, born March 25, 1759, died duke of York, Sept. 17, 1769; Eliza Caroline, born Jan. 10, 1740, died Sept. 1759; William Henry, born Nov. 23, 1743, late duke of Gloucester, died Aug. 25, 1805; Henry Frederick, born Nov. 7, 1745, late duke of Cumberland, married Oct. 1771, Anne Horton, daughter of lord Irnham, and died without issue, Sept. 18, 1790; Louisa-Anne, born May 29, 1748, died May 31, 1768; Frederick Wil-

liam, born May 24, 1750, died May 10, 1765; Caroline Matilda, born July 22, 1751, died queen of Denmark, 1775. His princess died of a consumption, Feb. 8, 1772, aged 52.

GEORGE III. eldest son of Frederick, late prince of Wales, was born June 4, 1738; created prince of Wales, 1751; succeeded his grandfather, Oct. 25, 1760; proclaimed the next day; married Charlotte Sophia, princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Sept. 8, 1761, who was born May 19, 1744; and both were crowned, Sept. 22, 1761. His majesty was deranged in mind from October, 1788, to March, 1789; on April 24, 1799, he went in procession to St. Paul's cathedral; recovered from a second attack, March 16, 1804; relapsed, 1810; continued insane till he died, Jan. 29, 1820. Their issue are,

1. George, prince of Wales, (the present king), born Aug. 12, 1762; married, April 8, 1795, Caroline Amelia Augusta, the second daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, (by Augusta, the eldest sister of George III.), born May 17, 1768, by whom he had issue Charlotte Carolina Augusta, born Jan. 7, 1796, who died Nov. 6, 1817.
2. Frederick, duke of York, bishop of Osnaburgh, born Aug. 16, 1763; married Sept. 29, 1791, to Frederica Charlotta Ulrica Catharina, princess royal of Prussia, who was born May 7, 1767.
3. William Henry, born Aug. 21, 1765; duke of Clarence, admiral in the royal navy.
4. Charlotte Augusta Matilda, born Sept. 29, 1766; married, May 18, 1797, to Frederick William, duke (afterwards king) of Wurtemburg, who died, 1816.
5. Edward, duke of Kent, born Nov. 2, 1767; died, Jan. 23, 1820.
6. Augusta Sophia, born Nov. 8, 1768.
7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770.
8. Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, born June 5, 1771; married to the dowager princess of Salms, Aug. 29, 1814.
9. Augustus Frederick, duke of Sussex, born Jan. 27, 1773.
10. Adolphus Frederick, duke of Cambridge, born Feb. 24, 1774.
11. Mary, born April 25, 1776; married to William Frederick, duke of Gloucester, July 22, 1816.
12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777.
13. Octavius, born Feb. 23, 1779; died, May 3, 1783.
14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780; died, Aug. 20, 1782.
15. Amelia, born Aug. 8, 1783; died, Nov. 2, 1810.

GEORGE IV. eldest son of George III. born Aug. 12, 1762; married the princess Caroline of Brunswick, April 8, 1795; assumed the office of Regent, 1810; succeeded to the throne, Jan. 29, 1820; queen Caroline died, Aug. 27, 1821. Princess Charlotte of Wales born, Jan. 6, 1796; married prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, May 2, 1816; died in child-bed, Nov. 6, 1817.

SECT. VIII.

SCOTCH SOVEREIGNS, &c.

THIS nation has as great pretensions to antiquity as any in Europe, having, according to their historians, possessed that kingdom for above 2000 years, without ever being entirely conquered; though

they have been subdued at certain periods by the Romans and English, and in a great measure over-run by the Danes. They boast of a line of 115 kings, who can all of them deduce their pedigree from Fergus II. who was sent by the people of Ireland, and came into Scotland about the time that Alexander the Great took Babylon, viz. 330 before Christ. As to the origin of the Scots, there are various opinions; and the historians, who contend for their great antiquity, say they came from Spain. Those are opposed by others, who in general suppose them to be a remainder of the Britons who fled from the Roman servitude. However, we shall begin with Metellaus, the 17th king of Scotland, (in the second year of whose reign Jesus Christ was born), who died in 29, and was succeeded by Caractacus.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

Names.	Began to reign.	Names.	Began to reign.
Caractacus	— 32	Athains	— 787
Corbred I.	— 54	Congale III.	— 819
Dardanus	— 70	Dongal	— 824
Corbred II.	— 78	Alpin	— 831
Luctatus	— 104	Kenneth II.	— 834
Megaldus	— 107	Donald V.	— 854
Conarus	— 142	Constantine II.	— 858
Argadus	— 146	Ethus	— 874
Ethodius I.	— 161	Gregory	— 876
Satrael	— 193	Donald VI.	— 893
Donald I.	— 197	Constantine III.	— 903
Ethodius II.	— 210	Malcolm I.	— 938
Achiro	— 230	Indulphus	— 958
Nathalocus	— 242	Duphus	— 968
Findocus	— 252	Culleanus	— 972
Donald II.	— 269	Kenneth III.	— 973
Donald III.	— 263	Constantine IV.	— 994
Crathilinthus	— 277	Grimus	— 996
Finchormarchus	— 320	Malcolm II.	— 1004
Romachus	— 358	Duncan	— 1034
Angusianus	— 372	Macbeth	— 1040
Fethelmachus	— 373	Malcolm III.	— 1057
Eugenius I.	— 376	Donald VII.	— 1093
Fergus I.	— 403	Duncan II.	— 1095
Eugenius II.	— 419	Donald VII. again	— 1095
Dongard	— 451	Interregnum	— 1096
Constantine I.	— 457	Edgar	— 1097
Congale I.	— 479	Alexander I.	— 1107
Goran I.	— 501	David I.	— 1124
Eugenius III.	— 545	Malcolm IV.	— 1153
Congale II.	— 558	William	— 1165
Chinlane or Cumatillus	— 568	Alexander II.	— 1214
		Alexander III.	— 1240
Aidan	— 569	Interregnum	— 1285
Kenneth I.	— 604	John Baliol	— 1292
Eugenius IV.	— 606	Robert I.	— 1306
Ferchard I.	— 622	David II.	— 1329
Donald IV.	— 633	Edward Baliol	— 1333
Ferchard II.	— 646	David II. again	— 1341
Maldwin	— 664	Robert II.	— 1371
Eugenius V.	— 684	John Robert	— 1390
Eugenius VI.	— 697	James I.	— 1405
Amberchelet	— 697	James II.	— 1437
Eugenius VII.	— 698	James III.	— 1460
Mordat	— 715	James IV.	— 1488
Etalinius	— 730	James V.	— 1513
Eugenius VIII.	— 761	Mary Stuart	— 1542
Fergus II.	— 763	James VI.	— 1567
Solvathius	— 766		

James VI. on the death of Elizabeth, queen of England, ascended that throne in 1603, and his descendants were the kings of England

also till 1707, when the two kingdoms were united under the title of Great Britain.

KINGS OF FRANCE, FROM HUGH CAPET.

Hugh Capet	—	987	John	—	1350
Robert	—	996	Charles V. the Wise	—	1364
Henry I.	—	1031	Charles VI. the Well-beloved		1380
Philip I.	—	1059	Charles VII. the Victorious		1422
Louis VI.	—	1106	Henry VI. of England proclaimed		
Louis VII. the Young	—	1137	Louis XI.	—	1461
Philip II. the August	—	1180	Charles VIII.	—	1483
Louis VIII.	—	1223	Louis XII.	—	1498
Louis IX.	—	1226	Francis I.	—	1515
Philip III. the Hardy	—	1271	Francis II.	—	1559
Philip IV. the Fair	—	1285	Charles IX.	—	1560
Louis X.	—	1314	Henry III.	—	1574
John	—	1316	Henry IV.	—	1589
Philip V.	—	1316	Louis XIII.	—	1610
Charles IV. the Courtier	—	1322	Louis XIV.	—	1643
Edward of England crowned			Louis XV.	—	1715
Philip VI. the Courtier		1328			

Louis XVI. king of France, 1774; deposed, Aug. 10, 1792; beheaded, Jan. 21, 1793, and the country declared a republic.

Louis XVII. died, June 4, 1795, in prison.—Napoleon Buonaparte crowned emperor, Dec. 2, 1804.—Louis XVIII., to whom the kingdom was restored, 1814.

KINGS OF SPAIN, FROM FERDINAND THE GREAT.

Ferdinand the Great, under whom Castile and Leon were united, from		1027 to 1035	Henry III.	—	1390
			John II.	—	1406
Sancho the Strong	—	1067	Henry IV.	—	1454
Alphonso the Valiant	—	1072	Ferdinand and Isabella, the first styled Catholic		1474
Alphonso VII.	—	1109	Philip I.	—	1504
Alphonso VIII.	—	1129	Charles I.	—	1516
Sancho III.	—	1157	Philip II.	—	1555
Ferdinand II.	—	1158	Philip III.	—	1598
Alphonso IX.	—	1158	Philip IV.	—	1621
Henry I.	—	1214	Charles II.	—	1665
Ferdinand III.	—	1216	Philip V. resigned	—	1700
Alphonso X.	—	1252	Lewis	—	1724
Sancho IV.	—	1284	Philip re-assumed, died		1725
Ferdinand IV.	—	1295	Ferdinand VI.	—	1746
Alphonso XI.	—	1312	Charles III.	—	1759
Peter the Cruel	—	1350	Charles IV. who resigned the crown to his son Ferdinand VII.	—	1788
Henry II.	—	1368			
John I. the Bastard	—	1379			1808

EMPERORS OF GERMANY, FROM CHARLEMAGNE.

Charlemagne, began	—	800	Henry the Fowler	—	918
Lothario I.	—	840	Otho the Great	—	936
Lewis II.	—	855	Otho II.	—	973
Charles the Bald	—	874	Otho III.	—	983
Louis III.	—	875	Henry II.	—	1002
Charles the Fat	—	879	Conrad II.	—	1024
Arnold	—	888	Henry III.	—	1039
Guy and Lambert	—	891	Henry IV.	—	1056
Louis the Infant	—	899	Henry V.	—	1106
Conrad I.	—	911	Lotharie II.	—	1125

Conrad III.	—	1138	Frederick III.	—	1440
Frederick I.	—	1155	Maximilian I.	—	1493
Henry VI.	—	1190	Charles V.	—	1519
Philip	—	1197	Ferdinand I.	—	1558
Otho IV.	—	1208	Maximilian II. of Hungary		1564
Frederick II.	—	1212	Rodolphus II.	—	1576
William or Conrad IV.		1250	Mathias	—	1612
Rodolphus of Hapsburgh		1273	Ferdinand II.	—	1619
Adolphus of Nassau	—	1291	Ferdinand III.	—	1637
Albert I. of Austria	—	1298	Leopold I.	—	1656
Henry VII.	—	1309	Joseph I.	—	1705
Lewis V.	—	1314	Charles VI.	—	1711
John and Philip the Long		1317	Charles VII. of Bavaria		1742
Charles IV.	—	1342	Francis I. of Lorraine		1745
Wenceslaus	—	1378	Joseph II.	—	1765
Frederick and Robert Palatine	—	1400	Leopold II.	—	1790
Joseph of Moravia, Sigismund of Luxemburgh		1410	Francis who took the title of Emperor of Austria, Aug. 11,	—	1792 1804
Albert of Austria	—	1438			

EMPERORS AND EMPRESSES OF RUSSIA, FROM PETER I.

Peter the Great began		1682	Elizabeth	—	1741
Catharine I.	—	1725	Peter III.	—	1762
Peter II.	—	1727	Catharine II.	—	1763
Anne	—	1730	Paul	—	1796
John V. two months old		1740			

Alexander, the present emperor, March 28, 1801.

KINGS OF POLAND, FROM SIGISMUND, SON OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.

Sigismund III. began	—	1588	Frederick II. Elector of Saxony	—	1697
Uladislaus VII.	—	1632	Stanislaus I.	—	1704
John II.	—	1648	Frederick II. again	—	1710
Michael, a Russian Prince		1669	Frederick III.	—	1733
John III. Sobieski	—	1674			

Stanislaus II. count Poniatowski, 1764, who resigned the regal dignity in 1795, when his kingdom was divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and he died at Petersburgh, Feb. 11, 1798.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF SWEDEN, FROM SIGISMUND I. KING OF POLAND.

Sigismund I. began	—	1592	Ulrique, sister to Charles, aged 15	—	1718
Charles IX.	—	1606	Adolphus of Holstein	—	1751
Gustavus II. Adolphus		1611	Gustavus III.	—	1771
Christina, aged 6	—	1633	Gustavus IV.	—	1792
Charles X.	—	1654	Charles XIII.	—	1809
Charles XI. four years old		1660			
Charles XII. aged 15	—	1699			

Crown Prince, John Jules, prince of Ponte Corvo (marshal Bernadotte), born Jan. 26, 1764; elected crown prince of Sweden, 1810; ascended the throne, under the title of Charles XIV. Feb. 5, 1818.

KINGS OF DENMARK, FROM FREDERICK I.

Frederick I. began	—	1523	Frederick IV.	—	1699
Christian III.	—	1554	Christian VI.	—	1730
Frederick II.	—	1559	Frederick V.	—	1746
Christian IV.	—	1588	Christian VII.	—	1766
Frederick III.	—	1648	Frederick VI.		1808
Christian V.	—	1670			

KINGS AND QUEENS OF PORTUGAL, FROM JOHN IV.

John IV. began	—	1640	John V.	—	1706
Alphonso	—	1646	Joseph	—	1750
Peter II.	—	1683	Mary, the late queen		1777
			John VI. 1816.		

KINGS OF PRUSSIA, FROM FREDERICK I. THEIR FIRST KING.

Frederick I. began	—	1701	Frederick II.	—	1740
Frederick William I.		1713	Frederick William II.		1786
			Frederick William III. the present king, 1797.		

SECT. IX.

KINGDOMS, STATES, CITIES, TOWNS, &c. &c. FOUNDED.

Abingdon, in Berks, built in 517.

Achaia founded, 1800 years before Christ.

Aix la Chapelle built, 795.

Alexandria, in Egypt, built in 17 days, the walls whereof were six miles in circuit, 332 before Christ; taken by the French, 1798.

Algiers was a Roman province, 44 before Christ; seized by Barbarossa, 1516.

America, first discovered by Columbus, 1492—The complete discovery of South America was made by Vespucius Americanus, a Florentine, from whom it derives its name, 1497. Mexico was conquered by Spain, 1518.—Peru, 1520.—Brazil was discovered by the Portuguese, 1500; planted by them in 1549, and remains in their possession—Terra Firma was conquered by Spain, in 1514—North America was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian, in the service of England, and his son John Cabot, an Englishman, in 1497—John Cabot settled Newfoundland, the first English colony in America, 1498—Florida was first discovered by John Cabot, in 1500; it was ceded to Spain, by the peace of 1783—Louisiana was discovered by the French, 1663; they took possession of it, 1718; but eastward of the Mississippi, was ceded to England, 1763—The first British settlement made in North America was in Virginia, 4th

James I. 1607—New England was the second in 1614, by the Plymouth Company.—In 1620, a large body of dissenters, who fled from church tyranny in England, purchased the Plymouth patent, and built New Plymouth.—Salem was built in 1628; and Boston, the present capital, 1630.—Pennsylvania was settled by William Penn, a celebrated quaker, in whose family the patent lately subsisted, 1681.—Maryland, by lord Baltimore, 1633.—Carolina, by English merchants, 1670.—New York was first settled by the Dutch; but the English dispossessed them and the Swedes, 1664. Georgia, by General Oglethorpe, 1732.—Nova Scotia was settled by the Scotch, under Sir William Alexander, 1622; but underwent several changes from the English to the French, and then to the English again, till it was confirmed to the latter by the peace of 1748.—Canada was attempted to be settled by the French in 1534; they built Quebec in 1608; but the whole country was conquered by the English, in 1762; and ceded by the peace of 1763.—Packet boats first established between Old and New Spain with the liberty of trading, 1564.—Free trade opened between Old and New Spain, by the Straits of Magellan, 1774—Paper currency established in America, May 15, 1775.—Several viceroys appointed in Spanish America, 1776.—Thirteen colonies united, and declared themselves independent of the English crown, July 4, 1776; allowed by France, Feb. 6, 1778; by Holland, Oct. 8, 1782; by the English parliament, Nov. 30, 1783.—American congress first met at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1775.—William Henry, third son of king George III. was the first prince of the blood royal that ever landed in North America, 1781.—Spanish America declared itself independent, 1810.—Provinces of, assembled in congress, declared the sovereignty of the people, July 5, 1811.—United States of America declared war against England, June 18, 1812.—Made peace with England, Dec. 24, 1814.

Amsterdam first settled, 1203; walled, 1482; taken possession of by the French, Jan. 18, 1795.

Andover made a free burgh, 1205.

Antioch built, 300 before Christ.

Antwerp first mentioned in history, 517; walled, 1256; pillaged by its garrison, 1576; ruined, 1585; declared a free port, 1784; surrendered to the French, 1791.

Aquitaine erected into a principality, 1362; re-annexed to the crown of France, 1730.

Areopagus first erected at Athens, 1272 before Christ.

Argos, the kingdom of, began 1586 before Christ.

Arragon, erected into a kingdom, 913.

Assyria, kingdom of, began under Ninus, 2059 before Christ; lasted above 1264 years, ended with Sardanapalus; out of its ruins were formed the Assyrians of Babylon, those of Nineveh, and the Medes.

Athens, kingdom of, began 1556 before Christ.

Austria annexed to Germany, 1042; erected into a duchy, 1156; erected into an empire, Aug. 11, 1804.

Azof founded by the Genoese, 1261.

Babylon, the city of, founded by Nimrod, 2640; walled, 1243; taken by Cyrus, 588; by Darius, after 19 months siege, 511 before Christ.

Babylonish monarchy founded, 2217 before Christ.

Bagdad built, 762.

Balbec built 144; totally obliterated by an earthquake, 1759.

Bavaria, dukedom of, founded 1180; made an electorate, 1028: erected into a kingdom by Buonaparte, 1805.

Berne, in Switzerland, made an imperial city, 1290; ancient government of, overturned by the French, re-established, Dec. 24, 1813.

Bilboa rebuilt, 1300.

Bohemia, kingdom of, founded, 550.

Bourbon erected into a duchy, 1336.

Brabant made a dukedom, 620.

Brandenburgh created a marquisate, 925; created a dukedom, 1526.

Bremen fortified, 1010.

British isles; they were inhabited originally by a people called Britons, of the same stock with the ancient Gauls or Celtæ.—The Ro-

mans first invaded them under Julius Cæsar, 54 B. C. but made no conquests.—The emperor Claudius, and his generals Plautius, Vespasian, and Titus, subdued several provinces after 30 pitched battles with the natives, A. D. 43 and 44.—The conquest was completed by Agricola in the reign of Domitian, 85.—Wrested from the Roman empire by Carausius, 289; recovered by Constantius, 296. The Romans held their conquests till 428; then the old inhabitants called in the Saxons to assist them against the Picts and Scots; these Saxons made a second conquest, and divided South Briton into seven kingdoms, 455.—This government was called the Saxon Heptarchy, and lasted till 829, when Egbert having subdued and united them under one government, was crowned king of England. (See *England.*)

Britanny, founded as a kingdom, 393; made a duchy, 874; annexed to the crown of France, 1150.
Bruges founded, 700: fortified, 890.
Brunswick built, 861.
Burgundy, the dukedom of, established, 890; the kingdom founded, 413; again in 814; united to the German empire, 1035; disunited by a revolt, and divided into four sovereignties, 1074.
Byzantium, now Constantinople, founded, 715 B. C.
Cæsarea built after 19 years labour, by Augustus Cæsar, seven years before Christ.
Calcutta seized and settled by the English, 1689.
Canterbury built, 912 before Christ; paved, 1477.
Carthage founded by the Tyrians, 1259; built by queen Dido, 1233; destroyed, 146; rebuilt, 123 B. C.
Cambridge, once a city called Granta, built by Carausius; university chartered, 538; founded, 900; the town burnt by the Danes, 1010; university revived, 1110; its castle built, 1067; streets paved, 1410; again, 1544; chancellor's court established by queen Elizabeth; refused a degree to a papist recommended by the king, Feb. 1687; a senate-house built, 1722: installation of the duke of Newcastle, July 5, 1749; the duke of Grafton, 1768; the statue of the duke of Somerset erected in the senate-house, July 14, 1756; of the late king, in 1765; paved and lighted, 1789.
Castile and Arragon kingdom begun, 1035.
Chichester built by Cissa, 516; paved, 1576.
China empire, founded, 2100 before Christ; but its history does not extend above the Greek Olympiads; the first dynasty, when Prince Yu reigned, 2207 before Christ; before this time the Chinese chronology is imperfect; by some, Fohi is supposed to be the founder of the empire, and its first sovereign, 2247 before Christ; literature there revived, and the art of printing practised, 206 before Christ; the first history of China was published by Sematsian, 97 before Christ; first grant of the island of Macoa, at the entrance of the river Canton, to the Portuguese, 1586; the country conquered by the eastern Tartars, when the emperor and his family killed themselves, 1635; an attempt to establish Christianity there by the Jesuits, 1692; the missionaries expelled, 1724. It is 15 times larger than Great Britain and Ireland; and though not half the size of Europe, contains full as many inhabitants.
Cisalpine republic founded by the French, June 30, 1797; acknowledged by the emperor to be independent, Oct. 17, following.
Colchester built, 125 before Christ; walled, 1382.
Cologne made an imperial city, 959, made archiepiscopal, 742; electoral, 1021.
Constantinople changed its name from Byzantium, 329; was made the seat of an emperor, 1268; Cadies or justices introduced, to decide the disputes between the Greeks and Turks, 1390; taken by Mahomet II. May 29, 1452, who put an end to the eastern empire, 1453; walled 20 miles round, 413.
Copenhagen founded, 1169; made a city, 1319; made the capital of Denmark, 1443.
Corinth, kingdom of, established 1355 before Christ.
Cork, in Ireland, built, 1170.

Corsica dependent on Genoa till 1730; ceded to France, 1770; offered to Germany for 150,000*l.* in 1781; surrendered its sovereignty to Great Britain, 1794; relinquished, in 1796.
Courland made a duchy, 1561.
Cracow, in Poland, founded, 700.
Cronstadt built by Peter the Great, of Russia, 1704.
Dantzick founded, 1169; first walled in, 1398; admitted to a suffrage in the election of kings of Poland, 1632; put themselves under the protection of Prussia, 1703; compelled to acknowledge Stanislaus king of Poland, 1707; the king of Prussia seized upon the territory round the city, 1789.
Dauphiny annexed to the kingdom of France, 1349.
Delft city founded, 1072.
Denmark united to Norway, 1412; separated from it, 1521; crown made hereditary, 1660; Pomerania and the isle of Rugen annexed to it in exchange for Norway, by treaty, Jan. 14, 1814.
Deptford erected for the king's naval store-house, 1513.
Domingo, St. given up by the French governor, Rochambeau, to the black troops, Nov 19, 1803.
Dover castle built by Julius Cæsar; town fortified, 1525.
Dresden founded, 808.
Dublin city walls built about 838; its first charter granted, 1173; its castle built, 1220; university founded, 1591; students admitted to its university, Jan. 1594.
Dunkirk founded, 966.
East Indies were first discovered by the Romans, but authors differ as to the time; but with certainty we know, that Alexander the Great made extensive conquests in this country, 327 B. C.; by the Portuguese, 1497; conquered in 1500, and settled by them in 1506.—The first settlement was Goa.—The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East Indies, was a private adventure of three ships fitted out from England, 33 Eliz. 1591; only one of them reached India; and after a voyage of three years, the commander, Capt. Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized on his own; but his information gave rise to a capital mercantile voyage, and the first East India company's charter, on Dec. 31, 1600, their stock consisting of 72,000*l.*, they fitted out four ships, and meeting with success, they have continued ever since.—A new company established, 1698: the old one re-established, 1700; agreed to give government 400,000*l.* a year, for five years, so they might continue unmolested, Feb. 1769; house built, 1726; India bill passed, 1773; sent judges from England thither, 1774.—Dutch East India company established, 1594.—East India company at Copenhagen established, 1612; another at Embden, 1750; in Sweden, 1731; charter of the English East India company renewed, 1813.
East Angles' kingdom began, 571; ended, 792.
East Saxons' kingdom began, 527; ended, 746.
Edinburgh built, 950; fortified, and castle erected, 1074; made the metropolis of Scotland by James III. 1482; James II. was the first king crowned there, 1437.
Egypt, the kingdom of, began, 2188 before Christ, and lasted 1633 years; reduced to a province, 31 after Christ; and subdued by the Turks, in 1525; the French army entered it in 1798, and conquered it, but were expelled by the English in 1801.
Elbing, in Prussia, founded, 1240.
Elsineur, in Denmark, built two before Christ.
England originally inhabited by the Britons, a branch of the ancient Gauls, or Celtæ.—The western part, in the time of the Romans, was inhabited by the Belgæ, the northern by the Brigantes, South Wales, by the Silures, and Norfolk and Suffolk, by the Iceni.—Invaded by Julius Cæsar, 54 before Christ, subdued by Claudius, 44, and completely so by Agricola, in 85.—The Romans kept possession till 410.—Conquered by the Saxons, 455, who were invited over by the ancient inhabitants, and they divided it into seven kingdoms, called the heptarchy.—Ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 448.—Erected into a kingdom by the union of all the kingdoms of the heptarchy, near 400 years after the arrival of the Saxons, 828.—Called England by order of Egbert, who was the first king of England, in a general

council held at Winchester, A. D. 827.—The name of England and of Englishman, had been used as far back as 688, but had never been ratified by any assembly of the nation.—Conquered by the Danes, 877.—Recovered by Alfred, 880.—Divided into counties and hundreds, 886.—A general survey made, and the rolls deposited at Winchester, 896.—An inglorious peace made with the Danes, and tribute agreed to be paid annually, besides 16,000*l.* in money, provided they retired, and discontinued their invasions, 995.—In 1002 the Danes broke the agreement, committed horrid cruelties and devastations, and the timid Ethelred II. paid them no less than 24,000*l.* for peace, which sum was levied by a tax on all the lands in England for Danegelt, by which ignominious name this first land tax was known and collected in England, till it was suppressed by Edward the Confessor, in 1051.—William I. revived it as a crown revenue.—In 1012, Swein totally conquered England, and obliging Ethelred to retire to Normandy, was proclaimed king; it remained in the hands of the Danish kings, till 1042.—William, duke of Normandy, claimed the crown, invaded England, defeated the reigning king Harold II. and the English were next governed by the Norman line, 1066.—A new survey made of England, and the register called Doomsday-book, being however only an alteration and improvement of Alfred's, 1080; the taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Henry VIII. 1522, when a more accurate survey was taken, and was called by the people the new Doomsday-book.—Put under an interdict by the pope, for John's opposing his nomination to the see of Canterbury, 1206.—Interdict taken off on John's submission, 1214.—All in arms, 1215.—Underwent a reformation in government, 1258.—Put under an interdict on Henry VIII's shaking off the pope's supremacy, 1585.—The crowns of England and Scotland united in the person of James Stuart, the sixth of that name, king of Scotland, who succeeded to the throne of England, by the title of James I. 1603.—The two kingdoms united by the consent of both nations, and thenceforth named Great Britain, 1707.—Ireland united to England and Scotland, and the whole denominated the British empire, Jan. 1, 1801.—Prince of Wales sworn in regent of the kingdom, during the indisposition of George III. Feb. 5, 1811.

Erfurt, in Thuringia, founded, 476.

Eustatia isle, settled by the Dutch, 1632.

Fort St. George, in India, first settled by the English East India Company, 1620.

France, the country of the ancient Gauls, a colony of the Belgæ from Germany were permitted to settle in it, 200 before Christ.—It was conquered by the Romans 25 before Christ.—The Goths, Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, and afterwards the Burgundi, divided it amongst them from A. D. 400 to 476, when the Franks, another set of German emigrants, who had settled between the Rhine and the Maine, completed the foundation of the late kingdom under Clovis.—Conquered, except Paris, by Edward III. of England, between 1341 and 1359.—An entire conquest by Henry V. who was made regent during the life of Charles VI., acknowledged heir to the crown of France, and homage paid to him accordingly, 1420.—The English crown lost all its possessions in France in the reign of Henry VI. between 1434 and 1450.—This is the only state in Europe that could boast a perpetual succession from the conquerors of the western empire.—Its first king was Pharamond, who began to reign in 418; Clovis was the first Christian king, 481.—It was peopled by the natives of Germany, who crossed the Rhine to invade the Gauls.—The assemblies, called the states general, first met in 1302, and continued to 1614.—Scots guards were ever about the king, from the reign of St. Louis to that of Henry II.—It continued through 41 reigns of kings from Charlemagne.—King of, taken prisoner by the English, 1356, by Edward the black prince.—The Taillon tax established, 1549.—The French began to date from the birth of Christ, 1618; before they reckoned from the creation.—Queen mother of, visited England, 1638.—Law's banking scheme, something like the South Sea bubble in England, took place, 1716; destroyed, 1720.—Francis I. taken prisoner by the imperialists, and carried into Spain, Aug. 1525; Francis II. killed at a tilting match, 1559.—Allowed the American independency, Feb. 16, 1778.

—Revolution commenced, July 14, 1789.—King attempted to escape, June 21, 1791; confirmed the constitutional laws presented him, Sept. 15, 1791; divested of the regal dignity, was sent to the Temple for confinement, Aug. 10, 1792, and was beheaded, Jan. 21, 1793, when the state declared itself a republic.—His queen beheaded, Oct. 16, 1793.—Louis XVII. their only son, died in prison, June 8, 1795; and the princess Maria Theresa Charlotte, their daughter, was delivered up in exchange for deputies, Dec. 26, 1795.—Formed into an empire, May 5, 1804, and one of its generals, named Napoleon Buonaparte, a Corsican, who had previously been first consul, crowned emperor, the 2d of December following.—Holland and the Hanseatic towns annexed to it, July 9, 1810.—The Italian territories on the left bank of the Enza united to it, Aug. 5, 1810.—The throne renounced by Buonaparte, April 5, 1814.—Louis XVIII. advanced to it, May 3, 1814.—Peace between France and the allied powers proclaimed at Paris, May 31, 1814.—Napoleon restored and re-expelled, 1815.

Flanders erected into an earldom, 793; made part of France, 1795; annexed to Holland, 1813.

Florence founded, 1408 before Christ.

Frankfort declared by the allied Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, an independent government, 1813.

Fribourg in Switzerland founded, 1179.

Friesland, East, and Harlingen, annexed to the kingdom of Hanover, 1815.

Geneva republic founded, 1512.

Genoese republic founded, 1096.—Genoa annexed to the French empire, 1805.—Transferred to the king of Sardinia, 1814.

Georgia colony settled, June 22, 1732; incorporated, July 31, 1752.

Germany was divided anciently into several independent states, which made no figure in history till 25 before Christ, when they withstood the attempts of the Romans to subdue them, who conquered some parts; but by the repeated efforts of the Germans were entirely expelled about A. D. 290.—In 432, the Huns, driven from China, conquered the greatest part of this extensive country; but it was not totally subdued till Charlemagne became master of the whole, A. D. 802.—He was the first emperor, and added the second head to the eagle for his arms, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were in him united.—It was called Allemania, from Alleman, i. e. in German, 'Every man,' denoting that all nations were welcome there.—Dukes being at this time made governors of those provinces, they claimed a right to sovereignty; hence came most of the sovereign princes of Germany.—Louis I. Charlemagne's son, was the first king that made this empire independent, 814.—It continued united to the crown of France till 841.—Charles III. was the first that added the year of our Lord to the year of his reign, 879.—Conrade I. was the first elected emperor, 912; he is deemed the first emperor of Germany freely chosen, but we have no authentic account of the electors of the empire till 1273, when Rodolph of Hapsburgh was chosen emperor by the seven electors, after an interregnum of 23 years.—The electors, according to some, reduced to seven, in 999.—To bring in their sons successors, the emperors, in their life-time, politically got them elected king of the Romans, which was a part of the sovereignty; the first emperor so elected, 1054.—The elective power originated by the emperors getting their last will, wherein they nominated their successors, confirmed before their deaths by the princes and great men.—The emperor Philip murdered, 1208.—Seven electors first appointed to choose an emperor, 1258.—Louis V. made the empire independent of the holy see, Aug. 8, 1338.—Golden bulls relating to the election of the emperors, established by Charles IV. of Germany, 1356.—To get his son elected king of the Romans, Charles IV. gave each elector 100,000 ducats, and was forced to mortgage several cities to raise the money, 1376; the descendants of the mortgagees continue still in the possession of them.—Charles V. born 1500; visited England, 1522; resigned his crown to his brother, 1556, and turned monk, 1558.—A reformation took place in the empire, 1648.—The peace of Carlowitz, when the bounds of the German and Eastern empires were settled, 1689.—Rodolph was the first emperor of the house of Austria,

in which family the German empire continued till it passed into the house of Lorraine, by the marriage of the heiress of Austria, the celebrated queen of Hungary, to Francis, duke of Lorraine, who was elected emperor, 1745.—There were nine electors, three ecclesiastical and six secular, in whom was invested the right of electing the emperors of Germany. The three ecclesiastical were the archbishops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne. The secular were Bohemia, Saxony, Brandenburgh, the Palatine, Bavaria, and Hanover.—The two last were added in violation of the golden bull, which restricted the number to seven.—The heir apparent to the empire must be chosen by the electors, king of the Romans, to secure his succession.—The emperor Leopold was poisoned, March 1, 1792.—The emperor of Germany assumed the title of emperor of Austria, Aug. 11, 1804.

Gloucester built by Arviragus, 47, in honour of Claudius Cæsar, whose daughter he married.

Goree Isle first planted by the Dutch, 1617.

Grand Cairo built by the Saracens, 969.

Graveline founded, 1160.

Gravesend erected to protect the river Thames, 1513.

Grecian empire founded by Alexander, 331; commenced, 811.

Groningen built, 439 before Christ.

Hamburgh founded, 804; walled, 811; disfranchised, and incorporated with France, Jan. 1810; restored to independence by the allied sovereigns, 1814.

Hanover, hitherto but a village, walled, 1556; obtained the privileges of a city, 1578; made the ninth electorate, 1692; annexed to Westphalia, by Buonaparte, March 18, 1810; regained to England, Nov. 6, 1813; principality of Hildesheim annexed to it, 1813; erected into a kingdom, 1814; assembly of the states of the new kingdom opened by the duke of Cambridge, Dec. 15, 1814; East Friesland and Harlingen added to it, 1815; duke of Cambridge appointed lieutenant-governor of, Nov. 1816.

Harmony town, Pennsylvania, formed by a number of German families, styling themselves the harmony society, who emigrated in Dec. 1804.

Havre-de-Grace built and fortified, 1545.

Heptarchy, in England, commenced, 455; ended, 824.

Hildesheim founded, 818.

Holborn-bars first set up by the city of London, 1346.

Holland, originally part of the territory of the Belgæ, conquered by the Romans, 47 before Christ.—A sovereignty founded by Thierry, first count of Holland, A. D. 868; continued till 1417, when it passed by surrender to the duke of Burgundy, A. D. 1534; being oppressed by the bishop of Utrecht, the people ceded the country to Spain. The Spanish tyranny being insupportable, they revolted and formed the republic, now called the United Provinces, by the union of Utrecht, 1579. The office of stadtholder, or captain general of the United Provinces, made hereditary in the prince of Orange's family, not excepting females, 1747.—A revolt formed, but prevented by the Prussians, 1787.—Invaded by the French in 1793, who took possession of it, Jan. 1795, and expelled the stadtholder.—Erected into a kingdom by the command of Buonaparte, and the title of king given to his brother Louis, June 5, 1806. The throne abdicated by Louis, July 1, 1810. United to France by a decree of Buonaparte, July 9, 1810.—Restored to the house of Orange, and Belgium annexed to it, Nov. 1813.

Holstein delivered by Russia to the Danes, Nov. 16, 1775.

Hull founded, 1296; incorporated by the name of Kingston, 1299.

Ionian islands ceded to Britain, as a free and independent state, by the allied sovereigns in congress, Nov. 5, 1815.

Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney, were appendages of the duchy of Normandy, and united to the crown of England, by the first prince of the Norman line.

Jerusalem built 1800 before Christ; destroyed by Titus, 70; rebuilt by Adrian, 130; again destroyed, 136; taken by the Saracens, 637; taken by the Crusaders, July 14, 1099, when 70,000 infidels are said to have been massacred; taken from the Christians by Saladin, 1190.

Ilium built, 1350 before Christ.

Ireland; the original inhabitants of this country are supposed to have been of the Celtic stock; it was divided formerly among a number of petty sovereigns.—Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, at the request of Dermot, king of Leinster, invaded Ireland, and landed near Waterford, Aug. 23, 1170.—King Henry II. set sail from Milford Haven with a large army on board 440 transports, for the conquest of Ireland.—He landed near Waterford, Oct. 26, 1171; and completed the conquest of the whole island, 1172.—In 1314, the Scots fomented a rebellion, and Edward Bruce, their sovereign, having expelled the English, was proclaimed king of Ireland, 1315. The Scots were driven out by the English, 1318.—All the Irish were ordered home, 1423. The kings of England were called lords of Ireland till 1542, when Henry the VIIIth. took the title of king.—Erected into a kingdom by a bull from Pope Paul IV. 1555.—Invaded by the Spaniards, 1582; again, by ditto, at Baltimore, 1601.—Admitted to a free trade by the British parliament, 1779; and released from subserviency to the English privy council, 1782.—Harrassed by the Peep-of-day-boys, 1789.—Invaded by the French, 1797.—Broke out in open rebellion in May, 1798, which was suppressed in August following.—Again the French made an unsuccessful landing at Killala Bay, and were all taken prisoners, 1798.—Union with England took place on the 1st of Jan. 1801.

Italy, kingdom of, began, 476; ended, 964; began again, 1805; and Buonaparte the Corsican crowned king, May 26.

Kent, kingdom of, began, 455; ended, 823.

Lancaster was created a county palatine by Edward III. in favour of John of Gaunt.

Lauenburg, duchy of, ceded to Denmark by Prussia, in exchange for Pomerania and Rugen, June 4, 1815.

Liverpool was incorporated, 1299.

Lombardian kings began, 73; ended, 771.

Lombardy annexed to the Austrian dominions, 1814.

London fortified by the Romans, 50; walled, and a palace built, 294; made a bishopric, 653; repaired by Alfred, 885; greatly damaged by a fire, 982, 1027, and 1130; not paved, 1090; houses of timber thatched with straw, but to prevent fire, ordered to be built with stone, and covered with slates, 1192, but the order not observed; a charter by king John to the Londoners to choose a mayor out of their own body, annually (this office formerly was for life), to elect and remove their sheriffs at pleasure, and their common-councilmen annually, 1208; a common hunt first appointed, 1236; aldermen first appointed, 1242; the houses still thatched with straw, Cheapside lay out of the city, 1246; all built of wood, 1300; their privileges taken away, but restored on submission, 1366; the first lord mayor sworn at Westminster that went by water, 1433; the lord mayor's show instituted, 1453; a sheriff fined 50*l.* for kneeling too near the lord mayor, when at prayers in St. Paul's cathedral, 1466; the Thames water first conveyed into the city, 1582; the city chiefly built of wood, and in every respect very irregular, 1600; the New River brought to London, 1613; the lord mayor and sheriffs arrested at the suit of two pretended sheriffs, April 24, 1652; the greatest part of the city destroyed by fire, 1666; Pilkington and Shute, the city sheriffs, sent prisoners to the Tower, for continuing a poll after the lord mayor had adjourned it, 1682; the charter of the city declared forfeited to the crown, June 12, 1682; privileges taken away, but restored, 1688; built a mansion-house, 1737; furnished and inhabited the same, 1752; repaired London-bridge, 1758, when government granted them 15,000*l.* and permitted them to pull down the gates, 1760; began Blackfriars-bridge, Oct. 31, 1760; the common-council ordered to wear blue mazarine gowns, Sept. 14, 1761; lost their cause against the dissenters serving sheriffs, July 5, 1762; the city remonstrated on the king's paying no attention to their petition for a redress of grievances, and was censured, March, 1770; Brass Crosby, Esq. lord mayor, and alderman Oliver, sent to the Tower by the House of Commons, for committing their messenger, March, 1771; trade greatly injured by bankruptcies, 1772; regulation of admitting the livery at Guildhall, by Mr. Stone's scheme, 1774; the common-councilmen discontinued the wearing of their

mazarine gowns in court, in 1775; the city abandoned to the mercy of an ungoverned mob, July 3, 1780; rebuilt the compters near Newgate, 1799; from the year 1768 to the year 1776, the corporation of London expended the following sums for public uses, which show the opulence of the city: in new paving, repairing old pavements, lighting, cleansing, and purchasing old houses to widen streets, 200,000*l.*; 200,000*l.* for the new bridge at Blackfriars; several large sums for new roads, embanking the river, and other contingencies; 200,000*l.* for repairing the Royal Exchange; the jail of Newgate cost 100,000*l.* London is now supposed to contain 160,000 houses, 7000 streets, to cover 3000 acres, and to be in circumference 23 miles, and its population 1,200,000.

London-bridge built, about 1016; burnt, 1136; built new with timber, 1165; rebuilt with stone, 1212; houses took fire at both ends, the people thinking to suppress it, were hemmed in, and leaping over into boats and barges several sunk, and 300 persons were drowned, 1214; its water-works invented and begun, 1582; a great fire on it, Feb. 11, 1633; houses taken down, 1756; temporary bridge burnt, April 11, 1758; water-works destroyed by fire, 1774; toll ceased, March 27, 1782.

Lubec was founded, 1140.

Lucca republic founded, 1450.

Lydia kingdom began, 797 B. C.

Lyons, in France, founded 43 B. C.; opposed the national convention, by whom it was besieged, 1793.

Macedon, kingdom of, began, 814 B. C.

Madrid built, 936 B. C., but remained an obscure village in 1515.

Malta given to the knights of Rhodes by the emperor Charles V. 1522; surrendered to the French, June 12, 1798; the emperor of Russia declared himself grand master, June, 1799; ceded to England, 1814.

Man, isle of, formerly subject to Norway; then to John and Henry III. of England, and afterwards to Scotland; governed by its lords, from 1043; conquered by Henry IV. and by him given to the earl of Northumberland, with the title of king, 1341; at whose attainder it was granted to Sir John de Stanley, 1406; in his family it continued till 1594, when it was seized by the queen; granted to William earl of Derby, 1608; fell by inheritance to the duke of Athol, 1735; Christianity first established there by St. Patrick and St. Andrew, about 440; episcopal see established, 447; conquered from the Scots, by Montacute, earl of Sarum, 1314, to whom Edward III. gave the title of earl of Man; first Tynwald meeting, about 1418; the proprietors first called lords of Man, 1521; the bishopric annexed to the province of York, 1541; island of, annexed to the crown of England, having been purchased of the duke of Athol for 70,000*l.* 1765.

Marienburgh, in Prussia, founded by the Teutonic knights, 1231.

Mercian kingdom began, 584; ended, 828.

Milan, the capital of this celebrated dukedom is reputed to have been built by the Gauls, about 408 B. C.—It submitted to the Romans, 222 B. C.; was formed into a republic, A. D. 191; and lastly, was governed by dukes from 1395 till 1501.—The French expelled from it by Charles V. of Germany, about 1525, who gave it to his son, Philip II.—Taken by the imperialists, 1796.—Given to Austria, on Naples and Sicily being ceded to Spain, 1748.—Seized by the French, 1796.—Retaken by the Austrians, May, 1799.

Modena made a duchy, 1451.

Mogul empire.—The first conqueror was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian prince, who died, 1236.—Timer Bek became great Mogul by conquest, 1399.—The dynasty continued in his family till the conquest of Tamerlane, in the 15th century, whose descendants have kept the throne ever since.—Khouli Khan, the famous sophi of Persia, considerably diminished the power of the moguls, carried away immense treasures from Delhi, and since that event many of the nabobs have made themselves independent.

Monmouth was made an English county by Henry VIII., 1535.

Morocco, empire of, anciently Mauritania, first known, 1008.—Possessed by the Romans, 25 B. C., and reduced by them to a province, 50.—From this time it underwent various revolutions, till the establishment of the Almovarides.—The second emperor of this family built

the capital, Morocco.—About 1116, Abdallah, the leader of a sect of Mahometans, founded the dynasty of Almahides, which ended in the last sovereign's total defeat in Spain, 1312.—At this period Fez and Tremecen, then provinces of the empire, shook off their dependence.—Morocco was afterwards seized by the king of Fez; but the descendants of Mahomet, about 1550, subdued and united again the three kingdoms, and formed what is at present the empire of Morocco.

Moscow founded, 1156.

Munich, in Bavaria, founded, 962; walled, 1157.

Naples founded, 323 B. C.

Naples, anciently Capua and Campania, kingdom of, began, 1060.—Great part of the country was inhabited, in ancient times, by the Etruscans, who built Nola and Capua. This territory has undergone various revolutions, and was distinguished from another division of Sicily by the title of the kingdom of Puglia, of which Roger, count of Sicily, was the first monarch, 1127.—Given by the pope to the count d'Anjou, in exclusion of the right heir Conradin, who was taken prisoner and beheaded, aged 16, 1266.—Charles, king of Naples, being invited by the Hungarians to the crown of Hungary, was, when there, crowned; murdered by order of the queen regent, in her presence, who for this, was soon after taken out of her carriage, and drowned in the river Boseth, 1386.—Alphonsus of Arragon, united Sicily to it, and the kings have been since called king of the two Sicilies, 1442.—Taken from the French, and annexed to Spain, 1504.—Continued with the Spaniards till 1706, when it was again taken by the emperor.—Conquered by the Spaniards again, 1734, and settled on don Carlos, the king of Spain's son, 1736; he resigned it to his third son, Ferdinand, 1759.—The French seized on Naples, and compelled the king to retire to Sicily, Jan. 24, 1799, but was restored on July 10 following, when the king returned.—In 1806, the lawful monarch was again driven from Naples, and Joseph Buonaparte made king of it by his brother.—The crown transferred to Joachim Murat, Aug. 1, 1808.—Restored to Ferdinand, 1814.

Narva, in Livonia, founded, 1223.

Naumburgh founded, 808.

Netherlands declared themselves a free state, 1565 and 1799; became a province to France in 1794; placed under the sovereignty of the house of Orange, 1814.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne built, 1079; incorporated by king John, 1213.

Normandy erected into a dukedom, 876.

Northumberland kingdom began, 547; ended, 828.

Norway attached to Sweden, and Charles XIII. of Sweden proclaimed king of, Nov. 4, 1814.

Nottingham built, 924.

Nova Scotia divided into two provinces, 1784.

Orkney isles, sold by Denmark to Scotland, 939; re-granted, 1468.

Osnaburgh bishopric established, 1780.

Ostrogoths, their kingdom began in Italy, 476; ended, 554.

Ostend, in Flanders, endured a siege of three years, and the garrison and inhabitants, reduced by famine, surrendered on capitulation to the Spaniards, 1604; attempted to be taken by the French, but the scheme miscarried with great loss to them, owing to the minister having been deceived by his agents, 1658; India company chartered, 1722; suppressed by the treaty at Vienna, 1731; made a free port, June 15, 1784; surrendered to the French in 1792, was taken by the English in 1793; and in 1794, with all the Netherlands, surrendered to the French.

Ottoman empire begun, 1293.

Oxford university, founded by Alfred, 886; its castle built, 1071; archdeaconry erected, 1092; Beaumont-place finished, about 1128; chancellor's court established, 1244; bishoprick taken from Lincoln, and founded, 1541; first public lecture in Arabic read there, 1636; new theatre built, 1669; a terrible fire at, 1644; again, 1671; library built, 1745; hospital begun, May 1, 1772; observatory built, 1772; visited by George III. &c. Oct. 12, 1785.

Padua built, 1269 before Christ; surrounded with a wall, &c. by the Venetians, 1019.

Paris founded, 357; made the capital of France, 510; the city of, consumed by fire, 588; first paved with stones, 1186; barricadoes of, 1588, to oppose the entry of the duke of Guise; again, Aug. 27, 1648, in opposition to the regency; first parliament there, 1302; old parliament recalled, Nov 25, 1774; under the influence of the populace, who destroyed the public prisons, July, 1789; became again the seat of empire under the Corsican usurper, May 5, 1804.

Persian empire founded, 536 before Christ.

Petersburgh, in Muscovy, built by the czar, Peter I. 1703.

Pisa republic founded, 1403.

Poland, once the country of the Vandals, who left it to invade the Roman empire: it was made a duchy, 694; kingdom of, began, by favour of Otho III. emperor of Germany, under Boleslaus, 999; Red Russia added to it, 1059; Pomerania, that had been separated 180 years, again united with it, 1465; embraced Christianity, 965; order of the white eagle instituted, 1705; Augustus vacated his throne, 1707; endeavoured to recover it, 1709; pacification treaty, 1717; Augustus Stanislaus carried off by the confederates and wounded, Nov. 3, 1771; the kingdom seized and divided between Prussia, Russia, and Germany, 1773.—So late as the 13th century, the Poles retained the custom of killing old men when past their labour, and such children as were born imperfect.—A general revolution, April 14, and the crown made hereditary in the Saxon family, May 3, 1791. The sovereignty dissolved, and the kingdom divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, Nov. 25, 1795, and the king retired on a pension of 200,000 ducats.—Invaded by Buonaparte, 1806.—Assembled a general diet at Warsaw, to recover her political existence, June 28, 1812.—United to Russia, whose sovereign has the title of king of Poland, 1815.—Every person in the kingdom to be a soldier, from the age of 20 to 30, Oct. 17, 1816.

Pomerania ceded by Sweden to Denmark, 1814; by Denmark to Prussia, 1815.

Portugal, kingdom of, began, 1139; united to Spain in 1580, and continued so till 1640, when they shook off the Spanish yoke.—Government of, emigrated to the Brazils, 1807.—Prince Regent of, declared war against France, May 1, 1808, in consequence of France having invaded it.—French expelled from it, April 8, 1811.—Brazil and the two Algarves united to it as a kingdom, Dec. 1815.

Posen annexed to Prussia, 1815.

Prussia, anciently possessed by the Venedi, whose kings were descended from Athirius, first king of the Heruli, on the Baltic, 320 before Christ.—The Venedi were conquered by the Borussi, who inhabited the Riphæan mountains.—Thence the country was called Borussia, or Prussia, which was subdued by the Mercian knights sent by the emperor Frederick II., 1215; weary of the extortions of their governors, they revolted to Jagello, king of Poland, 1219.—The grand master of the Teutonic order conquered the Poles, and kept possession till 1700, when he was made a king.—The king of, visited England, 1744; seized part of Poland, 1773 and 1795.—Renounced all connection with England, in compliance with the treaty of Tilsit, Feb. 15, 1808.—Queen of, died, July 19, 1810.—Formed a treaty of alliance with France, March 5, 1812.—Formed a treaty of alliance with Russia against France, Feb. 2, 1813.—Part of Saxony added to the dominions of Prussia, 1815.

Ratisbon built, 1187 before Christ.

Riga, founded in 1128, by a colony of Bremeners.

Roman empire began, 44 before Christ; ended, 476 after Christ; began in the East, 395; ended, 1553; it was 2000 miles broad, and 3000 in length.

Rome, its foundation laid by Romulus, its first king, 753 B. C., according to most chronologers; by sir Isaac Newton's chronology, 627 B. C.—They seize the Sabine women at a public spectacle, and detain them for wives, 750 B. C.—The Romans and the Albans, contesting for superiority, agree to choose three champions on each part to decide it.—The three Horatii, Roman knights, and the three Curiatii, Albans, being elected by their respective countries, engage in the celebrated combat, which, by the victory of the Horatii, sub-

units and unites Alba to Rome, 667 B. C.—The circus built, said to have been capable of containing 150,000 people, 605 B. C.—Sextus Tarquin, having ravished Lucretia, the Tarquins are expelled, the kingly government abolished, and the republican established under two annual consuls, 500 B. C.—The dictatorship first introduced, 493 B. C.—Decemviri appointed to form a body of laws, which being done, they are written on ten tables, transcribed on pillars of brass, and made the standard of judicial proceedings, 451 B. C.—The tribunes, ædiles, &c. divested of all power, 450 B. C.—Creation of censors, 443 B. C.—Patrician tribunes chosen instead of consuls, 421 B. C. The consulship restored, 418 B. C.—Three questors from among the people elected, 410 B. C.—Roman soldiers first paid, 406 B. C.—Sacked by Brennus, 390 B. C.—City burnt by the Gauls, 388 B. C.—The temple of Mars built, 350 B. C.—Prætor first appointed, 365 B. C. —The first Punic war declared; before this time, the Romans never carried their arms beyond Italy, nor encountered their enemies at sea, 264 B. C.—About this time silver money was first made at Rome, instead of brass before in use; it took the name of Moneta from the temple of Juno Moneta, where it was coined, 269 B. C.—The second Punic war began, 218 B. C.—Capitol and temple of Janus built, 207 B. C.—The third Punic war, 149 B. C.—After a siege of three years, the Romans took Carthage, and utterly destroyed it, 146 B. C.—Marius made his grand triumphal entry into Rome, preceded by an immense treasure in gold and silver, the spoils of Numidia; the famous Jugurtha, its king, and his two sons in chains, graced the triumph, 103 B. C.—The Ambrones and Teutones defeated by Marius; the wives of the former, being refused security from violation, murder themselves and their children, 102 B. C.—The capitol burnt, 83 B. C.—Rebuilt by Domitian.—Pompey and Julius Cæsar began to contend for supreme power over the commonwealth, which produced a bloody civil war, 59 B. C.—Cæsar was assassinated in the senate house, and the revolution intended to be prevented by this catastrophe was only hastened, 44 B. C.—The Roman state divided into two factions by Octavius Cæsar and Mark Antony; a civil war ensued, 41 B. C.—The republic changed to an empire, Octavius Cæsar having the titles of Imperator and Augustus conferred on him by the senate and people, 27 B. C.—About this time the annual revenue of the Roman empire amounted to forty millions of our pounds sterling.—The city of Rome was computed to have been fifty of our miles in circumference, and its inhabitants to exceed four millions. The famous temple of the mother of the gods consumed by fire, A. D. 2.—A new census, or numeration of the people, being taken by Claudius, the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome were found to amount to six million nine hundred thousand, A. D. 48.—The number of inhabitants able to bear arms were 133,419 men, in 459; in 294, the number was 270,000; 338,214, in 159; and 320,000 in 50 B. C.—The Goths, Vandals, and other barbarous nations of the North, began to invade the Roman empire, about A. D. 250.—It is divided into four parts between two emperors, Diocletian and Constantius; the basis of its dissolution, 292.—The seat of empire removed from Rome to Constantinople, by Constantine, 330.—Divided again into the eastern and western empires, 379.—Rome taken and plundered by the Goths, 410.—By the Vandals, 455.—By the Heruli, 476.—Is recovered for Justinian by Belisarius, 537.—In 547, the Goths retook it.—In 553, Narses, another of Justinian's generals, reconquered it for the emperor.—In 726, it revolted from the Greek emperors, became a free state, and was governed by a senate.—Finally, the senate and people acknowledged Charlemagne, king of France, as emperor of the West, who surrendered the city and duchy to the pope, reserving the sovereignty, A. D. 800.—The popes afterwards made themselves independent, and continued in possession of this renowned city and its territories, called the ecclesiastical states, till 1798.—St. Peter's cathedral was built by pope Julius II. who died 1512; Bramante was the architect.—The inhabitants of Rome, on June 4, 1750, amounted to 155,184, of whom 36,485 were housekeepers.—In this number were included 3847 monks, 2327 secular priests, 1910 nuns, 1065 students, 1470 paupers, seven negroes, and 52 persons not Romans.—Reduced by the French to a republic,

and the pope sent from Rome, Feb. 15, 1798.—The pope being restored to the government, goes to Paris to crown Buonaparte emperor of the French, and performs that ceremony, Dec. 2, 1804.—Revolution in the form of its government, 1809.—United to the French empire, Dec. 3, 1809.

Rostock founded, 1169.

Roussillon, &c. annexed to the kingdom of France, 1659.

Rugen ceded by Sweden to Denmark, 1814.—By Denmark to Prussia, 1815.

Russia, or Muscovy, anciently Sarmatia, and inhabited by the Scythians; not renowned till the natives attempted to take Constantinople, 864; Rurick was grand duke of Novogorod, in this country, A. D. 862; the earliest authentic account of it.—In 981, Woladimer was the first Christian king.—The Poles conquered it about 1058; but it is uncertain how long they kept it.—Andrey I. began his reign, 1158, and laid the foundation of Moscow.—About 1200, the Mongols Tartars conquered it, and held it subject to them till 1540, when John Basilowitz restored it to independency.—About the middle of the 16th century, the Russians discovered and conquered Siberia.—Navigation from England first discovered by Robert Chancellor, 1554.—The Tartars surprised Moscow, and killed 30,000 inhabitants, 1571.—First began their new year, from Jan. 1, 1700.—Became an empire, 1727, Peter I. assuming the title of emperor of all the Russias, which was admitted by the powers of Europe in their future negociations with the court of Petersburgh; he visited England, and worked in the dock-yard at Deptford, 1697.—A revolution, without bloodshed, in favour of Elizabeth, 1740; another, in favour of the late empress, 1762.—The emperor John, an infant, deposed, 1741; put to death, 1763.—The punishment of the knout abolished, 1752.—The empress seized part of Poland, in 1773 and 1795.—Death of Paul I. and accession of the present emperor, Alexander, March, 1801.—Finland, and part of Gallicia, added to the empire, 1809.—Invaded by the French, July, 1812.—Poland annexed to the empire, 1815.

Sandwich built, 957.

Sardinia conquered by the Spaniards, 1303, in whose possession it was till 1708, when it was taken by an English fleet, and given to the duke of Savoy, with the title of king.—The first king was Victor, who abdicated the throne, in favour of his son, 1730, and died in a prison, 1732; Piedmont annexed to Italy, and Buonaparte crowned king of the whole, May 26, 1805.—Restored to its rightful sovereign, Victor Emanuel, with Genoa added to it, Dec. 14, 1814.

Savoy, part of Gallia Narbonensis, which submitted to the Romans, 118 before Christ.—The Alemans seized it in 395; the Franks, 496.—It shared the revolutions of Switzerland till 1040, when Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave it to Hubert, with the title of earl.—Amadeus VIII. earl of Savoy, solicited Sigismund, emperor of Germany, to erect his dominions into a duchy, which he did at Cambray, Feb. 19, 1417.—The last duke having taken Sicily, in 1713, by the assistance of the English, was made king of that country, but, by the peace of Utrecht, changed for Sardinia, 1718.—The dukedom of Savoy is now possessed by the king of Sardinia; but great part of the country ceded to France, in 1796, seized by the French, Dec. 1798, who were repulsed in 1799; but subjugated it again the year following.—Restored to Sardinia, 1816.

Saxony, Upper, ceded to Prussia, 1815.

Scotland, anciently Caledonia, history of began, 328 before Christ, when Fergus I. was sent over by the people of Ireland; received the Christian faith, A. D. 203, united under one monarchy by Kenneth II. the 69th king, and called Scotland, 838; divided into baronies, 1032; invaded by the king of Norway, near Loch Lomond, 1263; on the death of Alexander III. was disputed by 12 candidates, who submitted their claims to the arbitration of Edward I. of England, 1293, which gave him an opportunity to conquer it; it was not entirely recovered by the Scots till 1314; its regalia and crown taken and brought to England, with the coronation chair, now in Westminster Abbey, 1296; records of Scotland, by being sent by sea from England for Scotland, were lost, 1298; first general assem-

bly of the church held, Dec. 20, 1560; earl of Murray regent, 1567; earl of Lenox regent, July 12, 1570; earl of Mar regent, Sept. 6, 1571; earl of Morton regent, Nov. 24, 1572; James VI. of Scotland, succeeded to the crown of England, 1603; this produced an union of the two crowns; and in 1707, the two kingdoms were united, and took the style and title of Great Britain.

Shaftesbury built, 879.

Sicily first peopled from Italy, 1262 before Christ; separated from the kingdom of Naples, of which latter Joseph Buonaparte, a man of neither valour nor abilities, usurped the throne by his brother Napoleon's assistance, 1805.—The government transferred by Ferdinand to the hereditary prince or vicar-general, Jan. 16, 1812.—New constitution adopted by it, resembling the English, July, in the same year.—The government restored to Ferdinand, 1814.

Snow-hill, act of parliament obtained for improving it, June 26, 1795.

South Saxon kingdom began, 477; ended 754.

Southwark annexed to London, 1550.

Spain, New, established, 1520.

Spain was first civilized by the Phœnicians, who possessed great part of it; these called in the Carthiginians; it was afterwards invaded by the Rhodians; the Carthaginians however made new conquests, 209; and after the destruction of ancient Tyre, became the most powerful in this country —Conquered by the Romans, 216 before Christ.—Grenada and Andalusia were the Bætica of the Romans, and the rest of Spain the province of Tarragona.—The several provinces now subject to the crown were once independent kingdoms, but became one kingdom, in 414.—The Goths and Vandals overturned the Roman power, 569, and continued in possession of it till it was conquered by the Moors, in 711.—The Moors kept possession till 1093.—The small kingdoms were swallowed up in Castile and Arragon, 1492.—Primacy of Toledo founded, 680.—St. James, the tutelar saint of Spain, since the finding of the apostle's body in the ninth century.—Holy brotherhood instituted, 1260.—Kingdom of, founded by the union of the two crowns of Castile and Arragon, the queen of Castile having married the king of Arragon, 1479, who assumed the title of Catholic Majesty.—By the conquests of Navarre and Grenada Ferdinand put a complete end to the dominion of the Moors in this country, 1511.—Escurial began building, 1569; *Fuero Juzgo* code of laws enacted by Cindasvindus, 612; that called *Les usages*, formed by the count of Barcelona, 1060; *Fuero de Castillo*, by Alphonso IX. 1211; *Fuero real*, by Alphonso X. 1254; *Siete partidas*, by Alphonso XI. 1347; *Recopilacion*, by Philip II. 1567; *Nueva ditto*, by Philip IV. 1665; *Novissima ditto*, by Philip V. 1723; who resigned his crown to his son, Dec. 1724; but on his son's death he re-assumed it.—The kingdom treacherously seized by Buonaparte, and given to his brother Joseph, 1808.—Charles IV. abdicated in favour of his son Ferdinand VII., March 19, 1808.—Joseph Buonaparte made king of, July, 1808.—The theatre of war, from that period to the expulsion of the French, in 1814, when Ferdinand, who had been held captive in France, was restored.

Stockholm, built, 1253.

Stralsund, in Pomerania, founded, 1209.

Surat factory, in the East Indies, founded, 1603.

Sussex kingdom, founded by Ella, a Saxon, 419; ended, 448.

Sweden, anciently Scandinavia, kingdom of, began, 481; united to the crown of Denmark and Norway, in 1394; Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes, in 1525, until which time the crown was elective; Christianity introduced there, 829; no nobility there before 1500; nobility massacred, Nov. 8, 1510; Lutheranism established there by Gustavus Vasa, about 1525; popery abolished, and the crown declared hereditary, 1544; Christina, queen of, born, 1626; began her reign, 1632; founded the order of Amarante, 1645; resigned the crown, 1654; died at Rome, 1689; Charles XII. began his reign, 1700; king of, made prisoner by the Turks at Bender, after three years' protection there, 1713; conspiracy for altering the government, when Counts Brahe and Horne were beheaded, 1756; revolution in the government, and the king made absolute, Aug. 13, 1772;

and again, 1789; the king assassinated, March 16, 1792.—The late king, Gustavus Adolphus V. dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Sudermania, March 13, 1809.—New constitution adopted by the diet, June 7, 1809; peace with Russia, August 17, 1809; with Denmark, Dec. 10, 1809; with France, Jan. 6, 1810.—On account of the advanced age of Charles XIII. duke of Sudermania, Charles Augustus, prince of Augustenburgh, was chosen to succeed him, January 24, 1810.—Charles Augustus dying suddenly, May 29, John Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, was chosen crown prince, August 21, following.—War declared against England, November 17, 1810; Swedish Pomerania seized by Napoleon, January, 1812.—Sweden made peace and a defensive alliance with England, July 18, 1812; joined the grand alliance, March 13, 1813.—Norway ceded to it by treaty, Jan. 14, 1814.

Switzerland inhabited formerly by the Helvettii, who were subdued by Cæsar, 57 years before Christ; it remained subject to the Romans, till again conquered by the Alemans from Germany, 365; these were driven out by Clovis I. of France, 496; became part of the kingdom of Burgundy, 838; given by the last king of Burgundy to the emperor of Germany, 1032, to which it belonged, till the Swiss Cantons were formed, 1307; their form of government made perpetual by themselves, 1315; and ratified by other powers, 1649; Swiss soldiers first in the pay of France, 1480; order of the Bear founded, 1213; six of the Cantons are Protestant, the rest Roman Catholic; their independence abolished by the French, Sept. 9, 1798; their government finally placed under the care of France, Oct. 1802; recalled its troops from the service of England, and voted 6000 additional men for the service of France, Aug. 24, 1811; its neutrality violated by the allied Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, Dec. 21, 1813; joins the confederacy against Buonaparte, May 20, 1815.

Syracuse, in the isle of Sicily, founded, 709 B. C.

Temple Bar, act of parliament obtained for improving it, June 26, 1675.

Thebes built by Cadmus, 493 before Christ.

Thorne in Prussia, founded, 1225.

Tranquebar settled by the Danes, 1617.

Transylvania was given to Austria, 1699.

Troy built, 1480; the kingdom of, began 1446 before Christ.

Treves, Archbishop of, first admitted an elector, 1031.

Tuscany erected into a dukedom, 1530; seized by the French, on March 24, 1799; recovered its independence, July 17, 1799; but was reduced again under obedience to France the following year.—United to France, May 24, 1808.

United Provinces established, 1579; acknowledged independent, 1609; subdued by France, 1795; Louis Buonaparte made king of, June 4, 1806, by order of his brother Napoleon.

Vandals began their kingdom in Spain, 412; ended, 534.

Venetian states, annexed to the Austrian dominions, 1814.

Venezuelans, the, declare in congress the sovereignty of the people, July, 1814.

Venice —The first inhabitants of this country were the Veneti; conquered by the Gauls, and made a kingdom, about 356; conquered for the Romans, by Marcellus, 221 before Christ.—The islands on which the city stands began to be inhabited by Italians, about 421; the first house was erected on the morass, by Entinopus, who fled from the Goths; the people of Padua took refuge there also, and were assisted by Entinopus in building the eighty houses, which formed the first city, 413; first governed by a Doge, 697; but its republic was not independent till 803; reduced to ashes, 1101; nearly destroyed by the league of Cambray, 1509; the arsenal was destroyed by fire, 1565; the conspiracy on which Otway's play is founded, 1618; its university founded, 1593; declared a free port May 11, 1736; greatly damaged by fire, 1789; its senate dissolved and its government changed by the French troops in 1797; the Doge omitted the ceremony of wedding the Adriatic sea, a ceremony that had existed from 1173.—The French ceded the city with the adjacent country to the emperor of Germany, Oct. 17, 1797.

Vienna was very obscure till 1151; it was walled and enlarged by Henry I. of Austria, 1192, with the ransom of king Richard I. of England; made an imperial city by Frederick II. 1186; made subject to the house of Austria, 1140; besieged and taken by the king of Hungary, 1490; besieged by the Turks under Solyman the Magnificent, with an army of 300,000 men, 1529; again, in 1532, 1548, and 1663, when the Grand Vizier with 100,000 men cannonaded the city, from July 24 to the beginning of September, without effect; taken possession of by the French troops, 1805 and 1809.

Wales first inhabited by Britons, on their being expelled England by the Saxons, 685; divided into North Wales, South Wales, and Powis Land, 970; conquered and divided by William I. among the conquerors, 1091; Griffith the last king died, 1137; the sovereign, from that time, was a prince only.—In this state Wales remained unconquered till Henry II. subdued South Wales in 1157; and in 1283, Edward I entirely reduced the whole country, putting an end to its independency by the death of Llewellin, the last prince.—The Welsh, however, were not entirely reconciled to this revolution, till the queen happened to be brought to bed of a son at Caernarvon in 1284; Edward very politically styled him prince of Wales; which title the heir to the crown of Great Britain has borne almost ever since.—Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of parliament 28 Henry VIII. 1536; invaded by the French without effect, 1796.

Washington city, in America, founded, 1791.

Waterford, in Ireland, built 1162.

West Saxon, kingdom founded, 519; subdued, 828.

Wirtemberg erected into a county in 1078; into a duchy, at the diet of Worms, 1495; into a kingdom, 1803.

Worcester built, 255.

York built, 1323 before Christ.

Ypres, in Flanders, founded, 960.

SECT X.

UNIVERSITIES FOUNDED.

ABERDEEN founded, 1477.
Abo, Finland, 1640.

Alba Julia, Transylvania, 1629.

Altorf, Franconia, 1581.

Andrew's, St. Scotland, 1411.

Anjou, 1349; enlarged, 1364.

Avignon, France, 1388.

Basil, Switzerland, 1458.

Besançon, Burgundy, 1540.

Bologna, Italy, 423.

Bruges, Austrian Flanders, 1665.

Cahor, in Quercy, France, 1330.

Caen, Normandy, 1417.

Cambridge began, 636, according to some others, 900; revived 1110.

————, New England, projected, 1639.

Cologne, in Germany, refounded, 1389.

Compostella, Spain, 1517.

Coimbra, Portugal, 1291; enlarged, 1503.

Constantinople, 425.

Copenhagen, 147; enlarged, 1539, 1569.
Cordova, Spain, 968.
Cracow, Poland, 700; enlarged, 1402.
Dijon, France, 1722.
Dillingen, Suabia, 1565.
Dole, Burgundy, 1426.
Douay, French Flanders, 1562.
Dresden, Saxony, 1694.
Dublin, 1591.
Edinburgh, founded by James VI., 1580.
Erfurt, Thuringia, enlarged, 1390.
Erlangen, Franconia, 1743.
Evora, Portugal, 1559.
Ferrara, Italy, 1316.
Florence, Italy, enlarged, 1438.
Franeker, Friesland, 1585.
Frankfort, on the Oder, 1506.
Friburg, Germany, 1460.
Fulda, Germany, 1734,
Geneva, 1365.
Giessen, 1607; united to Marpurg, 1636.
Glasgow, Scotland, 1450.
Goettingen, Hanover, 1734.
Granada. Spain, 1537.
Gripswald, 1547.
Groningen, Friesland, 1614.
Halle, Saxony, 1694.
Heidelburgh, Germany, 1346.
Helmstadt, or Jula, Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, 1576.
Jena, or Sala, Thuringia, 1548.
Ingolstadt, Bavaria, 1573.
Inspruck, Tyrol, 1677.
Kiel, Holstein, 1665.
Koningsberg, Prussia, 1544.
Leyden, Holland, 1575.
Leipsic, Saxony, 1409.
Louvain, Flanders, 926; enlarged, 1427.
Lyons, France, 830.
Marpurg, Hesse, 1527.
Mechlin, Flanders, 1440.
Mentz, 1482.
Montpellier, 1196.
Moscow, 1754.
Munster, 1491.
Naples, 1216.
Orleans, France, 1312.
Oxford, 886.
Paderborn, 1592.
Padua, Italy, 1179.
Palencia, 1209; removed to Salamanca, 1249.
Paris, 792.
Pavia, 791; enlarged, 1361.
Perusia, Italy, 1290.
Petersburgh, Russia, 1747.
Pisa, Italy, 1339; enlarged, 1487 and 1552.
Poictiers, France, 1430.
Prague, Bohemia, 1360.
Rinteln, Schaumberg, 1619.
Rheims, 1145; enlarged, 1560.
Rostock, Mecklenburgh, 1415.
Salamanca, Spain, 1240.
Saltzburgh, Germany, 1623.
Saragossa, Arragon, 1474.
Sienna, Etruria, 1387.
Seville, Spain, 1517.
Sorbonne, France, 1253.
Strasburg, Germany, 1588.
Toledo, Spain, 1518.
Toulouse, France, 809.

Treves, Germany, 1473.
Tubingen, Wurtemburg, 1477.
Turin, 1412.
Valence, Dauphiny, 1475.
Venice, 1792.
Vienna, 1236.
Upsal, Sweden, 1477.
Utrecht, Holland, 1636.
Wittemberg, Saxony, 1502.
Wurtzburg, Franconia, 1402.
Wurtemburg, Saxony, 1502.

SECT. XI.

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS.

Castles, Cathedrals, Colleges, Hospitals, and other Public Works.

ABBOTSBURY abbey, Dorsetshire, built, 1026.
Aberconway castle, Caernarvonshire, built, 1204.
Aberistwith castle built, 1110; burnt, 1124.
Abingdon abbey, Berks, built, 941.
Adelphi buildings, Strand, London, built, 1770.
Adrian's wall built, 121 after Christ.
——— mole, at Rome, built, 120.
Agricola built the rampart of division between England and Scotland, with the chain of castles from the Forth to the Clyde, 84.
Agatha's, St. monastery, near Richmond, Yorkshire, built, 1131.
Alban's, St. abbey, Hertfordshire, built, 793.
Albion mills built, 1786; burnt, 1792.
Alcantara bridge, over the Tagus, in Portugal, built about 98.
Aldersgate, London, built, 1616; pulled down, and sold for 91*l.* April, 1761.
Aldgate, London, built, 1608; pulled down, and sold for 177*l.* 10*s.* July, 1760.
Allington castle, Kent, built, 1282.
All Souls' college, Oxford, founded, 1437.
Alnwick castle, Northumberland, built, 1147.
Amberley castle, Sussex, built, 1374.
Amesbury nunnery, Wilts, built, 976.
Amphitheatre, at Rome, built, 69; has been deprived of its ornaments to adorn palaces, &c. but has 14 modern chapels now erected within side.—That at Verona is the next in size, and that at Nismes next.
Amsterdam Stadthouse, built, 1638; the Exchange, in 1634.
Andrea, St. Della Valle, in Rome, built, 1641.
Antwerp walled round, 1201; rewalled, 1514; Burse built, 1531.
Apollo's temple, at Delphos, built, 434 before Christ; burnt down, 362.
Appian Way to Rome made, 312.
Artists' room in the Strand, London, built, 1772.
Arts and Sciences' house, in the Adelphi, London, built, 1772.
Arundel castle built, by the Saxons, about 800.
Ashby de la Zouch castle built, 1399.
Ashdown church, in Essex, built, 1020.
Asaph, St. church and palace, in Flintshire, built, 560; rebuilt, 1402.
Asylum, near Westminster-bridge, London, instituted, 1758.

Auction Mart, opposite the Bank, built, 1813.
Augustine's, St., abbey, Canterbury, built, 1605.
Aysgarth bridge, Yorkshire, built, 1539.
Aylmouth castle, Northumberland, built, 559.
Babel Tower began to be built, 2247 before Christ, and continued 40 years building.
Baliol college, Oxford, founded, 1268.
Baltimore House, Southampton Row, built, 1759.
Bamborough castle, Northumberland, built, 558.
Bancroft's alms-houses, Mile-end, Middlesex, built, 1735.
Bangor cathedral built, 616.
Bank of England, London, first established, 1694; house built, 1732; enlarged, 1771, 1783, 1789.—Part of the front rebuilt, 1824.
Banqueting-house, Whitehall, Westminster, built, 1607.
Barling abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 1180.
Barnard's, Sir John, statue, erected in the Royal Exchange, London, May 23, 1747.
Barnwell castle, Northamptonshire, built, 1132.
Bartholomew monastery, near Smithfield, London, built, 1102; hospital founded, 1546; rebuilt from 1750 to 1770.
Basingwerk abbey, Flintshire, built, 1131.
Bastile at Paris, the foundations laid, April 23, 1369; not finished till 1383; destroyed by the mob, and the governor killed for resisting them, July 14, 1789.
Bath hospital, Somerset, built, 1738.
Battersea bridge built, 1772; church rebuilt, 1770.
Battle abbey, Sussex, built, 1067.
Beaulieu abbey, Hampshire, built, 1204.
Beauchief abbey, Derbyshire, built, 1183.
Beaumaris castle, Anglesea, built, 1295.
Beckford's, Mr. Alderman, statue, erected in Guildhall, London, 1770.
Bedford priory built, 1000; rebuilt, 1293; bridge built, 1224.
Bees, St. priory, Cumberland, founded, 1120.
Beeston castle, Cheshire, built by Randal Blundeville, 1220.
Belfast bridge, Ireland, built, 1682; bank built, 1787.
Bergham abbey, Sussex, built, 1160.
Berkeley castle, Gloucestershire, began by Henry I. 1108; finished by Henry II.
Bernard castle, Durham, built, 1270.
Berry Pomperoy castle, Devon, built, 1070.
Bethlehem Hospital, built, 1553; rebuilt, 1675; pulled down in portions, at several periods of time since the commencement of the century.
Bethlehem Hospital, new, first stone laid, April 20, 1812.
Beveston castle, Gloucestershire, built, 1076.
Beverley church, in Yorkshire, built, 711.
Billing, Little, priory, Northamptonshire, built, 1076.
Bindon abbey, Dorsetshire, built, 1172.
Bingham priory, Norfolk, built, 1206.
Birkhedde priory, Cheshire, built, 1199.
Birmingham, free chapel in, began by subscription, 1903.
Bisham abbey, Berks, built, 1338.
Bishop Aukland's palace, Durham, rebuilt, 1665.
Bishopsgate, London, pulled down and sold, 1761.
Blackfriars Bridge voted for in common council, 1755; bill passed, May 17, 1756, and the first stone laid, Oct. 31, 1760; passable, 1766; finished, 1770; cost 150,840*l.* Toll houses built, June, 1773; burnt by the rioters and re-erected, June 7, 1780; toll taken off, June 24, 1785; Sunday toll took place, June 24, 1786; bridge paved, 1792.
Blantyre priory, Scotland, built, 1296.
Bliburgh priory, Suffolk, built, 1110.
Bodiam castle, Suffolk, built, 1139.
Bodleian library, Oxford, rebuilt and founded, 1598.
Bolton abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1120; castle built, 1397.
Boston church, Lincolnshire, founded, 1309.
Bothel castle, Northumberland, built, 1330.
Botolph's priory, Colchester, built, 1109.
Bow-bridge first built, 1087.
Bow church, Cheapside, built, 1673; present tower finished, 1680.

Boxgrove priory, Sussex, built, 1110.
Bradenstoke priory, Wilts, built, 1076.
Bradsole abbey, Kent, built, 1191.
Bramber castle and church, Sussex, built before the conquest.
Brancepeth castle, Durham, built, 1140.
Brazen-nose college, Oxford, founded, 1513.
Breakwater at Plymouth, commenced Aug. 10, 1812.
Brecknock castle built, 1089; priory built, 1100.
Bridewell (formerly a palace of king Henry VIII.), London, built, 1522; converted to an hospital, 1553.
Bridgewater castle and bridge, Somersetshire, built, 1204.
Bridgenorth castle Shropshire, built, 800.
Brinkburn priory, Northumberland, built, 1331.
Bristol cross built, 1373; taken down and removed to Stourhead, 1760; Exchange built, 1741; bridge bill passed, May 22, 1760.
British Lying-in Hospital, Brownlow-street, London, instituted, 1749.
Brodie castle, Scotland, built, 1113.
Broomholm priory, Norfolk, built, 1113.
Brougham castle, Westmoreland, built, 1070.
Buckfastleigh abbey, Devon, built, 918.
Buckingham house, in St. James's Park, built, 1703; bought for the residence of queen Charlotte, for 21,000*l*. 1760; her first residence there, May 19, 1762.
Buckingham castle, built, 918.
Buckland priory built, 1278.
Bugden palace, Huntingdonshire, built, 1480.
Buildwas abbey, Shropshire, built, 1153.
Burgh castle, Staffordshire, built by the Romans.
Burlington pier built, 1697.
Burnham priory, Bucks, built, 1266.
Burrough chapel, Somersetshire, was standing in 900.
Burton abbey, Staffordshire, built, 1040.
Bury castle, Suffolk, built, 1020.
Butley priory built, 1771.
Byland abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1134.
Caerlaverock castle, Scotland, built, 1638.
Calder priory, Cumberland, built, 1134.
Calshot castle, Hampshire, built, 1540.
Cambridge castle, built, 1068; senate-house began, 1722.
Campanile of St. Marco, at Venice, built, 1134.
Canterbury castle, built, 1075; cathedral built, 1194; Westgate built, 1387.
Cardigan castle built, 1160.
Carew castle, Pembrokeshire, built, 1100.
Carisbrook castle built, 693; rebuilt, 1610.
Carlisle castle built, 690; city walls built, 690; both repaired, 1092 and 1434.
Cartmel monastery, Lancashire, built, 1188.
Castle-acre priory, Norfolk, built, 1090.
Castle-acre monastery, Yorkshire, built, 1085.
Castle Cornet, Guernsey, built, 1100.
Castle Rising castle, Norfolk, built, 1204.
Castle Rushen castle, Isle of Man, built, 960.
Castle Town castle, Isle of Man, built, 960.
Castles, 1100 built in England, between 1140 and 1154.
Catharine-hall, Cambridge, founded, 1475.
Catherine-hill chapel, Surrey, built, 1280.
Charing-cross erected as it now is, 1678.
Charter-house built, 1371; converted to an hospital, 1611.
Chatham, Earl of, statue erected in Guildhall, 1782.
Cheapside-cross demolished, May 2, 1643.
Chelsea college began, 1609; finished, 1790; cost 150,000*l*.; physic garden began, 1732; bridge began, 1762.
Chertsey abbey founded, 664.
Chelmsford bridge built, 1100; prison built, 1777.
Chester castle rebuilt, 1084; cathedral founded, 660; St. John's church founded, 689; Water tower built, 1322.
Chichester built by Cissa, 540; cathedral built, 1115.

Childham castle, Kent, erected before 192.
Christ-church, Birmingham, first stone of, laid July 22, 1805.
——— ——— college, Oxford, began 1515; completed, 1523.
——— priory, Hampshire, built, 1060.
Christ college, Cambridge, founded, 1505.
Christ hospital, London, founded, 1552.
Cirencester abbey founded, 1133.
Circus at Rome built, 605 B. C. contained 150,000 persons.
Cisbury fort, Wiltshire, built by Cissa, 547.
Clare-hall, Cambridge, founded, 1326.
Clapham church built, 1777.
Clarendon press printing office, Oxford, founded, 1781.
Cleobury castle, Shropshire, built, 1160.
Clerkenwell monastery founded, 1098; burnt by a mob, 1381; new church, first stone laid, Dec. 18, 1788.
Cleve abbey, Somerset, founded, 1198.
Clithero castle, Lancashire, built, 1171.
Clun castle, Salop, built, 1140.
Clunokvaur abbey, Caermarthenshire, built, 1616.
Cockermouth castle, Cumberland, built, 1069.
Cockersand abbey, Lancashire, built, 1200.
Cocklepark tower, Northumberland, built before 1100.
Colchester built, 125 before Christ; monastery of St. John built, 1097; castle burnt, 912.
College of the Four Nations at Paris, built, 1670.
Cold Norton priory, Oxfordshire, built, 1160.
Combe abbey Warwickshire, built, 1150.
Combermere abbey, Cheshire, built, 1134.
Common Pleas, court of, in Westminster-hall, built, 1741.
Compters of London, built near Newgate, 1789 to 1791, cost 20,473*l.* building.
Coningsberg castle, Yorkshire, existed in 489.
Corfe castle, Dorset, built, 970.
Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, founded, 1351.
———————, Oxford, founded, 1516.
Cottonian library settled for the public, 1701; damaged by fire, Oct. 25, 1731.
Covent-garden-square built, 1633; church repaired, 1789; burnt, 1795; rebuilt, and opened again for divine service, 1798.
——————— theatre built, 1733; enlarged, 1792; burnt, 1808; rebuilt, 1809.
Coventry abbey built, 1043.
Coverham abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1280.
Cowling Castle, Kent, built, 1481.
Cowes castle, in the Isle of Wight, built, 1540.
Cranbourn priory, Dorset, built, 980.
Creak priory, Norfolk, built, 1206.
Crickhaith castle, Caernarvonshire, built, 1206.
Cripplegate, London, pulled down and sold for 91*l.* July, 1760.
Cross, St. hospital, Winchester, built, 1132.
Croxton abbey, Staffordshire, built, 1180.
Crowland abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 718; destroyed by the Danes 867; rebuilt, 945.
Custom House, London, first built, 1559; burnt down and rebuilt, 1718; burnt down again, 1814; rebuilt, and opened for business, April 12, 1817.
Cymmer abbey, Merionethshire, built, 1200.
Dacre castle, Cumberland, built before 925.
Dartington Temple, Devon, built, 1123.
Davington nunnery, Kent, built, 1153.
David's, St cathedral built, 1180; palace built, 1335.
Dartford priory, Kent, built, 1372.
Deal castle, Kent, built, 1539.
Denbigh abbey built, 1330; castle built, 1280.
Dennis' abbey, in France, built, 1140.
Devizes castle built, 1136.
Dionysius priory, Hampshire, built, 1124.
Dolwyddelan castle, Caernarvonshire, built, 500.

Dorchester cathedral first built, 686.
Donnington castle, Berks, built, 1360.
Domitian's palace at Rome, built in 80.
Domus Dei house, at Dover, built, 1240.
Dormitory, at Westminster school, rebuilt, 1719.
Dover castle, built by Julius Cæsar, 50 years before Christ; tower built, 47; St. Mary's church built, 121; priory built, 1130; pier built, 1549.
Drury-lane theatre built, 1662; destroyed by fire, 1672; rebuilt, 1674; pulled down, 1791; rebuilt, 1794; burnt, 1809; rebuilt and opened to the public, Nov. 10, 1812. The receipts of the first year of the

new theatre were	79,925*l.*	14*s.*	0*d.*
of the second	68,389	8	0
of the third	61,585	8	5
of the fourth	49,586	17	0

Dublin castle, Ireland, built, 1220; parliament-house began, 1729, cost 40,000*l.*; destroyed by fire, Feb. 27, 1792; custom-house began, 1781.
Dudley castle, Staffordshire, built, 700; priory built, 1160.
Dulwich college built, 1619.
Dunbar built, 1187 before Christ.
Dunmow priory, Essex, built, 1110.
Dunoon castle, Scotland, built long before 1334.
Dunstable priory founded, 1132.
Dunstanburgh priory, Northumberland, built, 1280.
Dunstaffnage castle, Scotland, built, 1307.
Duomo, or cathedral, at Pisa, built, 1061.
——— at Florence, began in 1296; finished, 1444.
Durham castle built, 1069.
Easby abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1152.
Eastbury priory, Sussex, built, 1270.
Eastburn house, Essex, built, 1572.
East Grinstead tower fell down, Nov. 12, 1785.
East India College, at Haileybury, Hertfordshire, completed, 1809.
East India house, Leadenhall-street, London, built, 1726; enlarged, 1799.
Eddystone light-house, near Plymouth, first built, 1696; blown down, Nov. 26, 1703; rebuilt, 1706; burnt down, Dec. 1755; rebuilt, Oct. 1759; again burnt down, 1770; rebuilt, 1774.
Edgar's tower, Worcester, built, 975.
Edinburgh castle built, 950; first fortified, 1074; New College foundation laid, 1789; New Bridewell ditto, 1791; Bank, first stone of laid, June 3, 1801.
Edmondsbury, St. monastery, Suffolk, built, 633; rebuilt, 1028; the arches near the East gate built, 1148.
Egremont castle, Cumberland, built, 1070.
Elizabeth castle, Jersey, built, 1586.
Ely monastery built, 506; destroyed by the Danes, 870; rebuilt 1109; bishop's house, in Holborn, built, 1290; pulled down and converted into houses, 1780.
Eltham palace built, 1290.
Emanuel college, Cambridge, founded, 1584.
English college, at Rome, built, 854.
Escurial, in Spain, built, 1562.
Esher-place, Surrey, built, 1414.
Ethelbert's tower, in Canterbury, built, 1047.
Eton college built, 1441; rebuilt, 1569.
Ewelm palace, Oxfordshire, built, 1424.
Excise office, in Broad-street, London, built, 1774.
Exeter castle built 680; cathedral began, 1064; completed, 1485; new bridge began, 1770; county court-house built, 1776; theatre built, 1783.
Exeter college, Oxford, built, 1316.
——— conduit built, 1486.
Eynsham abbey, Oxfordshire, built, 1005.
Farley castle, Somersetshire, burnt, 1342.
Farnham castle, Surrey, built, 1138.
Feversham abbey, Kent, built, 1147.

Fishmonger's hall burnt, Feb. 10, 1761.
Flaxley abbey built, 1110; destroyed by fire, 1777.
Fleet-market opened, Sept. 30, 1737; obelisk erected, 1775; Fleet prison burnt by the rioters, June 7, 1780.
Flint castle built, 1185.
Florence bridge built, 1330.
Ford abbey, Devonshire, built, 1188.
Fotheringay castle, Northamptonshire, built, 1408.
Foundling-hospital, London, incorporated, 1739; building began, 1742; opened, 1756.
Fountains abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1132.
Fountain, in Piazza Navona, in Rome, built, 1682.
Fountain di Trevi, at Rome, built, 1751.
Freemason's-hall, Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, built, 1775; consecrated, May 23, 1776.
French Protestants' hospital, London, incorporated, 1718.
Frithelstoke priory, Devon, built, 1223.
Fulham bridge built, 1727.
Furness abbey, Lancashire, built, 1127.
Galway college, Ireland, founded by Edward VI. 1551.
Gateside monastery, Durham, founded, 653.
George's St. hospital, Hyde-park-corner, instituted, Oct. 19, 1733.
George's, St. church, Bloomsbury, London, built, 1730.
George, St. Fort, in the East Indies, built, 1620.
Germains, St. priory, Cornwall, built, 937.
Gervis abbey, Yorkshire, founded, 1145.
Giles's, St. church, London, rebuilt, 1731.
Gisborough priory, Yorkshire, founded, 1129.
Glastonbury abbey, Somerset, built, 640; rebuilt, 964.
Gleaston castle, Lancashire, built, 1340.
Gloucester monastery, founded, 710.
Godalmin bridge, in Surrey, began, July, 1782.
Godstow nunnery, Oxfordshire, consecrated, 1138.
Gonvil and Caius college, Cambridge, founded, 1348.
Goodman's-fields theatre opened, 1729.
Gray's-inn rebuilt, 1687.
Grace Dieu nunnery, Leicester, founded, 1151.
Greenfield monastery, Caernarvonshire, built, 1131.
Greenwich hospital instituted, 1694; first began to receive disabled seamen, 1737; had the Derwentwater estate given it, 1735; injured by a fire, Jan. 1779; chapel rebuilt and opened for service, Sept. 2, 1789.
Gresham college founded, 1681; pulled down, 1771; and the Excise-office built upon the spot, 1774.
Gretham hospital, in Durham, built, 1290.
Guildford castle, Surrey, built before 1036; tower fell down, April 23, 1700.
Guildhall, London, built, 1416; council chamber, 1425; the front and porch 1431; burnt, 1666; re-built, 1669; beautified, 1762; front re-built, 1789.
Guy's hospital, Southwark, built, 1721.
Hackney coach office, in Surrey-street, Strand, London, burnt down, 1770; removed to Somerset-place, 1782.
Hadley castle, Essex, built, 1306.
Hagmon priory, Salop built, 1100.
Hales abbey, Gloucestershire, built, 1246.
Hales-Owen Abbey, Shropshire, built, 1215.
Halling-house, Kent, built, 1183.
Hampton Court palace, built, 1525; bridge began, 1750.
Harlech castle, Merionethshire, built by the Britons; rebuilt, 876.
Hartlebury castle, Worcestershire, built, 1268.
Harwood nunnery, Bedfordshire, built, 1150.
Hastings castle, Kent, built, 1070.
Havard college, New England, built, 1650; burnt down and rebuilt, 1764.
Haverfordwest castle, built, about 1700.
Haugmond abbey, Shropshire, built, 1110.
Hawarden castle, Flintshire, built, 1250; demolished, 1643.

Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster, built, Jan. 18, 1502.
Heralds college instituted, 1340; house built, 1670.
Hereford cathedral built, 1107; western tower fell, 1786.
Hertford college, Oxford, founded, 1740.
Hever castle, Kent, built, 1340.
Hicks's hall, Smithfield, London, built, 1612; pulled down, 1782.
————, Clerkenwell, foundation laid, May 20, 1779; finished, 1782.
Higham Ferrars college, Northamptonshire, built, 1422.
Highgate archway completed, 1813.
Hinchinbrook priory, Huntingdonshire, built, 1074.
Holland priory, Lancashire, founded, 1319.
Holm Cultrum abbey, Cumberland, built by David king of Scots, 1150.
Holy-Rood-House, Edinburgh, built, 1128; repaired, 1753.
Holyhead, Anglesea, church built, 1291.
Holy Cross church, Tipperary, in Ireland, built, 1169.
Hyde abbey, near Winchester, founded, 1130.
House of Commons, Westminster, repaired, 1348.
Holdenby house, Northamptonshire, built, 1585.
Horse-guards, Westminster, built, 1758.
Huntingdon castle, built, 921.
Hurst castle, Hampshire, built, 1539.
Hurstmonceaux castle, Sussex, built before 1066.
Hylton castle, Durham, built, 930.
India-house, Leadenhall-street, London, built, 1726.
Ipres tower, at Rye, built, 1160.
Ipswich college built, 1524.
Irish hospitals, Smith's school incorporated, 1669.—Bluecoat hospital incorporated, 1670.—Royal, near Kilmainham, ditto, 1683.—Dublin workhouse established, 1728.—Charitable infirmary opened, 1728.—Stephen's hospital incorporated, 1730.—St. Patrick's founded, 1745; incorporated, 1746.—Lying-in hospital established, 1745; incorporated, 1757.—Mercers' incorporated, 1750.—St. Nicholas' opened, 1753.—Lock instituted, 1755.—Charitable loan, ditto, 1757.—Venereal opened, 1758.—Dublin hospital, ditto, 1762.
Islington church, Middlesex, rebuilt, Aug. 28, 1751.
James's, St. built, 1530; converted to a palace, and the park made, 1536; one of the wings destroyed by fire, 1809.— Repaired, 1823.
Jerusalem temple built, 1094 before Christ.
Jesuits' church, in Rome, built, 1578.
Jesus college, Cambridge, founded, 1496.
————, Oxford, founded, 1571.
John's, St. college, Cambridge, founded, 1508.
————, Oxford, founded, 1557.
John's, St. church, Milbank, Westminster, consecrated, June 24, 1728; burnt, Sept. 26, 1742; repaired, 1743.
———— monastery, near Smithfield, London, built, 1098; burnt down by Wat Tyler's rabble, 1381.
John of Gaunt's house near Lincoln, built, 1397.
Katharine-hall, Cambridge, founded, 1472.
Kenelworth castle, Warwickshire, built, 1120; priory built, 1106.
Kew-bridge built of wood, 1759; of stone, began, 1783; opened, Sept. 23, 1789.
King's-bench prison, in St. George's-fields, Southwark, built, 1751; enlarged, 1776; burnt by rioters, June 7, 1780; rebuilt, 1781; 50 apartments burnt, July 14, 1799.
King's college, Cambridge, founded, 1541.
————, Aberdeen, founded, 1500.
————, in Nova Scotia, founded, 1798; charter granted, May 12, 1802.
Kirkham priory, Yorkshire, built, 1192.
Kirkstall abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1153.
Kirkstead abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 1139.
Knaresborough castle, Yorkshire, built, 1100.
Lacock nunnery, Wilts, built, 1183.
Lambeth chapel founded, 1169; palace built, 1184.
Lancaster castle built, 124, by Agricola, the Roman general.
Landaff cathedral built, 1120.

Lanercort priory, Cumberland, built, 1169.
Lanark castle, Scotland, founded, 1314.
Languard fort, Essex, built, 1618.
Latton priory, built before 1270.
Launceston castle, Cornwall, built by the Romans.
Leadenhall, London, built, 1446.
Leeds castle, Kent, built, 857; rebuilt, 1071.
Leeds priory, Essex, built, 1306.
Leiburn castle, Kent, built, 1190.
Leicester abbey, built, 1143.
Leith-bridge, near Edinburgh, had the first stone laid, Sept. 23, 1788. Wet docks founded, 1801.
Lewes priory and castle, Sussex, built, 1078.
Lichfield cathedral built, 656; rebuilt, 1148.
Lilleshall priory, Salop, built, 1104.
Lincoln college, Oxford, founded, 1427.
Lincoln's-inn square enclosed with rails, 1737.
Lincoln castle built by the Romans; cathedral built, 1060.
——— palace built, 1149.
Lincoln's-inn, London, built, 1329; converted from the bishop of Chichester's palace to an inn of court, 1310; theatre built, 1695.
——————— chapel finished, 1626; new buildings erected, 1752.
Lincluden abbey, Scotland, founded, 1165.
Lindisfarne monastery, Northumberland, founded, 651; rebuilt, 1014.
Llanstephan castle, Caermarthenshire, built, 1138.
Llanthony monastery, Monmouthshire, built, 1110.
Lock hospital, Knightsbridge, instituted, 1746.
London-bridge built of wood, 1016; burnt, 1136; rebuilt with timber, 1163; built with stone, began in 1176; finished, 1209; houses on it pulled down, and the whole repaired, 1758; when the temporary bridge was burnt, April 11, 1758, and made passable again for carriages in ten days.—First coffer dam for the new bridge, commenced April, 1824.
——— water-works erected on the bridge, 1582; burnt, 1779.
——— dispensary instituted, 1770.
——— hospital, Mile-end, instituted, 1740; foundation laid, June 16, 1752; incorporated, 1758; medical theatre opened, Oct. 27, 1785.
——— institution, first stone of the new building for, laid in the amphitheatre, Moorfields, Nov. 4, 1815.
——— lying-in hospital, in Brownlow-street, instituted, March 30, 1750.
——— stone, in Cannon-street, first placed there by the Romans, 15 before Christ.
——— wall built, 306.
——— workhouse, Bishopsgate-street, instituted, 1611.
Louth Park abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 1139.
Louvre, in Paris, built, 1552; its front built, 1688.
Ludgate, London, sold and pulled down, 1760.
Ludlow castle, Salop, built, 1097.
Luggers hall castle, Wilts, built, 1199.
Lulworth castle, Dorset, built, 1610.
Luke's, St. hospital, Moorfields, began, July 31, 1751; built in the City-road, 1785.
Lunatic asylum, St. George's-fields.
Lying-in hospital, in Old-street, began to be built, 1770.
Lyme castle, Kent, built before 791.
Magdalen college, Oxford, founded, 1479.
——————— Cambridge, founded, 1519.
Magdalen hospital instituted, in Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, 1758; in St. George's-fields, built, 1772.
Maison-dieu hospital, Dover, built, 1229.
Malmesbury abbey built, 642; castle built, 1134.
Maunorbeer castle, Pembrokeshire, built, 1088.
Mansion-house, London, built, 1739; inhabited, 1752.
Marcellus's theatre at Rome, built in 80.
Marischal college, Aberdeen, founded, 1593.
Maria del Fiore, cathedral of, at Florence, built, 296.
Mark's St. palace, at Venice, built, 450.
Marsh castle, Guernsey, built by the Danes.

Marine society-house, Bishopsgate-street, London, began, April 30 1773.
Mark's, St. church, at Venice, built, 826.
Martin's, St. church, in Canterbury, built, 182.
——— in the fields, Westminster, built, 1726.
Mary's, St. abbey, York, built, 1088.
——— priory, Thetford, built, 1104; old house built, 1075.
Mary-le-bone church, built, 1817.
Mayfield's-place, Sussex, built, 988.
Maxtoke castle, Warwickshire, built, 1346; priory built, 1337.
Mercers' chapel, London, built, 1187.
Merchant-taylors' school founded, 1568.
Merlin's cave, in Richmond gardens, made, 1735.
Merton college, Oxford, founded, 1247.
Mettingham castle and college, Suffolk, built, 1385.
Meuse, Charing-cross, Westminster, built, 1732.
Michaelham priory built, 1230.
Michael, St. or Vale castle, Guernsey, built, 1100; church built, 1117.
Michael, St. Mount monastery, Cornwall, built, 1030.
Middleham castle, Yorkshire, built, 1190.
Middlesex hospital instituted, 1745; built, 1755; house of correction finished, 1794.
Middleton abbey, Dorset, built, 988.
Military asylum, foundation laid, June 19, 1801.
Minerva's temple, at Athens, built, 450 before Christ.
Mint, new, erected, 1813.
Montacute priory, Somerset, built, 1070.
Montgomery castle rebuilt, 1093.
Monument, London, began, 1671; finished, 1677; repaired, 1786.
Moorgate, London, sold for 166*l.* and pulled down, 1761.
Moorfields, London, levelled and planted, 1614; quarters formed, gravelled, and planted, 1740; division wall pulled down, 1754; road made to cross it, 1786; formed into an elegant square, 1791.
Morpeth castle, Northumberland, built about 1230.
Mont Orgueil castle, Jersey, built, 1000.
Mount, St. Michael, on the coast of France, built, 966; completed, 1070.
Mole at Athens, built, 120.
Museum, (late Montague house) purchased by parliament, 1753; inhabited by the military, 1780.
———, the Leverian, built by Mr. Parkinson, 1786; first occupied by the Surrey institution, 1808.
———, London, Piccadilly, erected, 1811-12.
Naworth castle, Cumberland, built, 1330.
Neath abbey, Glamorganshire, built, 1150; castle built, 1090.
Nether-hall, Essex, built, 1280.
Netley abbey, Hants, built, 1239; castle built, 1540.
Newark castle, Nottinghamshire, built, 1140.
——— priory, Surrey, built, 1191.
Newcastle-on-the-Tyne castle built, 1081; bridge rebuilt, 1779.
Newcastle-under-Line castle built, 1340.
New church, Strand, London, opened, Feb. 1, 1720-1.
New college, Oxford, founded, 1375.
New cut from the river Lea to Limehouse, opened, Sept. 17, 1770.
New forest, Hampshire, made, 1079.
Newgate, in the Old Bailey, London, built, 1776; burnt by the rioters, June 6, 1780; restored, 1781.
New river first brought to London, 1614; their office in Salisbury-court built, 1770.
Newton's, sir Isaac, statue erected in Trinity college, Cambridge, July 5, 1755.
Newstead abbey, Nottinghamshire, built, 1160.
Norton priory, Cheshire, built, 1210.
Norham castle, Durham, built, 1100.
Norwich cathedral began, 1096.
Nottingham castle built, 1068.
Notre Dame church, in Paris, built, 1270.
Nuneaton nunnery, Warwickshire, built, 1170.

Nutley abbey, Bucks, built, 1162.
Oakham castle, Rutlandshire, built, 1162.
Odiam castle, Hants, built, 1190.
Offa's dyke made, 774.
Oakhampton castle, Devon, built, 1058.
Old Bailey sessions-house, London, built, 1773; enlarged, 1808.
Olveston priory, Lincolnshire, built, 1160.
Opera-house, Haymarket, opened, 1704; burnt, 1789; and the foundation of a new one laid, April 3, 1790; and used as a play-house, Sept. 22, 1791.
Opera-house, new, built on the site of the Lyceum in the Strand, 1816.
Oransey abbey, Scotland, built, 567.
Oriel college, founded, 1337.
Orford castle, Suffolk, built, 1066.
Oswego fort, on Lake Ontario, America, built, 1727; rebuilt in 1759.
Osyth's, St. priory, Essex, built, 1120.
Ottery priory, Devon, built, 1060.
Ouse-bridge, at York, rebuilt, 1566.
Oxford castle built, 1074; theatre built, 1169; library built, 1745; hospital began, May 4, 1772; observatory built, 1772.
Paisley monastery, Scotland, founded, 1160.
Pantheon, at Rome, built, 25 before Christ.
————, in Oxford-road, London, first opened, Jan. 27, 1772; converted to an opera-house, March, 1791; burnt down, Jan. 14, 1792.
Park, St. James's, drained by Henry VIII. 1537; improved, planted, and made a thoroughfare for public use, 1668; decoy removed, and drains filled up, 1775.
Parliament house, Dublin, built, 1729, at the expence of 40,000*l.*, but was destroyed by fire, Feb. 27, 1792.
Paul's, St., London, built on the foundation of an old temple of Diana, 610; burnt, 964; rebuilt, 1240, having been 150 years building, the steeple fired by lightning, 1443; rebuilt, having been in great part burnt down, 1631; totally destroyed by fire, 1666; first stone of the present building laid, 1675; finished, 1710; and cost 1,000,000*l.*; first service performed, Dec. 2, 1697. The ball and cross renewed, 1823. The iron balustrade round the church-yard is three furlongs and one-fifth.
Paul's, St., school, built, 1510.
Peel castle, in the Isle of Man, built before 1245.
————, Lancashire, built, 1140.
Pembroke college, Oxford, founded, 620.
———— hall, Cambridge, founded, 1343.
Pendragon castle, Westmoreland, destroyed, 1341; repaired, 1660.
Penitentiary, new, for convicts at Mill-bank, the quadrangle of, completed, and convicts removed to, June, 1816.
Penmon priory, Anglesea, built, 540.
Peterborough cathedral built, 1200.
Peterhouse college, Cambridge, founded, 1257.
Peter's, St., at Rome, began, 1514; finished, 1629.
Pevensey castle, Sussex, built by the Romans.
Pharos, of Alexandria, built 282 before Christ.
Physic garden, Oxford, began, 1632.
————, Chelsea, began, 1732.
————, Cambridge, began, 1763.
Physicians' college, London, founded, 1519.
Piazza Fountain Navona, at Rome, built, 1680.
Picts' wall, between England and Scotland, built, 85, by Agricola; repaired by Urbicus, 144; Adrian built one from Newcastle to Carlisle, 121; Severus from sea to sea, 203.
Picton castle, Pembrokeshire, built before the conquest, and is now entire.
Pleshey castle, Essex, built by the Romans.
Pontefract, or Pomfret castle, Yorkshire, built, 1069.
Porchester castle, Hampshire, built by the Romans.
Powis castle, Montgomeryshire, built, 1110.
Powderham castle, Devonshire, built, 970.
Prison, new debtors, Whitecross-street, first stone of, laid, July 5, 1813; completed, 1815.
Propyleum, at Athens, built 432 before Christ.

Putney-bridge built, 1726.
Pyramids in Egypt, built 1480 before Christ.
Pythagoras' school, Cambridge, built, 1092.
Queen's college, Oxford, founded, 1340.
————, Cambridge, founded, 1448.
Raby castle, Durham, built, 1020.
Radcliffian library, Oxford, began building, May 12, 1737; opened, April 13, 1749.
Ramsey abbey, Huntingdonshire, built, 969.
Raine's charity commenced, 1758.
Ransa castle, Arran isle, Scotland, built before 1380.
Ravensworth castle, in Yorkshire, built, 1030.
Reading abbey founded, 1130.
Reculver abbey, Kent, built, 669.
Restormel castle, Cornwall, built, 1100.
Rheims cathedral built, 840.
Rhuddlan castle, in Wales, built before the conquest; rebuilt, 1063; repaired, 1281.
Rialto, at Venice was begun, 1588, finished, 1591.
Richmond palace built, 1498; bridge, Surrey, began building, Aug. 23, 1774; finished, 1777.
———— castle, Yorkshire, built, 1070.
Richborough castle, Kent, built by the Romans.
Rippon monastery, Yorkshire, built, 677.
Rivaulx abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1132.
Roche abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1147.
Rochester-bridge built, 1392; cathedral, 610; repaired, 1080; castle built, 1070.
Rockingham castle, Northamptonshire, built, 1070.
Roll's chapel, Chancery-lane, London, built, 1232; master's house built, Sept. 18, 1717.
Roman highways made in Britain, 415.
Rome's walls built, and the sewers made, 603; the great circus made, which would contain 150,000 persons; and the temple of Janus built, 207.
Rothsay castle, isle of Bute, Scotland, built before 1263.
Round towers in Ireland, were built about 838; were called Clocht-heach, or House of the Bell, and were built by the Danes, or Ostmen.
Royal Exchange, London, built, 1566; titled royal by queen Elizabeth, Jan. 29, 1571; burnt, 1666; rebuilt, 1670; repaired and beautified, Sept. 28, 1769.—The tower re-built, 1821; repaired, 1824.
Royal observatory, in Greenwich park, built, 1675.
——— society academy, Strand, London, first stone laid, June 4, 1776.
——— institution founded, 1799.
Rumsey abbey, Hants, built, 972.
Saltwood castle, Kent, built by the Romans.
Salisbury cathedral began building, April 28, 1220; finished, 1258; cost 40,000 marks.
Sampson's, St. church at Guernsey, built, 1111.
Sandford castle, Dorset, built, 1540.
Sancta Casa, or the holy house of Loretto, pretended to have been brought by angels from Palestine into Illyria, in 1291; pillaged by the French, Feb. 12, 1797, when the statue of the Madona was conveyed to Paris.
Sandal castle, Yorkshire, built, 1317.
Sandown castle, Kent, built, 1539.
Sandgate castle, Kent, built, 1540.
Sandwich bridge, built, 1756.
Saturn's temple, in Rome, built, 407 B. C.
Saviour's, St church, Southwark, built, 1098.
Savoy palace, Strand, London, built, 1245; converted to an hospital, 1549; burnt down, March 2, 1776.
Sawley abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1147.
Scarborough castle, built, 1140; rebuilt, 1170.
Scone abbey, near Perth, founded, 1114; burnt by the populace at the reformation, 1599, afterwards rebuilt; Charles II. was the last king crowned in the kirk, all the Scottish monarchs having been crowned

in this abbey; made the residence of the count d'Artois, of France, 1798.
Severus's wall, built in the north of England, 203.
Shap monastery, Westmoreland, founded, 1199.
Shakspeare's monument, Westminster abbey, erected, 1741.
Sherborne castle, Dorset, built, 1107.
Shrewsbury abbey, Salop, built, 1083; castle built, 1084.
Sion abbey, Middlesex, built, 1414.
Sion college, London-wall, built, 1631.
Simpson's hospital, Dublin, for blind and gouty men, established and built, 1780.
Six-clerks-office, Chancery-lane, London, built, 1776.
Skipton castle, Yorkshire, built about 1070.
Small-pox hospital, Coldbath-fields, instituted, Sept. 26, 1746.
Somerset-house, Strand, London, built, 1549; pulled down, 1776, and began to be rebuilt in its present state; the navy office, pipe office, victualling office, and other public offices, removed into it in 1788; terrace fell down, Dec. 26, 1788; had 306,134*l.* 9½d granted by parliament to defray the expense of its erection to the year 1788, and 1500*l.* addition in 1798, and 2550*l.* in 1801.
Somerton castle, near Newark, Lincolnshire, built, 1305.
Sophia, St. at Constantinople, built, 566.
Sorbonne, at Paris, founded, 1250.
Southwark-bridge, first stone laid, May 23, 1815.
Southwell palace, Newark, Nottinghamshire, built, 1518.
Stadthouse, at Amsterdam, built, 1649; finished, 1655.
Stafford castle built, 1070.
Stamford castle, Lincolnshire, built, 922.
Stock-exchange, in Capel-court, foundation of, laid, May 18, 1800.
Strand bridge, first stone of, laid, Oct. 11, 1811; finished and opened to the public by a grand procession, the name having been changed to Waterloo Bridge, in honour of the duke of Wellington, June 18, 1817.
Strasburgh cathedral built, 1035; its Tower, 1049.
Stratford-upon-Avon monastery built, 1070.
St. Stephen's chapel, now the house of commons, Westminster, built, 1115.
Strataflovida abbey, Cardiganshire, built, 1164; rebuilt, 1238.
Street, crossing the west end of the metropolis from Carlton-house to the Regent's park, commenced building, 1815.
Sudeley castle, Gloucestershire, built, 1442.
Swansea castle, Glamorganshire, built, 1113.
Sydney Sussex college, Cambridge, founded, 1598.
Tamworth castle, Warwickshire, built, 914.
Tavistock monastery, Devon, built, 961.
Temple, London, founded by the knights-templars, 1185; Middle temple hall built, 1572; their present church built, 1240.
Temple-bar built, 1672.
Tenby castle, Pembrokeshire, built, 1079.
Tetbury church, Gloucestershire, rebuilt at the expence of 3,655*l.* 16*s.* the pavement and pews cost 1000*l.* 17*s.* addition; opened, Oct. 1781.
Tewkesbury abbey, Gloucestershire, built, 1102.
Theobald's house, Herts, pulled down, 1765.
Theseus's temple, at Athens, built 428 before Christ.
Thetford monastery, founded, 1103.
Thomas, St. hospital, Southwark, founded, 1553.
Thornbury castle, Gloucestershire, built, 1510.
Thorney abbey, Cambridgeshire, built, 972.
Thornton college, Lincolnshire, built, 1174.
Thuilleries, in Paris, built, 1577.
Tichfield abbey, Hampshire, built, 1232.
Tilbury fort built, 1545.
Tiltey abbey, Essex, built, 1152.
Tintern abbey, Monmouthshire, built, 1131.
Tiverton castle, Devonshire, built, 1110.
Tower of London built, 1078; walled in, 1099.
—— of the winds, at Athens, built, 550 before Christ.
—— at Pisa, built, 1174.

Trajan's pillar erected in Rome, 114.
——— piazza built at Rome, in 100.
Treasury office, Westminster, built, 1732.
Trematon castle, Cornwall, built before the conquest, and yet entire.
Trinity-house, London, founded, 1515; incorporated, 1685; built on Tower-hill, 1795.
Trinity college, Cambridge, founded, 1536.
——— college, Oxford, founded, 1555.
——— hall, Cambridge, founded, 1350.
Tunbridge castle built, 1090; priory built, 1094.
Tupholme priory, near Lincoln, built, 1160.
Tynemouth castle and priory, Northumberland, built, 700.
Val de Grace, in Paris, built, 1666.
Vatican library founded, 1448.
Valle Crucis abbey, Denbighshire, built, 1200.
Vauxhall bridge, first stone of, laid, May 9, 1811; opened, July 25, 1817.
Versailles palace, France, began, 1687; finished 1708.
Ulverscroft priory, Leicestershire, built, 1167.
University college, Oxford, founded, 872.
Upnor castle built, 1561.
Wadham college, Oxford, founded, 1613.
Walmer castle, Kent, built, 1539.
Walsingham priory, Norfolk, built, 1070.
Waltham abbey, 1062; cross built, 1292.
Walton bridge erected, 747; rebuilt, 1786.
Wapping new dock, had its first stone laid, June 27, 1802; opened, Jan. 30, 1805.
Warden monastery, Bedfordshire, built, 1136.
Warwick castle built, 912; rebuilt, 1072.
Waterloo bridge. (See *Strand bridge.*)
Waverley abbey, in Surrey, built, 1128.
Welsh hospital, Gray's-inn-lane, London, erected, 1772.
——— cathedral built, 704.
Westmalling abbey, Kent, founded. 944.
Wenlock abbey, Salop, built, 1081; monastery. 680.
Westham abbey, Essex, founded, 1154.
Westminster abbey, built by Ethelbert, of Kent, on the spot where stood the temple of Apollo, 914; rebuilt, 1065; again rebuilt, 1269; made collegiate, 1560; towers built, 1732; and north porch repaired, 1750; damaged by fire, July 7, 1803; complete repair of, begun, 1810.
——— bridge began, Sept. 13, 1738; first stone laid, Jan. 29, 1738-9; centre arch finished, March 3, 1741-2; last arch, Aug. 1746; pier sunk and repaired, Sept. 1, 1747; opened for passengers, Nov. 17, 1750; and cost 426,650*l.*
——— hall built by William Rufus, 1098; rebuilt, 1399, by Richard II.; repaired, 1748; slated, 1750; beautified and repaired, 1782; went through a general repair in 1802, at the expence of 13,000*l.*
——— infirmary instituted, 1720.
——— lying-in hospital instituted, 1765.
——— palace built, 1098; burnt, 1298; again, 1540.
——— school founded, 1070; again, by queen Elizabeth, 1560.
Wetherhall priory, Cumberland, built, 1086.
Weymouth castle built, 1539.
Whalley abbey, Lancashire, built, 1178.
Whitecross street, debtors' prison begun July 5, 1813.
Whitehall, Westminster, built by Cardinal Wolsey, 1545; damaged by fire, 1690; consumed, June 5, 1697-8; gateway pulled down and carried to Windsor, 1746.
Whitby monastery, Yorkshire, founded, 1075.
Whorwell nunnery, Hants, built, 979.
Wigmore castle, Herefordshire, built, 1074.
Winchcomb monastery Gloucestershire, founded, 800.
Winchelsea monastery built, 1310; castle built, 1543.
Winchester college founded, 1387; cathedral built, 1366; palace began, 1683; north gate built, 1290.

Winds, tower of, at Athens, built, 540 before Christ.
Windsor castle built, 1365; chapel built, 1473; college founded, 1543; terrace made, 1587; chapel thoroughly repaired and opened, Oct. 17, 1790.
Wingfield castle, Suffolk, built before the conquest.
Winifred's Well chapel built, 1490.
Witham priory, Essex, built, 913.
Woburn abbey, Bedfordshire, founded, 1145.
Wolsey college, Ipswich, founded, 1529.
Wolverhampton cathedral founded, 996.
Woodstock park made, the first in England, 1123.
Woolwich church rebuilt, 1732; academy finished, 1741.
Worcester college, Oxford, founded, 1713; incorporated 1744.
———— cathedral built, 1055.
Worksop abbey, Nottinghamshire, built, 1103.
Wymondham monastery founded, 1105.
York monastery founded, 1072; cathedral built, 628; rebuilt, 1075; St. Mary's abbey built, 1088; Ouse bridge built, 1566; castle built by William the Conqueror; rebuilt, 1701; Mansion-house built, 1729.
Yarrow monastery, Durham, built, 674.
Zecca, at Venice, built, 1570.

SECT. XII.

ACADEMIES INSTITUTED ON THE CONTINENT, &c.

AMERICA, Province of Massachusett's Bay, arts and sciences, 1780.
Academy, Ionian, instituted at Corfu, 1809.
Berlin, 1700, a literary society incorporated with it, 1744; Prussian sons of nobility, 1769; architecture, 1799.
Bologna, for physic and mathematics, 1690; arts and sciences, 1714.
Brescia, 1626.
Brest, military, 1682.
Caen, belles lettres, 1705.
Copenhagen, polite arts, 1753.
Cortona, Etruscan, 1726.
Cremona, 1560; renewed, 1607, under the title of Disuniti.
Drotningholm, polite arts, 1753.
Dublin, arts, 1750.
Erfurt, sciences, 1755.
Florence, belles lettres, 1573.—Della Crusca, 1582.
Geneva, medical, 1715.
Genoa, for painting, sculpture, &c. 1751.
Germany, natural history, 1652; military, 1752 and 1763; medical, 1617.
Haerlem, sciences, 1760.
Lisbon, royal historical, 1722.
Lyons, sciences, belles lettres, 1700; royal societies of physic, mathematics, and arts, united in 1758.
Madrid, painting, sculpture, and architecture, 1752.
Mantua, Vigilanti, for sciences, 1704.
Marseilles, belles lettres, history, and criticism, 1726.
Massachusett's Bay, arts and sciences, 1780.
Milan, sciences, 1719.
Naples, arts and sciences, 1540.
New York, literary and philosophical, 1814.
Nismes, royal, 1682.

Padua, Ricovrati, for poetry, 1610.
Palermo, medical, 1645.
Paris, Sorbonne, for divinity, 1256; painting, 1391; music, 1543; eloquence and poetry, 1635; royal, of inscriptions and belles lettres, 1663; painting and sculpture, 1664; architecture, 1671; royal, of surgery, 1731; agriculture, 1761; royal military, 1751; natural philosophy, 1796.
Parma, Innominati, 1550; Cremona, 1560; renewed as Disuniti, 1607.
Perousa, of the Insensati, 1561; of Filirgiti, or the lovers of industry, 1574; improved, 1652.
Petersburgh, sciences, 1724; military 1732; school of arts, 1764; friends to Russian literature, 1811.
Philadelphia, sciences, 1749.
Prussian academies reformed, 1750.
Rome, Umoristi, for poetry, 1611; Fantastici, 1625; Infecondi, 1653; painting, 1665; English, 1752.
Spain, royal military, 1751.
Stockholm, royal, of sciences, 1739; belles lettres, 1753; agriculture, 1761.
Turkey, military, 1775.
Toulon, military, 1682.
Upsal, sciences, 1720.
Venice, medical, 1701.
Verona, at first music, 1543.
Vienna, orientalists, 1810.
Warsaw, languages, history, and chronology, 1753.

SECT. XIII.

COMPANIES, SOCIETIES, OFFICES, &c. INCORPORATED.

AFRICAN company established, 1618, 1662. In 1746, government owed the company 11,686,800*l.* and its divided capital amounted to 10,780,000*l.* both which continued till 1776.
African institution society instituted, 1806.
Agricultural societies established in England, 1787.
American philosophical society instituted, Jan. 2, 1672.
Amicable society incorporated, 1706.
Antiquarian society incorporated, Nov. 2, 1751.
——————— at Edinburgh, instituted, Dec. 18, 1780.
——————— at Newcastle, 1812.
Apothecaries' company, London, incorporated, 1617.
Armourers' company, London, incorporated, 1423.
Artillery company revived, 1610.
Artists, society of, London, incorporated, Feb. 26, 1765.
Arts and sciences, society of, London, instituted, 1753.
——————— society established at New York, 1765.
Arts, royal, at London, instituted, 1768.
Augmentation office established, 1704.
Bankers' company, London, incorporated, 1307.
Bank of Amsterdam founded, 1609; of Venice, 1157; of Rotterdam, 1635.
——— of England established, 1693. Bank notes at 13 and 14 per cent. dis. and 15 and 20; also paid three per cent. on their bank notes

once in three months, 1697.—The dividend on their stock raised from five to seven per cent. March 19, 1788.—Lent government, in 1693, the sum of 1,200,000*l.* at eight per cent.—In 1696, their stock amounted to 2,201,171*l.* 10*s.*—In 1709, they augmented it to 4,402,342*l.* when they advanced government 400,000*l.*; and in 1714, another loan of 1,500,000*l.*—In 1742, government was indebted to them 3,200,000*l.*

Bank of Scotland established, 1695.
——— of Copenhagen, 1736.
——— of Berlin, 1765.
——— Caisse d'Escompte, in France, 1776.
——— at Petersburgh, 1786.
Banks, saving, first established in different places in England, 1816.
Barber-Surgeons' company, London, incorporated, 1308.
Barnard's-inn society, in Chancery-lane, commenced, 1445.
Bible society, naval and military, instituted, 1780.
Blacksmiths' company, London, incorporated, 1577.
Blackwell-hall factors' company, London, established, 1516.
Blind, school for the, instituted, 1799.
Book society, Dissenters, for tracts, instituted, 1750.
Bowyers' company, London, incorporated, 1620.
Brewers' company, London, incorporated, 1438.
Bricklayers' company, London, incorporated, 1568.
British herring fishery incorporated, 1750.
——— institution founded, June 4, 1805; opened, Jan. 18, 1806.
——— and foreign Bible society, 1804.
——————— school society instituted, 1815.
——— linen company erected, 1746.
——— mineralogical society commenced, 1799.
——— museum established, 1758.
——— society incorporated, for extending the fisheries, 1786.
——— lying-in hospital, for married women, instituted, 1749.
Butchers' company, London, incorporated, 1604.
Cabinet council first constituted, April 25, 1670.
Cap-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1650.
Card-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1629.
Carpenters' company, London, incorporated, 1344.
Charitable corporation instituted, 1708; abolished, 1731.
Chatham chest first established, 1589.
Chelsea water-works company incorporated, 1722.
Christian knowledge, society for promoting, instituted, 1698.
Clement's-inn society established, 1471.
Clergymen's widows' and orphans' corporation established in England, July, 1670.
Clergymen's sons', &c. society, established in Scotland, Oct. 1794.
Clifford's-inn society began, 1345.
Clock-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1632.
Cloth-workers' company, London, incorporated, 1482.
Coach-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1677.
Condition of the poor, society for bettering the, instituted, 1796.
Comb-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1650.
Commissioners of sewers first appointed, 1425.
Companies first established in London, 1198.
Cooks' company, London, incorporated, 1481.
Coopers' company, London, incorporated, 1501.
Cordwainers' company, London, incorporated, 1410.
Curriers' company, London, incorporated, 1605.
Cutlers' company, London, incorporated, 1417.
Deaf and dumb asylum instituted, 1792.
Drapers' company, London, incorporated, 1469.
Dublin society incorporated, 1750.
Dyers' company, London, incorporated, 1469.
East India company, at Embden, established, 1750.
——————— in England, established, 1600; their stock then consisting of 72,000*l.* when they fitted out four ships; and, meeting with success, they have continued ever since; India stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent. 1683; a new company established, 1698; the old one re-established, and the two united, 1700; agreed to give government 400,000*l.* per annum, for four years, on condition that they

might continue unmolested, 1769; in great confusion, and applied to parliament for assistance, 1773; judges sent from England by government faithfully to administer the laws there, to the company's servants, April 2, 1774; board of control instituted, 1784; charter of, renewed, 1813.
East India company's alms'-houses, founded, 1656.
East India company of Sweden erected, March, 1731.
———————— of France, established, 1627; abolished by the national assembly, and the trade laid open, Jan. 26, 1791.
———————— of Holland, incorporated, 1604.
East-land company incorporated, 1579.
Electrical dispensatory, London, instituted, 1793.
Emanuel hospital, Westminster, instituted, 1534.
Embroiderers' company, London, incorporated, 1591.
English copper office incorporated, 1691.
Excise office formed, 1643.
Eye, royal infirmary for the, instituted, 1804.
——, London infirmary for, instituted, 1504.
Fan-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1709.
Farriers' company, London, incorporated, 1673.
Felt-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1604.
Fishermen's company, London, incorporated, 1687.
Fishmongers' company, London, incorporated, 1536.
First-fruit's office established, 1543.
Fletchers' company, London, incorporated, 1526.
Founders' company, London, incorporated, 1614.
Frame-work-knitters' company, London, incorporated, 1664.
Fruiterers' company, London, incorporated, 1604.
Furriers' company, London, incorporated, 1509.
Furnival's-inn society began, 1563.
Gardeners' company, London, incorporated, 1616.
Geological society instituted, 1813.
Girdlers' company, London, incorporated, 1448.
Glass-sellers' company, London, incorporated, 1664.
Glaziers' company, London, incorporated, 1637.
Glovers' company, London, incorporated, 1556.
Gold and silver wire-drawers' company, London, incorporated, 1623.
Goldsmiths' company, London, incorporated, 1327.
Gray's-inn society began, 1357; house built, 1687.
Greenock society for the encouragement of arts and sciences, formed, 1812.
Grocers' company, London, incorporated, 1429.
Gunsmiths' company, London, incorporated, 1638.
Haberdashers' company, London, incorporated, 1407.
Hackney-coach office established, June 24, 1694.
Hamburgh company incorporated, 1296.
Hand-in-hand fire office incorporated, 1696.
Hat-band makers' company, London, incorporated, 1638.
Hawkers' and pedlars' licence office, 1697.
Heralds' college instituted, 1340.
Herring fishery established, Sept. 2, 1750.
Highland society for agriculture instituted, Feb. 1785.
Horners' company, London, incorporated, 1638.
Hudson's-bay company incorporated, 1670.
Humane society instituted, 1774.
Inn-holders' company, London, incorporated, 1515.
Institution, the national benevolent, at Gloucester, for the relief of distressed persons in middle life, of whatsoever country or persuasion, 1812.
———————— Devon and Exeter, for the diffusion of science, literature, and the arts, 1812.
Irish working schools' society incorporated, Oct. 1773.
Ironmongers' company, London, incorporated, 1464.
Joiners' company, London, incorporated, 1564.
King's college in Halifax, Nova Scotia, founded and incorporated by charter, Oct. 7, 1802.
Lead office established, 1692.
Leather-sellers' company, London, incorporated, 1442.

Lincoln's-inn society established, 1310.
Literary fund for the relief of distressed authors, established, 1790.
Liverpool society of arts instituted, 1810.
Linnæan society founded, 1788; incorporated, 1802.
London assurance office charter granted, 1716.
London incorporated, and obtained their first charter for electing magistrates, 1908.
London institution commenced, 1805.
Loriners' company incorporated, 1488.
Lyon's-inn society established, 1420.
Marine society established, 1756; to whom W. Hicks, Esq. left 300*l.* per annum, 1763; incorporated, 1772.
Masons' company, London, incorporated, 1677.
Medical society at Dublin instituted, 1795.
Mercers' company, London, incorporated, 1393.
Merchant-taylors' company, London, incorporated, 1466.
Military academy, Woolwich, established, 1741.
Mine and battery company incorporated, 1568.
Mines, royal, established, 1565.
Mint office in the Tower established, 1066.
Musicians' company, London, incorporated, 1604.
Naval asylum instituted by the duke of Clarence, 1801.
Navy office founded, Dec. 4, 1644.
Needle-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1656.
New inn society founded, 1485.
Ostend company erected, Jan. 1722-3; abolished, March, 1731-2.
Paper-stainers' company, London, incorporated, 1560.
Painting, academy of, in London, incorporated, 1768.
Parish clerks' company, London, incorporated, 1232.
Patten-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1670.
Pensioners, the band of, established, 1500.
Pewterers' company, London, incorporated, 1474.
Philanthropic society commenced, 1788.
Physicians' college incorporated, Sept. 23, 1518.
Physic, school of, established in Dublin, 1614.
Pin-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1636.
Plasterers' company, London, incorporated, 1500.
Plumbers' company, London, incorporated, 1611.
Poulterers' company, London, incorporated, 1503.
Preston Guild established, 1179.
Promotion of Christian knowledge, society for the, established, 1699.
Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, society for the, incorporated, 1701.
Propagation of the Gospel in New England, society from the, incorporated, Feb. 7, 1662.
Raine's charity began to portion out four young women, 1738.
Reformation of manners, society for, formed, 1698.
Royal exchange assurance office charter granted, 1716.
Royal miners' company incorporated, 1564.
Royal society, London, instituted, Dec. 30, 1660; incorporated, 1663.
Royal institution of Great Britain commenced, 1800.
Royal society of arts instituted in London, 1768.
Royal society of musicians, 1785.
Russel institution commenced, 1808.
Russia company incorporated, 1555.
Saddlers' company, London, incorporated, 1280.
Salt office established, 1694; duties formed, June 15, 1702.
Salters' company, London, incorporated, 1558.
Samaritan society at the London hospital commenced, 1791.
Scots' corporation began, 1665.
Scriveners' company, London, incorporated, 1616.
Seamen's widows' corporation erected, Oct. 18, 1732.
Secretary of state's office began, 1580.
Shipwrights' company, London, incorporated, 1610.
Sick and wounded seamen's incorporation began, June 24, 1747.
Silk-throwsters' company, London, incorporated, 1629.
Sion college, London-wall, founded, 1623; incorporated, 1664.
Skinners' company, London, incorporated, 1327.

Soap-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1638.
Societies first established in London, 1196.
Society for the relief of persons confined for small debts, commenced, 1772.
——— for the relief of the widows and orphans of medical men, instituted, 1788.
——— for bettering the condition of the poor, instituted, 1796.
——— for abolishing the common method of sweeping chimneys, commenced, 1802.
——— national, for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the established church, 1811.
——— of ladies at Liverpool, for converting female Jews to the protestant religion, 1812.
——— for the suppression of begging, instituted at Edinburgh, 1813.
South Sea company began, May 6, 1710; its bubble, 1720; its directors' estates, to the value of 2,000,000*l.* seized, 1721; compounded with Mr. Knight, their cashier, for 10,000*l.*, who had absconded with 100,000*l.* in 1720; and he returned to England, 1743.
Spectacle-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1630.
Stamp office established, 1694.
Staple's-inn society established, 1415.
Starch-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1632.
Stationers' company, London, incorporated, 1556.
Surgeons' company, London, incorporated, 1745.
Surrey institution commenced, 1808: dissolved, 1823.
Tallow-chandlers' company, London, incorporated, 1462.
Temple, three societies of the, (inner, middle, and outer), 1340; founded, 1560.
Thaive's-inn society established, 1519; dissolved, 1768.
Tin-plate workers' company, London, incorporated, 1670.
Tobacco-pipe-makers' company, London, incorporated, 1663.
Trinity house founded by Sir Thomas Spert, 1512; incorporated, 1685.
Turkey company incorporated, 1579.
Turners' company, London, incorporated, 1604.
Victualling office instituted, Dec. 10, 1683.
Vintners' company, London, incorporated, 1437.
Upholders' company, London, incorporated, 1627.
Wardrobe, great, in Scotland yard, established, 1485.
Watermen's company, London, incorporated, 1550.
Wax-chandlers' company, London, incorporated, 1484.
Weavers' company, London, incorporated, 1164.
Welsh copper-office incorporated, 1694.
Wheelwrights' company incorporated, 1670.
York-buildings water-works' company incorporated, 1691.

SECT. XIII.

REMARKABLE EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

Arranged in the Order of their Dates.

4004 THE creation of the world began according to archbishop Usher, on Sunday, Oct. 23, and in the year before the vulgar era of the birth of Christ, as given in the Hebrew text, 4004; in the LXX. 5872; in the Samaritan, 4700; of the Julian period, 710.—

Adam and Eve were created on Friday, Oct. 28; they are placed in Paradise, but are soon tempted and fall; sentence is passed upon them by God, who encourages them at the same time with the promise of the seed of the woman; they are banished Paradise.

4003 The birth of Cain, the first who was born of a woman.—Abel is born soon after.

3875 Abel is murdered by Cain, because his sacrifice was more acceptable to God.

3874 Seth born, whose offspring were the children of God, by way of distinction from those of Cain, who were named the children of men.

3017 Enoch, for his piety, is translated to heaven.

2469 The term of 120 years is allowed by God for the repentance of the world, before the deluge: this is communicated to Noah, who is sent to them as a preacher of righteousness.

2349 On the tenth day of the second month, which was on Sunday, November 30, God commanded Noah to enter into the ark with his family, &c. and on Sunday, Dec. 7, it began to rain, and rained 40 days; and the deluge continued 150 days.

2348 The ark rested on Mount Ararat, on Wednesday, May 6; the tops of the mountains became visible on Sunday, July 19; and on Friday, Dec. 18, Noah came out of the ark with all that were with him.—He built an altar, and sacrificed to God for his deliverance.

2247 The Tower of Babel is built about this time, by Noah's posterity, in the valley of Shinar, upon which God miraculously confounds their language, and thus disperses them into different nations.

1996 Abram the patriarch, born at Ur, in Chaldæa; died 1821, aged 175.

1927 Sarah, wife to Abraham, born; died 1859, aged 127.

1925 Chedorlaomer, king of Elam, subdues the five kings of Sodom, Gomorrha, Adama, Seboim, and Zoar.

1921 The covenant of God made with Abram when he leaves Haran to go into Canaan, on the 15th of Abib, or Wednesday, May 4, which begins the 430 years of sojourning.—Abram and Lot go into Egypt for famine, and return the next year, when they separate, the one for Sodom and the other to Hebron.

1913 The five kings rebelling against Chedorlaomer are defeated by him.—He plunders Sodom, and carries off Lot captive.—Abram pursues and defeats Chedorlaomer, and rescues Lot.—On his return he receives the benediction of Melchizedek king of Salem, the priest of the Most High God.

1910 Ishmael is born to Abram by Hagar; died 1778, aged 137.

1897 The covenant is renewed by God with Abram, in memorial of which circumcision is instituted, and his name changed to Abraham.—The cities of Sodom, &c. are destroyed for their wickedness by fire from Heaven.—Lot, with his wife and two daughters, leave Sodom before-hand, being warned; his wife looking back is turned into a pillar of salt.

1896 Isaac born to Abraham by Sarah, 90 years old; died in 1716, aged 180.

1871 The faith of Abraham is proved in offering to sacrifice his son Isaac, who was then 25 years old.

1836 Esau and Jacob are born to Isaac by Rebecca, after above 19 years' barrenness.

1821 Abraham dies being 175 years old.

1759 Jacob, having received his father's blessing, goes to Haran to his uncle Laban, and marries his two daughters.

1739 Jacob returns into Canaan, after a 20 years servitude under Laban.

1731 Dinah, Jacob's daughter, is ravished by Shechem.—He and all his people are treacherously put to death on the third day after circumcision, by Simeon and Levi.

1728 Joseph is sold into Egypt by his brethren.

1715 Joseph interprets Pharoah's dreams, and is promoted.—The seven years of plenty begin.

1708 The seven years of famine begin; and the year after, Joseph's ten brethren come into Egypt for corn.

1706 Joseph discovers himself to his brethren, and at Pharoah's desire sends for Jacob and his family into Egypt.
1704 All the money in Egypt and Canaan is collected by Joseph into Pharaoh's treasury; and the year following they sell him their herds and flocks.
1702 The property of all the lands in Egypt is sold to Joseph, who lets them out with a perpetual tax of the fifth part of their produce.
1689 Jacob on his death-bed adopts Manasseh and Ephraim, the two sons of Joseph; and, collecting all his children, blesses them, and foretels many things, particularly the coming of the Messiah; he died aged 147, having resided 17 years in Egypt.
1635 Joseph foretells the egress of the Israelites from Egypt, and dies aged 110, having been prefect of Egypt for eighty years.—His death concludes the book of Genesis, which contains a period of 2369 years.
1574 Aaron born; and the year after Pharoah publishes an edict for drowning all male children of the Israelites.
1571 Moses born, and three months after exposed among the flags on the banks of the river, where he is found by Thermutis, Pharoah's daughter, who adopts and educates him in all the learning of the Egyptians.
1531 Moses being 40 years of age, visits the Israelites his brethren; and, observing their oppression, kills an Egyptian, whom he found smiting an Hebrew, and then flies into Midian, where he continues 40 years, and marries Zipporah the daughter of Jethro.
1491 God appears to Moses in a burning bush, and sends him into Egypt, where he performs a number of miracles, and afflicts Pharoah with ten successive plagues, till the Israelites were allowed to depart, to the number of 600,000, besides children, on Tuesday the 5th of May, which completed the 430 years of sojourning; and on Monday, May 11, Moses opened miraculously a passage for the Israelites through the Red Sea into the desert of Etham, when Pharoah with all his host following them, were drowned.—They came out about the 23d of June, to the desert of Sinai, near Mount Horeb, where they continued near a year, during which time Moses receives from God, and delivers to the people, the Ten Commandments, and the other laws, and sets up the tabernacle, and in it the ark of the covenant.
1452 The five Books of Moses are written in the land of Moab, where he dies the year following, aged 110.
1451 The Israelites under Joshua pass the river Jordan, and enter Canaan, on Friday, April 30.—Jericho is taken by Joshua, and after that the city of Ai.—He makes a treaty with Gibeon, and defeats the five kings of the Amorites, while the sun and moon stand still.—The Israelites began to till the lands they had conquered, so that the period of the sabbatical year commences from this autumn.
1445 Joshua makes a division of the land of Canaan among the tribes of Israel, and rests from his conquests, upon the sabbatical year, which begins from the autumnal equinox.
1426 Joshua dies in his retirement at Timnath-serah, aged 110.
1413 The Israelites having sunk into idolatry after the death of Joshua, are now in servitude under Chushan, king of Mesopotamia, and continue so for eight years.
1405 Othniel, the first of their judges, defeats Chushan, and gives rest to Israel, in the 40th year after the rest given by Joshua.
1390 The tribe of Benjamin almost totally destroyed by the other eleven tribes, for their cruel usage of the wife of a Levite. It happened while Phineas was high priest.
1343 The Israelites relapsing into idolatry, are again in servitude under Eglon king of Moab, for 18 years.
1325 Ehud the Benjamite, being a second judge in an embassy, kills Eglon, and so relieves them from their second bondage, in the 80th year from their rest under Othniel.—A little after this, Shamgar killed 600 Philistines, with an ox goad.
1305 The Israelites returning to their former wickedness upon Ehud's death, are delivered by God into the hands of Jabin king of Canaan. This third servitude continued 20 years,

1295 Deborah the prophetess, and third judge of Israel, with Barak general of the Israelites, defeats the Canaanites under Sisera, at the waters of Megiddo.—Sisera is killed by Jael the wife of Heber.—Upon this battle was composed the beautiful song of Victory, in Judges, chap. v.—The land of Israel had rest in the 40th year after the rest given by Ehud.

1252 The fourth servitude of the Israelites, under the Midianites, which continues 7 years.

1245 Gideon, the fourth judge of Israel, routs the Midianites with only 300 men, and slays their two kings, Zebah and Zalmunna.—He is offered the kingdom of Israel, which he refuses.—The land had rest in the 40th year after the rest given by Deborah, and 209 years after that of Joshua.

1236 Upon Gideon's death Abimilech, his natural son, murders his seventy brothers upon one stone, and makes himself king of Israel for three years.

1206 The Israelites being given to idolatry, are delivered by God into the hands of the Philistines and Ammonites. This is their fifth servitude, and continues 18 years.

1188 Jephtha, the seventh judge of Israel for six years.—He defeats the Ammonites, and rashly makes a vow which deprives him of his daughter.—He chastises the insolence of the Ephraimites, having killed 42,000 of them in a battle.

1182 Ibzan, the eighth judge of Israel, for seven years.

1175 Elon, the ninth judge of Israel, for ten years.

1165 Abdon, the tenth judge of Israel, for eight years.

1157 Eli the high priest, the eleventh judge of Israel, for 40 years.

1156 The sixth servitude of the Israelites under the Philistines, which continues 40 years.

1136 Sampson kills 1000 Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass.

1117 Sampson is betrayed to the Philistines, being deprived of his strength.—Upon his return he pulled down the Temple of Dagon on their heads, and with himself there perished more than he had ever killed before.—The Israelites being encouraged by the disaster attack the Philistines, but are defeated with the loss of 4000 men.—They send then for the ark from Shiloh, and renew the battle, but are again defeated with the loss of 30,000 men and of the ark.—Eli hearing this, fell down, broke his neck, and died.

1116 Samuel, the twelfth and last judge of Israel, for 21 years.—The Philistines having placed the ark in the temple of Dagon, are smitten with emerods, and send it back after seven months possession.

1096 The Philistines are defeated by Samuel, at Eben-ezer.

1095 The Israelites ask for a king, which is granted them, though with God's displeasure; and Saul is anointed by Samuel to be their king.

1093 Saul defeats the Philistines.—Before this they did not allow him a smith in all his kingdom.—Saul is rejected of God for disobedience with regard to the Amalekites; and David, when 22 years old, is anointed by Samuel to be king after Saul.

1062 David, finding that Saul sought his life, retired into the deserts of Judah.

1056 David retires among the Philistines, who give him Ziklag, where he is one year and four months.

1055 Saul consults the witch of Endor, and is totally defeated by the Philistines next day upon Mount Gilboa.—Three of his sons are slain, upon which he kills himself.

1048 Jerusalem taken by David from the Jebusites, and made the seat of his kingdom.

1034 David is reproved by Nathan for his adultery, &c. and repents.

1023 Absalom rebels against David, and takes Jerusalem; but is defeated and killed by Joab.

1012 Solomon begins the building of the temple, 480 years after the going out from Egypt.

1004 The temple is solemnly dedicated on Friday, Oct. 30, 1000 before Christ.

992 Solomon finishes the building of his palace, which, with that of the temple, employed him 20 years.

975 The division of the kingdom of Judah and Israel.—Jeroboam sets up two golden calves, one at Dan and the other at Bethel, to prevent his subjects going to worship at Jerusalem.
971 Shishak king of Egypt takes Jerusalem, and carries off the treasures of the temple and of the palace.
941 Zerah the Ethiopian, with 1,000,000 men, totally defeated by king Asa, in the valley of Zephathah.
940 Benhadad king of Syria attacks Baasha king of Israel, and takes several of his cities.
896 Elijah the prophet is taken up into heaven.
878 Athaliah queen of Judah is put to death by order of the high priest Jehoiada, surnamed Johanan.
889 The army of Hazael king of Syria desolates great part of the kingdom of Judah.
907 Ahab is killed by the Syrians in the battle of Ramoth Gilead, according to the prophecy of Micaiah; upon this the Moabites revolt, having been tributary from the days of king David.
787 Amos prophecies against Jeroboam second king of Israel.
786 Hosea the prophet lived; died in 721.
771 Azariah king of Judah, presuming to burn incense, is struck with leprosy, which continues till his death.
757 Isaiah the prophet begins to prophesy, and continues it for above 60 years.
731 Habakkuk the prophet flourished about this time.
721 Samaria taken after three years siege, and the kingdom of Israel finished by Shalmaneser king of Assyria.
717 Tyre is besieged in vain for about five years, by Shalmaneser king of Assyria.
710 Sennacherib's army destroyed by an angel in one night, to the amount of 185,000 men.
677 Manasseh king of Judah is taken prisoner, and carried in chains to Babylon.
641 Amon king of Judah is treacherously put to death by his domestic servants.
627 Jeremiah the prophet; died, 577.
626 Zephaniah the prophet flourished.
608 Josiah king of Judah is slain in battle at Megiddo, in the spring, by Pharaoh Necho, king of Egypt.
605 The beginning of the captivity.
597 Jehoiachin king of Judah is carried away captive by Nebuchadnezzar to Babylon.
587 The city of Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of eighteen months, June 9.
586 The temple of Jerusalem is burnt on the seventh day in the fifth month.
558 Daniel the prophet lived.
528 Haggai and Zachariah the prophets flourished at this time.
458 Ezra is sent from Babylon to Jerusalem with the captive Jews, and the vessels of gold and silver, &c. by Artaxerxes, in the seventh year of his reign, being 70 weeks of years, or 490 years before the crucifixion of our Saviour.
456 Nehemiah the prophet lived.
436 Malachi, the last of the prophets.
430 The History of the Old Testament finishes about this time.

SECT. XIV.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, COUNCILS, SACRED WRITINGS, &c.

ACTS of the Apostles written, 63.
Adam and Eve created, 4004 B. C.
Advent Sunday first observed, 433; the number determined, 1000.
Agnus Dei, or "O Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world," &c. first appointed in the Litany, 687.
Agnus Dei's first consecration, 1566.
All Saints festival instituted, 625.
All Souls festival established, 1604.
Altars in churches first used, 135; first consecrated, 271; first erected in Britain, 634.
Anathemas first brought into the church, 387.
Andrew's, St. festival instituted, 359.
Annates, or first fruits, instituted, 1306.
Annunciation of the Virgin Mary observed, 350.
Anthems first introduced into the church service, 386.
Apparitors first instituted, about 1234.
Appeals to Rome first practised from England, 697.
Archdeacon, the first in England, 1075.
Articles of religion, six published by Henry VIII. 1536.—Forty-two published without the consent of parliament, 1552.—The 42 reduced to 39, Jan. 1563; received the authority of parliament, 1571.—One hundred and four drawn up by archbishop Usher, for Ireland, 1615; established, 1634.
Ascension day first commemorated, 68.
Assumption of the Virgin, festival of, instituted, 813.
Athanasian creed said to be written, 340.
Auricular confession first introduced, 1215.
Augsburg confession of faith made, 1550.
Banns, publication of, for marriage, instituted, 1210.
Bartholomew's, St. festival instituted, 1130.
Beads first used in the Papists' devotion, 1093.
Bells introduced into churches, 458; first consecrated, 968; baptised, 1000.
Benefices began about 500. The following account of those in England is given as the fact by Dr. Burn, viz.

1071 livings not exceeding 10*l.* per annum.							
1467 livings above 10*l.* and not exceeding 20*l.* per annum.							
1126	-	-	20*l.*	-	-	-	30*l.*
1049	-	-	30*l.*	-	-	-	40*l.*
884	-	-	40*l.*	-	-	-	50*l.*
5597 livings under 50*l.* per annum.							

It must be 500 years before every living can be raised to 60*l.* a-year, by queen Anne's bounty; and 399 years before any of them can exceed 50*l.* a-year. On the whole there are above 11,000 church preferments in England, exclusive of bishoprics, deaneries, canonries prebendaries, priest-vicars, lay-vicars, secondaries, &c. belonging to cathedrals, or choristers, or even curates to well beneficed clergymen.
Bible history ceases, 430 years before Christ.—Septuagint version made, 281; first divided into chapters, 1253.—The first English edition was in 1538; the first authorized edition in England was in 1539;

the second translation was ordered to be read in churches, 1549; the present translation finished, Sept. 1611; permitted by the Pope to be translated into all the languages of the Catholic states, Feb. 28, 1759; the following is a dissection of the Old and New Testament:—

	In the Old Testament.	*In the New.*	*Total.*
Books	39	27	66
Chapters	929	260	1,189
Verses	23,214	7,959	31,173
Words	592,493	181,253	773,746
Letters	2,728,100	838,380	3,566 480

The Apocrypha has 183 chapters, 6081 verses, and 125,185 words.—The middle chapter, and the least in the Bible, is the 117th Psalm; the middle verse is the 8th of 118th Psalm; the middle line is the 2d book of the Chronicles, 4th chapter, and 16th verse; the word *and* occurs in the Old Testament 35,535 times; the same word in the New Testament occurs 10,684 times; the word *Jehovah* occurs 6,855 times.

Old Testament.—The middle book is Proverbs; the middle chapter is the 29th of Job; the middle verse is the 2d book of Chronicles, 20th chapter, and the 18th verse; the least verse is the 1st book of Chrocles, 1st chapter and 1st verse.

New Testament.—The middle is the Thessalonians, 2d; the middle chapter is between the 13th and 14th of the Romans; the middle verse is the 17th of the 17th chapter of the Acts; the least verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of the Gospel by St. John.

The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra has all the letters of the alphabet in it.

The 19th chapter of the 2d book of Kings, and the 37th chapter of Isaiah, are alike.

The book of Esther has 10 chapters, but neither the words Lord nor God in it.

Bishops, their translation first instituted, 239; were appointed by the people, 400; first in England, 694; first in Denmark, 939; made barons, 1072; precedency settled, 1075; banished England, 1208; consented to be tributary to Rome, 1245; deprived of the privilege of sitting as judges in capital offences, 1388; the first that suffered death in England by the sentence of the civil power, 1405; six new ones instituted, 1530; elected by the King's *conge a'elire*, 1535; held their sees during pleasure, 1547; form of consecration ordained, 1549; seven deprived for being married, 1554; several burnt for not changing their religion, 1555; fifteen consecrated at Lambeth, 1559; expelled Scotland, 1589; twelve impeached, and committed for protesting against any law passed in the house of lords during the time the populace prevented their attending parliament, 1641; their whole order abolished by parliament, Oct. 9, 1646; nine restored, and eight new ones consecrated, Oct. 25, 1660; regained their seats in the house of peers, Nov. 30, 1661; seven committed to the tower, for not ordering the king's declaration for liberty of conscience to be read throughout their dioceses, 1688; six suspended for not taking the oaths to King William, 1689; deprived, 1690.

Bishoprics of England and Wales, according to the antiquity of their institution.—London, an archbishopric and metropolitan of England, founded by Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, 185.—Landaff, 185.—Bangor, 516—St. David's, 519, (the archbishopric of Wales, from 550 till 1100, when the bishop submitted to the archbishop of Canterbury as his metropolitan). St. Asaph's, 547.—St. Augustin, or Austin, made Canterbury the metropolitan archbishopric, by order of Pope Gregory, 596.—Wells, 604.—Rochester, 604.—Winchester, 650.—Lichfield and Coventry, 656.—Worcester, 679.—Hereford, 680.—Durham, 690.—Sodor and Man (with jurisdiction of the Hebrides in Scotland), 838.—Exeter, 1050.—Sherborne (changed to Salisbury), 1056.—York, archbishopric, 1067.—Dorchester (changed to Lincoln), 1070.—Chichester, 1071.—Thetford (changed to Norwich), 1088.—Bath and Wells, ib.—Ely, 1109.—Carlisle, 1133.—The following six were founded upon the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII. Chester, Peterborough, Gloucester, Oxford, Bristol, Westminster, 1538.—Westminster was united to London, 1550.—Canada made a bishopric in 1793.

Estimated Revenues attached to the several bishoprics of Great Britain and Ireland, per annum: the real amount is far higher.

England.

Canterbury	£8000	St. Asaph	£1500
York	7000	Carlisle	1800
London	6200	Llandaff	1600
Durham	8700	Peterborough	1700
Winchester	7400	Gloucester	2300
Ely	4000	Rochester	2400
Worcester	3400	Litchfield and Coventry	2800
Salisbury	3500	Bangor	1900
Norwich	5000	Chester	2700
Lincoln	3300	Oxford	2800
Hereford	3000	Exeter	2200
Chichester	2200	St. David's	400
Bath and Wells	2400	Bristol	1200

Ireland.

Armagh	£8000	Cork	£2700
Dublin	5000	Cloyne	2500
Tuam	4000	Down	2200
Cashell	4000	Dromore	2000
Derry	7000	Leigh and Ferns	2400
Clonfert	2400	Kildare	2600
Clogher	4000	Raphoe	2600
Kilmore	2800	Meath	2800
Elphin	3700	Killaloe	2200
Killala	2800	Ossory	2000
Limerick	3500	Waterford	2600

Burial places first permitted in cities in England, 742; forbidden within towns in Poland, 1792.

Canada made a bishopric of 2000*l.* per annum, 1796.

Candle-light first introduced into churches, 274.

Canon law first introduced into England, 1147.

Canonical hours for prayers instituted, 391.

Canonization first introduced by papal authority, 996.

Cardinals were originally the parish priests at Rome; title began to be used, 308; college of, founded by Pope Pascal I. 817; did not elect the popes till 1160; wore the red hat (to remind them, that they ought to shed their blood, if required, for religion), and were declared princes of the church, 1232; the cardinals set fire to the conclave, and separated, and a vacancy in the papal chair for two years, 1314; Cardinal Caraffa was hanged by order of Pius IV. 1560; as was Cardinal Poli, under Leo X.; title of Eminence first given them by Pope Urban VIII. about 1630.

Catechism, a short one published by the bishop of Winchester, 1580.

Catholic, name of, was given the Roman Christians, 38.

Christian, the term of distinction first given the disciples of Christ at Antioch, 40.

Christianity was propagated in Spain in 36; in Britain, 60; or, as others say, in the 5th century; in Franconia and Flanders, in the 7th century; in Lombardy, Thuringia, and Hesse, in the 8th century; in Sweden, Denmark, Poland, and Russia, in the 9th century; in Hungary and Sclavonia, in the 10th century; in Vandalia and Prussia, in the 11th century; in Pomerania and Norway, in the 12th century; in Livonia, Lithuania, and part of Tartary, in the 13th century; in Sclavonia, part of Turkey, and the Canary isles, in the 14th century; in Africa, at Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the 15th century; made great progress in Prussia, both the Indies, and in China, by the Protestant faith, in the 16th century; reinstated in Greece, &c. &c. in the 17th century.

Christmas-day first observed as a festival, 98.

Churches first began to be built in England, at Bahingley, in Norfolk, 638.—Fifty new ones ordered by parliament to be built, 1711.

Churches first built for Christians, 214.

Church-music introduced into worship, 350; choral service first used in England at Canterbury, 677; changed throughout England from

the use of St. Paul's to that of Sarum, 1418; first performed in English, May 8, 1559.
Church-wardens and overseers instituted, 1127.
Church-yards first consecrated, 317; admitted into cities, 742.
Circumcision instituted, 1897 before Christ.
Commandments given to Moses, 1424 before Christ.
————, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, translated into the Saxon language, 781.
Common Prayer published in English, with the authority of parliament, 1548.
Conception of the Virgin, festival of, instituted, 1387.
Conclave for the election of popes, first ordered, 1274.
Concubines allowed the priests, 1132.
Confession, auricular, introduced, 1254.
Confirmation took place, 190.
Consecration of churches instituted, 158.
———— of bishops, the form ordained, 1549.
Convents and other religious orders suppressed in the two Sicilies by order of king Joachim Murat, 1809; abolished in Spain, 1811; restored in Spain, May, 1814; restored in the two Sicilies, 1815.
Copes instituted, 256.
Corpus Christi, the festival of, appointed, 1265.
Councils—That at Jerusalem, when the first controversy was discussed, 48; at Antioch, 269; at Arles, 314, at which three English bishops were present; the first Nicene one, when 318 fathers attended, against Arius, 325; the first at Constantinople, when Pope Damasus presided, and 150 fathers attended, 381; that at Sardis, when 376 fathers attended, 400; the first at Ephesus, when Pope Celestine presided, and 200 fathers attended, 431; that at Chalcedon, when Pope Leo presided, and 600 fathers attended, 451; the second at Constantinople, when Pope Vigilius presided, and 165 fathers attended, 552; one called the Milevetan council, 568; at Constantinople in 600; at Rome in 649; the third at Constantinople, when Pope Agatho presided, and 289 fathers attended, 680; the second at Nice, when Pope Adrian presided, and 350 fathers attended, 787; the fourth at Constantinople, when Pope Adrian presided, and 101 fathers attended, 869; that at Vercelli, when Pope Leo IX. presided, 1053; the Lateran one, when Pope Calixtus II. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1112; the second Lateran one, when Pope Innocent II. presided, and 1000 fathers attended, 1139; the third Lateran one, when Pope Alexander III. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1175; the fourth Lateran one, when Pope Innocent III. presided, and 1185 fathers attended, 1215 and 1217; at Lyons, 1255 and 1274; that at Vienne, when Pope Clement V. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1312; one at Constance, when Pope John XXII. and Martin V. presided, 1414; the sixth Lateran one, when Pope Julius III. and Pius IV. presided against Luther, 1546.—There have been several other provincial councils, and others, as that of Avignon, in France, and at Bituria, in Tuscany, 1431; at Tours, in France, 1448; at Florence, in Italy, 1449; at Toledo, in Spain, 1473; at Auspurgh, in Germany, 1548; at Cologne, in Germany, 1548; at Treves, in Germany, 1548; at Cologne, in Germany, 1549; at Mentz, in Germany, 1549; and at Numantia, in Spain, 1550.
Creation of the world, 4004 B. C.
Creed, Lord's Prayer, &c. permitted in the Saxon language, 746.
Crucifixes painted in churches and chambers, first introduced, 461.
Crusade, the first, 1096.
Cup, sacramental, restored to the laity, 1547.
Dedication of churches introduced by bishops.
Dispensations first granted by the pope, 1200.
Dissenters first separated from the church of England, 1571.
Easter established, 68; controversy determined, 667.
Elevation of the Host introduced, 1222.
Epiphany, the feast of, instituted, 813.
Episcopacy abolished in Scotland, 1690.
Exaltation of the cross instituted, 629.
Fasts established, 138.
Festival of the Jews, the principal, being the feast of the tabernacles,

is celebrated by them to this day; it was instituted by Moses in the wilderness, 1490 B. C. but was celebrated with the greatest magnificence for fourteen days, upon the dedication of the temple of Solomon, 1005 before Christ.—They carried boughs loaded with fruit in procession.

Festivals of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and the Pentecost or Whitsuntide, first ordered to be observed by all Christians, 68.—Rogation days appointed, 469.—Jubilees in the Romish church instituted by Pope Boniface VIII. 1300. At first they were observed every hundred years, but future popes reduced them to fifty, and then to every period of twenty-five years.

First fruits and tenths instituted by Clement V. 1306.—First collected in England, 1316.—Granted by queen Anne for the relief of poor clergy, Feb. 7, 1704.

Fonts instituted, 167.

Food, animal, permitted for man's use, 2357 B. C.

Fools, festival of, at Paris, held Jan. 1, and continued for 240 years, in which all sorts of absurdities and indecencies were committed, 1198.

Gloria, Patri, the doxology of, first used, 382.

Godfathers and godmothers first appointed, 130.

Hallelujah and Amen first introduced by Haggai the prophet, 584 B. C.

Holy water first used in churches, 120.

Homilies drawn up by Archbishop Cranmer, 1547.

Idolatry first abolished in Kent, 641.

Image-worship introduced, 715; suppressed in England, 1546; in Hungary and Germany, 1785.

Independents, such as hold the independency of the church, or that each congregation may govern themselves in religious matters.—Presbyterians and Anabaptists are now agreed with them; the Anabaptists always were.—Their first meeting-house founded in England was that by Mr. Henry Jacobs, 1616.

Impropriations; before the destruction of the monasteries, by Henry VIII. 1539, many livings were in their possession; the great tithes they kept themselves, allowing the small tithes to the vicar or substitute that served the church.—On the suppression of the monasteries, Henry VIII. disposed of these great tithings among his favourites.

Indulgences first disposed of for money, 1190.

Inquisitions, court of, began, 1204; abolished in Naples, 1782; in Tuscany, 1785; in Spain, 1811; in Rome, 1809; restored in Spain, 1814.

Invocation of the Virgin and Saints began to be practised, 593.

James's, St. epistle written, 59.

James, St. the festival of, instituted, 1089.

January 30, ordered to be observed as a fast, 1660.

Jeremiah wrote his Lamentations, 610 B. C.

Jesus Christ was born, Monday, December 25, A. M. 4004, year of Rome, 752; his baptism by John, and his first ministry, 30; celebrated the last passover, and instituted the sacrament in its room, on Thursday, April 2; was crucified, April 3; arose, April 5; and ascended, Thursday, May 14 following, in the 33d year of his age.

John, St. the baptist's, festival instituted, 488.

John, St. the apostle, wrote his epistles, 92.

John, St. the evangelist, wrote his Revelation, 96; his Gospel, 97; his festival instituted, 313.

Joshua, book of, written, 1415 B. C.

Jubilee among the Christians at the end of every century, instituted by Pope Boniface VIII. 1300; this was celebrated afterwards every 50 years by order of Clement VI.—Urban VI. reduced it to every 33d year, and Paul II. to every 25th year, at which period it is now fixed.

Jude, St. wrote his epistle, 71; festival instituted, 1030.

Kissing the Pope's foot first practised, 709.

Kyrieeleison brought first into the Litany, 590.

Knee ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus, 1275.

Latin and Greek churches united, 1004.

Lent, the fast of, instituted, 142; in Kent, 640.

Lights first used in churches in the day-time, 409.

Litanies first used in churches, 443.

Litany first used in England, in English, 1543.
Liturgy first read in Scotland, 1638.
Lollards proscribed by the English parliament, 1406.
Lucius, the first Christian king in Britain, 180.
Luke, St. wrote his Gospel, 55; feast instituted, 1130.
Mark, St. wrote his Gospel, 44; feast instituted, 1090.
Marriage in Lent forbidden, 354; forbidden the priests, 1015; first celebrated in churches, 1226.
Martin's, St. festival instituted, 812.
Matthew, St. wrote his Gospel, 44.
Mahomet began to promulgate his opinions, 604.
Mass first used in Latin, 394; introduced into England, 680; elevation required prostration, 1201.
Maunday Thursday ceremony commenced in 1362.
Matthias's, St. festival instituted, 1090.
Methodism under George Whitfield began, 1739.
Michael's, St. festival instituted, 487.
Monks first associated, 328.
Nativity of the Virgin Mary instituted, 695.
New Testament translated into the Chinese language, by the East India company's translator at Canton, and printed, 1814.
Nicene creed made, 325.
Organs first used in churches, 751.
Patronages of churches began, 402.
Papal usurpation took place, 607.
Pardons at coronations first granted in England, 1327.
Passover instituted, Monday, May 4, 1491; celebrated in the new temple, April 18, 515 B. C.
Paul, St. wrote his first epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Galatians, 51; first epistle to the Thessalonians, 52; second epistle, 53; second epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon, 62; to the Hebrews, 63; first epistle to Timothy, and that to Titus, 65; second epistle to Timothy, 66; festival instituted, 813.
Penance first enjoined as a punishment, 157.
Pentateuch, or the five books of Moses, written 1452 before Christ.
Pentecost established, 68.
Peter, St. wrote his first epistle, 60; his second epistle, 66.
Peter-pence first granted to the Pope, 689.
Peter, St. and Paul's festival instituted, 813.
Peter, St. ad Vincula's festival instituted, 317.
Pix, or box, to contain the host, ordered by the Lateran council, 1315.
Pope, the title of, formerly given to all bishops. The emperor, in 606, confined it to the bishops of Rome, and then their power began; Hyginus was the first bishop of Rome that took the title, 154.—Leo I. elected May 10, 440; died, 461.—The pope's supremacy over the Christian church first established by Boniface III. 607.—The custom of kissing the pope's toe introduced, 708.—Pope Stephen III. was the first who was carried to the Lateran on men's shoulders, 752.—The pope's temporal grandeur commenced, 755.—Sergius II. was the first pope that changed his name on his election, 844.—John XIX. a layman, made pope by dint of money, 1024.—The first pope that kept an army was Leo IX. 1054.—Their assumed authority carried to such excesses as to excommunicate and depose sovereigns, and to claim the presentations of all church benefices, by Gregory VII. and his successors, from 1073 to 1500.—Pope Gregory obliged Henry IV. emperor of Germany, to stand three days, in the depth of winter, bare-footed, at his castle-gate, to implore his pardon, 1077.—Pope's legate caught in bed with a prostitute, 1125.—Pope Celestine III. kicked the emperor Henry IV.'s crown off his head, while kneeling, to show his prerogative of making and unmaking kings, 1191.—The pope's authority first introduced into England, 1079; abrogated by parliament, 1534.—The pope demanded an annual sum for every cathedral and monastery in Christendom, but refused, 1226.—Collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England, 1226.—Residence of the pope removed to Avignon, where it continued 70 years, 1308.—Their demand on England refused by parliament,

1363.—Three at one time all pretending to infallibility, in 1414.—Leo X. made a cardinal at 14 years old; elected pope, March 11, 1513, aged 36; died, 1521.—Clement VII. began to reign, who brought pluralities to their consummation, making his nephew, Hippolito, cardinal de Medicis, commendatory universal, granting to him all the vacant benefices in the world, for six months, and appointing him usu-fructuary from the first day of his possession, 1523.—Rome sacked, and Clement imprisoned, 1527.—Moved their residence to Avignon, 1531.—The Lord Pope struck out of all English books, 1541.—Kissing the pope's toe, and some other ridiculous ceremonies abolished, and the order of Jesuits suppressed by the late Pope Clement XIV. 1773.—Visited Vienna to solicit the emperor in favour of the church, March, 1783.—Destitute of all political influence in Europe, 1787.—Burnt in effigy in Paris, May 4, 1791.—Made submission to the French republic, 1796.—Expelled Rome, Feb. 15, 1798.

Praying toward the East first ordained by the pope, 532.

Predestination established, 470.

Presbyterian church, the first erected in England, was at Wandsworth, near London, 1572.

Prostration at the elevation of the mass ordained, 1201.

Protestantism tolerated in Germany, 1624; in Bohemia, 1707.

Psalms of David translated by Sternhold and Hopkins, 1559.

Purgatory, the doctrine of, invented, 250; introduced into the church, 593.

Purification of the Virgin, festival of, appointed, 542.

Purple, the, given the cardinals by Paul II. 1465.

Reformation began, 1520; completed, 1547.

Registers, parochial, first appointed, 1538.

Religious houses dissolved in England by parliament, 1537; in Germany, by the emperor Joseph, in 1782 and 1785.

Rosary, or beads, first used in Romish prayers, 1093.

Sabbatical year, the first, 1451 B. C.

Sanctuaries instituted, 617.

Saturnalia festivals instituted in Rome, Dec. 407 B. C.

Scribes and Pharisees commenced, 51 B. C.

Scriptures ordered to be read in monasteries in Britain, 746.

Septuagint said to have been found in a cask, 217.

Shaving of priests first introduced, 169.

Simon, St. and Jude's festival first instituted, 1090.

Singing in churches established, 67.

Solomon wrote his Ecclesiastes, 981 B. C.

Sponsors first instituted, 130.

Sports allowed on Sunday, after service, 1017.

Standing at the reading of the Gospel introduced, 406.

Supremacy of the pope above the emperor introduced, 607.

Surplices first used in churches, 316.

Talmud, the, made, 117 B. C.

Tenths of church livings first collected in England, 1096.

Thomas's, St. festival instituted, 1130.

Tithes given by Moses to the tribe of Levi, 1490 B. C.; first granted to the church in England, 786; established by law by the Lateran council, 1200.

Tithes first collected in England, 750.

Transfiguration, festival of, first observed, 700.

Transubstantiation opposed by the English church, about 1000; received it between 1000 and 1066.

Trinity, the word first applied to the persons of the Godhead, 150; festival instituted, 835.

Trinity Sunday appointed by Pope John, 1334.

Unction, extreme, practised in the first century; in common use, 550.

Uniformity took place in England, 1662.

Virgins first consecrated, 159.

Visitation of the Virgin, festival of the, instituted, 1389.

Vulgate edition of the Bible discovered, 218.

Water mixed with wine in the sacrament, first introduced, 122.

Whitehall preachers appointed, March 17, 1724.

Whitsuntide festival instituted, 813.

Wills, privilege of making, granted by Henry I. 1100.
Worshipping images introduced into England, 763; forbidden in Hungary, 1785.

SECT. XV.

RELIGIONS OF EUROPEAN STATES.

AUSTRIA, an empire, Papists.
Bavaria, a kingdom, Papists.
Bohemia, a kingdom, Papists and Lutherans.
Brandenburgh, a marquisate, Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.
Brunswick, a dukedom, Lutherans.
Cologne, an archbishopric, Papists.
Courland, a dukedom, Papists and Protestants.
Denmark, a kingdom, Lutherans.
England, a kingdom, church of England, and all others.
France, a kingdom, Papists; but Protestants tolerated.
Genoa, a republic, Papists; but the Jews tolerated.
Germany, empire, Papists, Lutherans, and Calvinists.
Greece, part of Turkey, Mahometans, Jews, &c.
Hanover, a kingdom, Lutherans, Calvinists, &c.
Hesse Cassel, an electorate, Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.
Hungary, a kingdom, Papists and Protestants.
Ireland, a kingdom, all religions tolerated.
Italy, various states, Papists.
Lucca, a republic, Papists.
Malta, an island, Papists.
Mantua, a dukedom, Papists.
Mecklenburgh Schwerin, a dukedom, Lutherans.
Mecklenburgh Strelitz, a dukedom, Lutherans.
Milan, a dukedom, Papists.
Modena, a dukedom, Papists.
Naples, a kingdom, Papists.
Netherlands, a kingdom, Papists, Calvinists, &c.
Norway, a kingdom, Lutherans.
Osnaburgh, a bishopric, Catholics and Protestants.
Palatine, a principality, Papists and Lutherans.
Parma and Placentia, a dukedom, Papists.
Piedmont, a principality, Papists.
Portugal, a kingdom, Papists.
Prussia, a kingdom, Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.
Russia, an empire, Greeks, Calvinists, and Lutherans.
Sardinia, a kingdom, Papists.
Savoy, a dukedom, Papists.
Saxony, a kingdom, Papists and Lutherans.
Scotland, a kingdom, Presbyterians, Episcopacy tolerated.
Siberia, in the Russian empire, Greeks and Armenians.
Sicily, an island, Papists.
Spain, a kingdom, Papists.
Sweden, a kingdom, Lutherans, popery abolished, 1544.
Switzerland Cantons, a republic, six are Protestants, seven are Papists.
Tartary, various states, partly in Europe, Armenians, Mahometans, and Greeks.
Triers, an archbishopric, Papists.

Turkey, an empire, partly in Europe, Mahometans, Jews, and Christians.
Tuscany, a dukedom, Papists.
Venice, a republic, Papists, Greeks, and Jews.

United Provinces of North America, a republic, Protestants, &c.

SECT. XVI.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS, SECTS, &c.

Are said to amount to 973 in the World, among which are the

ABSTINENTS, a sect that began, 170.
Adamites, a sect of heretics, began, 130; renewed, 1124.
Agnacobites, fanatics, began, 701.
Albigenses had their origin, 1160.
Anabaptists began, 1525; arrived in England, 1549.
Anchorites began, 1255.
Angelites, a sect of heretics, A. D. 494.
Antinomian sect began, 1538.
Antonines began, 329.
Arian sect began, 290.
Armenian heretics began, 1229.
Augustines began, 389; first appeared in England, 1250.
Bartholomites, sect of, founded at Genoa, 1307.
Bartholomites, suppressed by Pope Innocent X. 1650.
Barnabites, foundation of, in France, 1533.
Basil's, St. began, 354.
Begging friars established in France, 1587.
Beguines began, 1208.
Benedictines founded, 548.
Bethlehemites began, 1248.
Bonhommes began, 1257.
Bohemian brethren, the sect of, began in Bohemia, 1467.
Brigantines began, 1370.
Brownists, sect began, 1660.
Calvinists, sect began, 1546.
Canons, regular, began, 400.
Capuchins began, 1525.
Cardinals began, 853; red hats given them, 1242; the purple, 1464; the title of eminence, 1644.
Carmelites began, 1141.
Carmes established in France, 1254.
Carthusians began, 1084.
Catharine's, St. began, 1373.
Celestines began, 1272.
Chaplines began, 1248.
Cistertians began, 1094.

Clareval began, 1114.
Crossed friars began, 1170.
Dominicans began, 1215.
Flagellants, the sect of arose, 1259.
Franciscans began, 1206; settled in England, 1217.
Gray friars began, 1122.
Hermits began, 1257; revived, 1425.
Holy Trinity began, 1211.
Humbled began, 1164.
Jacobites began, 1198.
Jesuans began, 1367.
Jesuits' society began, 1536; expelled England, 1604; Venice, 1606; Portugal, Sept. 1759: France, May 5, 1602; Spain, 1767; Naples, 1768; Rome and Prussia, 1773; order abolished, Aug. 17, 1773; in Prussia and other states, 1776; revived in Russia, 1784; restored in Rome and other states, 1814; all monks of the order of, banished from St. Petersburgh, Jan. 2, 1816.
Jesus, the sisters of, society began, 1626.
Lollards began, 1315.
Lutheran sect began, 1517.
Mahometan sect began, 622.
Manichees' sect began, 343.
Methodism commenced, 1734.
Minimes began, 1450.
Minors began, 1009.
Monks first associated 328.
Moravians, or *Unitas Fratrum*, appeared in Bohemia, 1457; in England, 1737.
Muggletonians, sprung from L. Muggleton, a journeyman tailor, 1647.
Ophites began, 187.
Orebites began, 1422.
Pelagian sect began, 389.
Penitent women began, 1494.
Poor women began, 1213.
Predestinarian sect began, 371.
Protestants began, 1529.
Puritans began, 1545.
Publican sect came first to England, 1162.
Quakers' sect began, 1650.
Quietists began, 1685.
Repentants began, 1360.
Sacramentarians began, 878.
Swedenborgians' sect began, 1780.
Theatins founded, 1594; established at Paris, 1644.
Trappists, order of monks solemnly installed at Port Ringeard, department of Mayenne, Jan. 21, 1815.
Trinitarians, order of, instituted, 1198.
Tritheites arose, 560.
Ubiquarian sect began, 1540.
Unitarians began, 1553.
Ursulines established, 1198.
Valley began, 1218.
White coats began, 1396.
White monks began, 1319.
Whippers began, 1055.

SECT. XVII.

MILITARY AND RELIGIOUS KNIGHTS, AND TITLES OF HONOUR.

ADMIRAL, the first in England, 1297.
Admiral, high, the first in England, 1397; held by commission since Nov. 1709.
Ædiles first created at Rome, 971 B. C.
Alcantara, order of knighthood, instituted, 1160.
Alexander, St. knighthood began in Russia, 1700.
Aldermen of London first appointed, 1242.
Almaranta, order of knighthood in Sweden, began, 1653.
Andrew, St. order of knighthood instituted in Scotland, 809; renewed in Scotland, 1452, 1605; in Russia, 1698.
Angelic knights of St. George were instituted in Greece, 456.
Anthony, St. in Hainault, order of knighthood, began in Germany, 1382; in Ethiopia, 357.
Annunciation order, instituted in Savoy, 1362.
Annunciade of St. Michael, order of knighthood, began in Mantua, 1618.
Argonauts, the, of St. Nicholas, order of knighthood, began in Naples, 1382.
Avis, order of knighthood, began in Portugal, 1147.
Band, order of knighthood, instituted in Spain, 1332.
Bannerets first created in England, 1360; renewed by Henry VII. 1485.
Baron, the title first by patent in England, 1388.
Baronets first created in England, 1611.
Baronets of Nova Scotia first created, 1625.
Bath, order of knighthood, instituted in England at the coronation of Henry IV. 1399; renewed, 1725.
Bear, order of knighthood, began in Switzerland, 1443.
Black Eagle, order of knighthood in Prussia, instituted, 1701.
Blaize, St. order of knighthood at Acon, began, 1250.
Blood of Christ, order began in Mantua, 1608.
Brandenburgh had its first marquis, 925.
Brician, order of knighthood, began in Sweden, 1366.
Broom Flower, order of knighthood in France, began, 1234.
Brotherly Love, order of knighthood, began, 1708.
Burgundian cross, order of knighthood, began, 1535.
Calatrava, order of knighthood, instituted in Spain, 1158.
Carpet, order of, made in England, 1553.
Castle and sword, order of, established by the prince regent of Portugal, 1807.
Catharine, St. order of knighthood, began in Palestine, 1063.
Catharine, St. order of, in Russia, began, 1715.
Catholic Majesty, the title of, given the king of Spain by the pope, 739.
Censors first erected at Rome, 413 B. C.
Champion of England first used, 1377.
Christ, order of knighthood, began in Portugal, 1319; in Livonia, 1203.
Christian Charity, order of knighthood, began in France, 1590.
Christian King, the title first given Louis IX. of France, 1469; annulled by the national assembly, 1791.
Cincinnatus, order began in America, 1783.
Common-council of London first appointed, 1208.
Commissioners of sewers first appointed, 1425.
Conception of the Virgin, order began, 1619.

Concord, order of knighthood, began in Brandenburgh, 1660.
Consuls first made at Rome, 307 B. C.
Cornwall, the first duke of, 1337.
Coroners officers of the realm in 925.
Creation by patents to titles first used by Edward III., 1344.
Crescent, order of knighthood, began in Naples, 1448.
Crown royal, order of knighthood, began in France, 802.
Decemviri, first creation of, 450 B. C.
Defender of the Faith, the title of, given to the king of England, 1520.
Dennis, St. order began in France, 1267.
Dey of Tunis first appointed, 1570.
Dictators began at Rome, 498 B. C.
Doctor's degree began in England, 1607.
Dog, order of knighthood, began, 1070.
Don, a title first taken by the king of Spain, 759.
Dove of Castile, order of knighthood, began, 1379.
Dragon, order of knighthood in Hungary, began, 1413.
Duke, title of, first given in England to Edward, son of Edward III. March 17, 1336.
Duke, Grand, the title first given to the dukes of Tuscany by Pius V. V. 1570.
Duke, first created in Scotland, 1398.
Ear of corn, order began in Britanny, 1050.
Earl first used by king Alfred in 920, as a substitute for that of king.
Earl, the first created in England, Oct. 14, 1066.
Earl-Marshal, the first in England, 1383.
Electors of Germany began, 1298.
Elephant, order of knighthood, began in Denmark, 1479.
Eminence, the title of, first given to cardinals, 1644.
Ermine, order of knighthood, began in France, 1450; in Naples, 1463.
Esquire, first used to persons of fortune, not attendants on knights, 1345.
Garter, order began, April 23, 1349; alteration in, 1557, and 1788. It is remarkable, that this is the only order which has been granted to foreign princes. Of this illustrious order there have been—

Eight emperors of Germany,
One (present) emperor of Russia,
Five kings of France,
Three kings of Spain,
One king of Arragon,
Seven kings of Portugal,
One king of Poland,
Two kings of Sweden,
Six kings of Denmark,
Two kings of Naples,
One king of Sicily and Jerusalem,
One king of Bohemia,
Two kings of Scotland,
Five princes of Orange,

and 34 foreign electors, dukes, margraves, and counts.
Garter, King of Arms, first appointed in England, 1420.
Gennet, order of knighthood, began in France, 736; in Spain, 786.
Generosity, order of knighthood in Brandenburgh, began, 1665.
Gens d'Arms, order began, 360.
Gentlemen, the first use of the distinction, 1430.
George, St. order began in Carinthia, 1279; in Spain, 1318; in England, 1349; in Austria, 1470; at Rome, 496; in Genoa, time unknown; in Venice, 1200.
George, St. d'Alfama, order of knighthood, began, 1201.
Geron, St. order of knighthood in Germany, began, 1154.
Gladiators, order of, began in Livonia, 1204.
Golden Fleece, order of knighthood, began in Flanders, 1492.
Golden Shield and Thistle, order began, 1370.
Guelphs, the, order of knighthood, instituted for the kingdom of Hanover, 1816.
High Constable of England, the title discontinued but on particular occasions, 1521.

Holy Ghost, order of knighthood, began in France, 1468; restored, Jan. 1, 1559; abolished, 1791; at Rome, 1198.
Holy Trinity, order of knighthood, began, 1211.
Hospitallers, order of knighthood, began, 1097.
Hubert, St. in Juliers, order of knighthood. began in Germany, 1473.
James, St. order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1030; in Portugal, 1310; in Holland, 1290.
Jesus Christ, order of knighthood, began in France, 1206; in Rome, 1290.
John, St. and St. Thomas, of Acon, order began, 1258.
John, St. of Jerusalem, order began, 1099; removed to Rhodes, 1300; to Malta, 1523; suppressed in England, 1540.
Julian, St. of Alcantara, order of knighthood in Spain, began, 1176.
King of England, the title first used, 690; of Ireland, 1542; of Great Britain, 1695.
King of France, the title assumed by the king of England, and his arms quartered with the English, and the motto "Dieu et Mon Droit," first used, Feb. 21, 1340.—Relinquished, Jan. 1, 1801.
King of the French began, 1791; abolished, 1793.
Knighthood first used in England, 897.
Knighthood, all its orders abolished in France, July 30, 1791, by the National Assembly.
Knot, order of knighthood, began in Naples, 1351.
La Calza, order of knighthood, began in Venice, 1400.
La Scama, order of knighthood in Spain, began, 1420.
Lazarus, St. order of knighthood, began 366.
Lily of Navarre, order of knighthood, began, 1048; of Arragon, began, 1403.
Legion of Honour, instituted by Buonaparte, July 15, 1804; confirmed by Louis XVIII., 1814.
Lord High Constable, the office hereditary till 1521.
Lord High Steward, the first appointed for a coronation was Thomas, second son of Henry IV.; the first for the trial of a peer, was Edward, earl of Devon, on the arraignment of John, earl of Huntingdon, in the same reign.
Lord Lieutenants of counties instituted, July 24, 1549.
Lord Steward of the Household so called since 1540; before he was styled Grand Master of the Household.
Loretto, order of knighthood, began at Rome, 1587.
Louis, St. order of knighthood, began, May 10, 1699; abolished, 1791.
Lord Danes, a title used in London, 1000.
Lord Mayors of London first appointed annually, 1208.
Majesty, the title used to Henry VIII. of England.
Malta, knights of, alias Knights Hospitallers, alias Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; the foundation of that order laid, by opening a house for the reception of pilgrims at Jerusalem, 1048; became a regular monastic order, 1099, and a military order, 1118; took Rhodes, and were called Knights of Rhodes, 1310; being expelled from thence by the Turks, the emperor Charles V. gave them the island of Malta, 1523, and they were called Knights of Malta; expelled England, 1540: did great exploits against the Infidels, 1595; conspiracy at Malta to destroy the whole order, for which 125 Turkish slaves suffered death, June 26, 1749.
Marian Knights. (See *Teutonic Order*.)
Mark, St. order began at Venice, 830; revived, 1562.
Mary, St. the Glorious, order of knighthood, began in Italy, 1233; at Rome, 1618.
Mary, St. de Merced, order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1218.
Maria-Theresa, or Royal order for Ladies in Spain, instituted, 1792.
Marshals of France instituted, 1436; abolished, 1791.
Martyrs, the order of knighthood, in Palestine, began, 1319.
Master of the ceremonies first appointed, 1603.
Mauritians, order of knighthood began in Savoy, 1430; restored, 1572.
Merit, a military order of knighthood in Prussia, instituted, 1730.
Michael, St. order of knighthood began in France, 1469; in Germany, 1618; in Naples, time unknown.
Monteja, order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1223.

Moon, order of knighthood, began in Sicily, 1464.
Mountjoy, order of knighthood, began, 1615; ceased, 1621.
Noble Passion, order of knighthood, in Saxe Weissenfels, began 1704.
Oak of Navarre, order of knighthood, began in Spain, 722.
Ordo Disciplinarum, order of knighthood in Bohemia, began by the Emperor Sigismund.
Our Lady and St. George of Montesa, order of knighthood in Spain, 1317.
Passion of Jesus Christ, order of knighthood in France, began, 1382.
Patrick, St. order of, in Ireland, began Feb. 25, 1783.
Paul, St. order of knighthood, began at Rome, 1540.
Peers of France began, 778; abolished, 1790.
Peers, twelve created at once by Queen Anne, 1711; 60 made in seven years preceding, 1718.
Peter, St. order of knighthood, began in Rome, 1520.
Pius, order of knighthood, at Rome, began, 1560.
Poet Laureat, the first in England, 1487.
Pope, the title first assumed, 154.
Porcupine, order of knighthood, began in France, 1393.
Portglaive order, began in Livonia, 1196.
Precious Blood. (See *Blood of Christ.*)
Redemption, order of knighthood, began, 1212.
Red Eagle, in Prussia, revived, 1792.
Round Table, order of knighthood, began, 516; revived, 1344.
Rosary, order of knighthood, began in Spain, time uncertain.
Rupert, St. order of knighthood, began in Germany, 1702.
Saviour, St. order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1118.
Secretaries of State first appointed, 1530.
Sepulchre, order of knighthood, began in Palestine, 1092.
Seraphim, order of knighthood, began in Sweden, 1334.
Sheriffs first appointed, 1079.
Sheriffs in London, first appointed, 1189.
Ship, order of knighthood, began 1253.
Ship and Double Crescent, order of knighthood, began in France. 1269.
Sincerity, order of knighthood. in Saxony, began, 1690.
Slaves of Virtue, order of knighthood, in Germany, began, 1662.
Star, order of knighthood, in France, disused, 1455.
Stephen, St. order of knighthood, began at Florence, 1561.
Swan, order of knighthood, in Cyprus, began, 1495; in Sweden, in 1568.
Templars, Knights, the first military order established, 1119; all of them arrested in France in one day, being charged with enormous crimes and great riches, when 59 of them were burnt alive in Paris, Oct. 13, 1307; destroyed by Philip of France, 1342.
Testi Morti, order of knighthood, in Wurtemberg, began, 1652.
Teutonic, or Marian order, began, 1192; abolished, 1332; revived in Prussia, 1522.
Thistle, order began, 812; instituted, 1540; revived, 1703.
Thistle, of Bourbon, order began, 1370.
Thomas, St. or St. John of Acon, the same.
Titles of Families abolished in France, 1790.
Tribunes of the people began at Rome, 495; military ones, with consular powers, created, 445 B. C.
Trinitarians, order in Spain began, 1594.
Truxillo, order of knighthood began in Spain, 1227.
United Ladies for the Honour of the Cross, order of knighthood in Germany, began, 1666.
Virgin of Mount Carmel, order began in France, 1607.
Virgin Mary, order of knighthood, began, 1233.
Virgin Mary, the most Glorious, order of knighthood, began at Rome, 1618.
Viscount, the first in England, Feb. 12, 1440.
Wales, prince of, title began, 1281.
Warfare of Christ, order of knighthood, began in White Russia, 1335; in Poland, 1705.
Wing of St. Michael, order of knighthood, began in Portugal, 1165.
Woldimer, St. order of knighthood, established in Russia, 1682.

SECT. XVIII.

EMINENT PAINTERS, ENGRAVERS, &c. &c.

AALST, Everard, born 1602, died 1658.
———, William, born 1683, died 1679.
Aarsens, Peter, born 1519, died 1575.
Aartgen, Leyden, died 1564, aged 66.
Adam, L. S. sculptor, born 1700, died 1759.
——— N. S. sculptor, born 1705, died 1778.
——— G. sculptor, born 1710, died 1750.
Agatharcus, the inventor of perspective scenery in theatres, died 460 before Christ.
Aggas, Robert, died 1679, aged 60.
Agoracrites, the sculptor, died 150 before Christ.
Albani, Francis, of Bologna, died 1660, aged 80.
——— , Giovanni Battista, died 1668.
Alberti, Cherubino, of Florence, born 1552, died 1615.
———, Giovanni, of ditto, born 1558, died 1601.
Aldegrever, Henry, born 1502.
Algardi, Alexan. of Bologna, born 1598, died in 1654.
Allegri, Antonio, historical painter, born 1494, died 1564.
Amerigi, born 1569, died 1609.
Amphion, flourished, 328 before Christ.
Anderson, Henry, flourished 1660.
Angelico, born 1407, died 1545.
Angeli, Philippo, of Rome, died 1609, aged 40.
Angelo, Philippo, of Venice, born 1570, died 1610.
———, Michael, di Battaglia, born 1600, died 1660.
———, ———, Buonarotti, born 1474, died 1568.
———, ———, Campidoglio, born 1610, died 1670.
———, ———, de Caravaggio, born 1569, died 1609.
Angurers, Francis and Martin, sculptors, died 1686 and 1689.
Anichini, Ludovico. engraver, died 1540.
Antiphiles flourished 332 before Christ.
Antonello, of Messina, who first introduced painting in oil into Italy, born 1426, died 1475.
Apelles flourished 334 before Christ.
Apollodorus flourished 408 before Christ.
Aretino, Peter, died 1556, aged 65.
Aristides flourished 300 before Christ.
Atland, James Anth. born 1668, died 1744.
Audran, Gerard, died 1703.
Aued, James And. Jos. died 1766.
Baccio, F. Bart. born 1469, died 1517.
Bacon, John, the sculptor, died Aug. 6, 1799.
Backer, James, born 1530, died 1560.
——— Jacob, born 1609, died 1641 or 1651.
Backereel, W. a disciple of Rubens, and contemporary of Vandyck.
Backhuysen, Ludolf, a Dutchman, born 1631, died 1709.
Badens, F. born 1571, died 1603.
Badile, A. born 1580, died 1560.
Baldovinetti, born 1366, died 1448.
Balechou, engraver, born 1719, died 1764.
Balestra, A. born 1666, died 1740.
Bamboccio, Peter, born at Haerlem, 1613, died 1673.
Bandinelli, of Rome, born 1497, died 1559.
Barbieri, Giovanni Francesco, born 1590, died 1666.
Barent, born 1534, died 1589.
Barlow, Francis, died 1702, aged 72.

Barry, James, painter, died Feb. 22, 1806, aged 64; he gave to the Society of Arts the paintings in their room in the Adelphi.
Bartholet, Flem. Liegois, died 1675.
Bartoli, Pietro Santo, born about 1635. died 1700.
Bartolomeo, of Florence, born 1469, died 1517.
Bartolhome, of Holland, born 1630, died 1660.
Bartolozzi, born 1723, died 1815.
Bassano, Francisco da, the eldest, born 1550, died 1594.
———, James da Pont, born 1510, died 1592.
———, Gio Baptista, died 1613, aged 60.
———, Leandro, died 1623, aged 65.
Battista, Franco, died 1561.
Bathieux, M. died Dec. 18, 1792, aged 91.
Battoni, P. born 1708, died 1787.
Baur, William, born 1610, died 1640.
Beale, Mary, born 1632, died 1697.
Beccafumi, Dominico, of Sienna, born 1484, died 1549.
Beck, David, born 1621, died 1656.
Beenbergh, Barth. of Utrecht, died 1660.
Bega, C. born 1620, died 1664.
Beisch, J. F. born 1665, died 1798.
Bella, Stephano, a Florentine engraver, born 1610, died 1664.
Bellini, Gentile, of Venice, born 1421, died 1501.
———, Giacomo, of ditto, born 1400, died 1450.
———, Giovanni, born 1422, died 1512.
Bellotti, Pietro, born 1625, died 1700.
Bellucci, Ant. born 1654.
Bemmel, W. Van, born 1630, died 1703.
———C. Seb. born 1745, died 1796.
Bennari, Bened. of Italy, born 1597, died 1667.
Berghem, Nicholas, born at Amsterdam, 1624, died 1683.
Bernardi, John, engraver, died 1555.
Bernini, of Naples, born 1599, died 1680.
Berrettini, Pietro, born 1596, died 1699.
Berretoni, Niccolo, born 1617, died 1682.
Bertin, Nich. born 1664, died 1736.
Beurs, William, born 1656.
Bianchi, Peter, born 1694, died 1734.
——— Francisco, died 1520.
Bianchini, Francis, born at Verona, 1662, died 1729.
Bibiena, Ferd. Galli, of Bologna, died 1741.
Bie, Adrian de, born 1594.
Bischop, John de, born 1646. died 1686.
———, Cornelius, born 1630, died 1674.
Biset, Charles Emanuel, born 1633.
Blanchard, J. of France, born 1600, died 1658.
Blankof, J. T. born 1628, died 1670.
Block, madam, born 1650, died 1715.
Bloemart, Ab. of Holland, born 1564, died 1647.
———, Cornelius. engraver, died 1680.
Bloet, Peter, died 1667.
Bogdani, an Italian, died 1710.
Bol, Ferdinand, born 1611, died 1681.
—— Hans, of Mechlin, born 1534, died 1593.
Bologna, John of, died 1600.
Bolognese, of Italy, born 1606, died 1650.
Bolswert, Scheldt, engraver, flourished 1656.
Bonone, Carlo, born 1569, died 1632.
Borcht, of Brussels, born 1583, died 1660.
Bordone, of Venice, born 1513, died 1587.
Borgognone, Giacomo, born 1605, died 1680.
Boromeo, Francis, of Florence, born 1446, died 1517.
Boschaerets, Thos. Vuiltebois, born 1623, died 1670.
Bosse, Abraham, engraver, died 1660.
Both, of Holland, born 1610, died 1650.
Boticella, of Florence, born 1437, died 1515.
Bouchardon, Edm. sculptor, born 1698, died 1762.
Boucher, Francis, born 1706, died 1770.

Boullogne, Bon, born 1649, died 1717.
————, Louis, born 1654, died 1734.
Bourdon, Sebast. of France, born 1616, died 1671.
Bourgeois, Sir Francis, died Jan. 8, 1811.
Boydell, John, esq. engraver, alderman of London, the great improver of the graphic art in England, died Dec. 11, 1805, aged 86.
Bramante, d'Urbino, born 1444, died 1514.
Bramantino, of Milan, born 1400, died 1450.
Brandi, Giacinto, pupil of Lanfranc, born 1623, died 1691.
Breda, John Van, born 1683, died 1750.
——— Peter Van, born 1630, died 1681.
Brentel, Francis, a Dutch painter, flourished 1635.
Bresank, Hans, flourished 1619.
Bretsynder, Michael, flower-painter, died 1695.
Breughel, or Old Breughel, born 1510, died 1570.
————, John, of Brussels, born 1560, died 1625.
————, Peter, born 1586, died 1642.
Brill, Matthew, a Dutchman, born 1550, died 1584.
——, Paul, of Antwerp, born 1554, died 1626.
Brocklandt, a Dutchman, born 1553, died 1583.
Brosci, of Urbino, born 1538, died 1612.
Brower, Adrian, a Dutchman, born 1608, died 1640.
Bruges, John of, or John Van Eyck, born 1370, died 1441.
Brun, Charles le, born 1619, died 1690.
Brunelleschi, born 1387, died 1446.
Bruxellensi, of Brussels, died 1629.
Buck, Samuel, the engraver and draftsman, died, aged 83, Aug. 1779.
Buckthorne, Joseph, a Dutchman, flourished 1670.
Buffalmacco, a Florentine, born 1263, died 1340.
Bunel, Jacob, of Blois, born 1558.
Buonaccorsi, born 1500, died 1547.
Buonarotti, Michael Angelo, a Florentine, born 1474, died 1563.
Burch, Edward, gem engraver, died 1814.
Buschetto, da Dulichio, died at Pisa, after 1016.
Byrne, William, engraver, died Sept. 24, 1805.
Cabel, Ad. Vander, born 1631, died 1695.
Cadore, a Venetian, born 1477, died 1576.
Cagliari, or Paul Veronese, born 1530, died 1588.
——— Benedict, born 1538, died 1598.
Cairo, Francesco, born in 1598, died 1674.
Cajetino, Scipio, contemporary with Raphael, died 1534.
Calcar, a native of the Low Countries, born 1499, died 1546.
Caletti, Joseph, born 1600, died 1660.
Callot, James, a French engraver, born 1593, died 1636.
Calvart, a Dutchman, born 1553, died 1619.
Camassei, Andrea, pupil of Domenichino, died 1648.
Cambiaso, a Genoese, born 1527, died 1585.
Campagnola, Dom. a Venetian, flourished 1518.
Canaletti, Antonio, born 1697. died 1768.
Cantarini, Simon, born 1602, died 1648.
Caracci, Antonio, an Italian, born 1583, died 1618.
————, Annib. an Italian, born 1560, died 1609, aged 49.
Caravaggio, Polidoro, an Italian, born 1492, died 1543.
————, Augustin, of Bologna, born 1558, died 1602.
————, Ludovico, born 1555, died 1619.
Carloni, John, born 1594, died 1680.
Carpi, Ugo da, found out the art of printing in chiaro-obscura, with three plates, to imitate drawings.—He flourished in 1500.
Carra, Mons. French painter, died April 16, 1793.
Caruci, Jacob, of Venice, born 1493, died 1556.
Casaubon, Fred. a German, born 1623, died 1690.
Casolan, of Sienna, born 1542, died 1596.
Cassana, Nicolo, born 1659, died 1713.
————, Giovanni, born 1664.
Cassentino, founder of the academy at Florence, died in 1356.
Cassteels, P. flourished 1726.
Castagno, of Florence, born 1409, died 1480.
Castelfranco, of Venice, born 1477, died 1511.

Castelli, Bernard, born 1557, died 1629.
———, Valerio, born 1625, died 1659.
Castello, J. B. born 1540, died 1580.
Castiglione, Benedict, an Italian, born 1616, died 1670.
Cavedone, James, born 1580, died 1660.
Cavallini, an Italian, born 1279, died 1364.
Cazes, P. J. born 1676, died 1754.
Cerquozzi, an Italian, born 1600, died 1660.
Certo, Guichino, an Italian, born 1590. died 1667.
Cellini, Benvenuto, born 1500, died 1570.
Champagne, of Brussels, born 1602, died 1674.
Change, Du, engraver, died 1757, aged 90.
Chemin, Catherine Du, died 1698.
Cheveau, Francis, engraver, died 1676.
Chiari, Joseph, died 1727, aged 73.
Ciampelli, Agost, born 1578, died 1640.
Cibber, Caius Gabriel, sculptor, died about 1700.
Cignani, Car. an Italian, born 1628, died 1719.
Cigoli, Lodov. of Florence, born 1559, died 1613.
Cimabue, Giovanni, born 1240, died 1300.
Cipriani, died Dec. 14, 1785.
Circignano, of Florence, born 1516, died 1588.
Cittadini, P. Francesco, born 1626, died 1681.
Claude de Lorraine, born 1600, died 1682.
Clerc, Seb. le, French engraver, born 1637, died 1714.
Cleyn, Francis, a Dutchman, died 1658.
Clovio, Giulo, of Rome, born 1498, died 1578.
Cochin, Charl. Nich. engraver, died 1754, aged 66.
Codazzo, Vivano, an Italian, born 1599, died 1674.
Coech, or Koech, died 1451.
Colombel, Nich. born 1646, died 1717.
Colomboni, Don A. born 1608, died 1672.
Coloni, Adam, a Dutchman, died 1685.
———, Adrian, his son, died 1701.
Comte, Louis le, sculptor, died 1694.
———, Florent le, died 1712.
Conca, Sebast. an Italian, born 1676, died 1761.
Cook, Henry, born 1642, died 1700.
Cooper, Samuel, of London, born 1609, died 1672.
Coques, Gonzales, born 1618, died 1684.
Corneille, Michael, born 1642, died 1708.
Corregio, Anton. Allegri da, born 1494, died 1534.
Corstens, Jacob, a Dane, born May 10, 1754, died May 25, 1799.
Cort, Corn. born 1536, died 1578.
Cortesi, P. G. (called Borgognone) born 1621, died 1676.
——— William, born 1628, died 1679.
Cortona, Pet. da, an Italian, born 1596, died 1669.
Cosimo, Pietro, of Florence, born 1441, died 1521.
Courtois, James, styled le Bourguignon, born 1621, died 1676.
Cousin, John, painter, born 1530. died 1589.
Coustou, Nicholas, sculptor, died 1733.
Craen, Luke Van, of Savoy, flourished in 1509.
Craesbech, Van Jost, born 1609, died 1641.
Crayer, Gaspard, born 1585, died 1669.
Crespi, D. born 1592, died 1630.
Dac, John, of Cologne, flourished 1580.
Daffier, N. of Geneva, engraver, died after 1752.
Danckerts, a Dutchman, born 1561, died 1634.
Dandini, Cesar, born 1595, died 1658.
——— Vincent, born at Florence in 1607.
———, Pietro, born 1646, died 1712.
Dante, Vincent, died 1576.
D'Arpino, Gios. an Italian, born 1560, died 1640.
De Bernes, Fr. a Dutchman, 1692.
De-la-Fosse, a Frenchman, born 1640, died 1719.
De la Notte, Ghirardo, flourished in 1570.
De Launay, a French engraver, died 1792, aged 53.
Delft, W. James, born 1619, died 1661.
Deshais, John Baptist, born 1730, died 1765.

Denner, B. born 1685, died 1747.
Denys, Flemish landscape painter, poisoned by one of his pupils, 1813.
Diepenbeck, a Dutchman, born 1608, died 1675.
Dobson, William, of London, born 1610, died 1647.
Dolce, Carlo, an Italian, born 1616, died 1686.
Domenichino, born at Bologna, 1581, died 1641.
Donatello, or Donato, a Florentine, born 1383, died 1466.
Dorigny, Fr. born 1617, died 1665.
Doudyns, William, born 1630, died 1697.
Doughet, an Italian, born 1600, died 1663.
Douw, Gerard, born at Leyden 1613, died 1680.
Drevet, Peter, French engraver, died 1739, aged 42.
Duchange, Gasp. engraver, born 1660, died 1754.
Dupont, Gainsborough, painter, died Jan. 20, 1797.
Duperron, M. Anquetil, born Dec. 7, 1731, died Jan. 1805.
Durer, Albert, a German, inventor of cutting on wood, born 1471, died 1528.
Edelinck, Gerard, born 1641, died 1707.
Eeckhout, Anth. Vand. born 1656, died 1695.
—— ——, Gerb. Vand. a Dutchman, born 1621, died 1674.
Egginton, Francis, the painter upon glass, died March 26, 1805.
Ellis, Mr. the engraver, died July 1798.
Elsheimer, born 1574, died 1620.
Eyk, John ab, commonly called John of Bruges, inventor of oil painting, 1410, died 1441.
Fabriaco, an Italian, died 1480, aged 88.
Fabriano, Gentile da, an Italian, born 1333, died 1412.
Facini, Pietro, born 1560, died 1602.
Fage, Raymond de la, eminent designer, born 1648, died 1690.
Falthorn, William, engraver, died 1691.
Farinato, an Italian, born 1592, died 1606.
Ferrari, G. born 1484, died 1550.
Ferri, an Italian, born 1634, died 1689.
Fetti, Domin. an Italian, born 1589, died 1624.
Flori, M. di, born 1603, died 1673.
Flink, Godfrey, of Cleves, born 1616, died 1660.
Florentino, an Italian, born 1302, died 1337.
Floris, a Dutchman, born 1520, died 1570.
Fouquieres, a Dutchman, born 1580, died 1659.
Forest, John, born 1636, died 1712.
Fosse, Charles de la, born 1640, died 1716.
Francesca, a Florentine, born 1372, died 1458.
Franceschini, an Italian, born 1648, died 1729.
Francia, Francesco, of Bologna, born 1450, died 1518.
Francis, Simon, born 1605, died 1671.
Franco, Baptist, a Florentine, born 1498, died 1561.
Francois, John Charles, engraver, born 1717, died 1769.
Frank, Francis, died 1642.
———, Mr. died, Feb. 10, 1792.
Fresnoy, Charles Alphonso du, born 1611, died 1665.
Friminet, a Parisian, born 1567, died 1664.
Fuller, Isaac, died 1672.
Gabbiani, Ant. Dom. born 1652, died 1726.
Gaddi, a Florentine, born 1239, died 1312, the restorer of Mosaic in Italy.
———, Angelo, a Florentine, born 1333, died 1387.
———, Taddeo, a Florentine, builder of their famous bridge, born 1300, died 1350.
Gaelon, Alex. Van, died 1762, aged 56.
Gaetano, Scipio, died 1588, aged 88.
Gainsborough, Mr, born 1727, died Aug. 2, 1788.
Galantina, Hippolito, born 1627, died 1706.
Galletti, Filippo, born 1664, died 1742.
Galloche, Louis, died 1761, aged 91.
Gambarirli, Giuseppe, born 1679, died 1720.
Gand, Henry, engraver, died 1639, aged 69.
Gandy, J. born 1619, died 1689.
Garamond, Claude, engraver, died 1561.
Garbieri, Lorenzo, born 1590, died 1654.

Garbo, an Italian, born 1491, died 1524.
Garobola, born 1481, died 1559.
Garrard, Mark, born 1561, died 1635.
Garzi, Louis, died 1721, aged 81.
Gaspars, John Bapt. died 1691.
Gaucher, C. S. born 1740, died 1803.
Gaulli, J. B. (called Baccici,) born 1639, died 1709.
Gelée, Claude, (or Claude of Lorraine) born 1600, died 1682.
Gentileschi, an Italian, born 1563, died 1647.
Gerbier, sir Balthazar, born 1592, died 1667.
Ghirlandaio, Dom. a Florentine, born 1449, died 1493.
———— Ridolfo, died 1560.
Gibbs, James, born 1674, died 1754.
Gibson, Richard, died 1690, aged 75.
Gillot, Claude, engraver, born 1673, died 1722.
Gilpin, Saurey, died March 8, 1807, aged 73.
Giordano, Luc. an Italian, born 1629, died 1704.
Giorgione, an Italian, born 1477, died 1511.
Gioseppino, born 1560, died 1640.
Giottino, a Florentine, born 1324, died 1356.
Giotto, an Italian, born 1276, died 1336.
Girardon, F. sculptor, born 1628, died 1715.
Girtin, Tho. born 1773, died Nov. 9, 1802.
Goltzius, Henry, the engraver, born 1558, died 1617.
————, Hubert, engraver, born 1526, died 1583.
Gonnelli, John, sculptor, died blind 1673.
Goujon, J. sculptor and architect, died 1572.
Gontier, John and Louis, painters on glass, died in the 17th century.
Goyen, John Van, born at Leyden 1596, died 1656.
Gozzoli, Ben. a Florentine, born 1400, died 1478.
Greenhill, John, died 1676.
Griffier, John, of Utrecht, born 1645, died 1718.
———— Robert, died about 1720.
Grignion, Reynolds, engraver, died Sept. 14, 1787.
————, Charles, engraver, died Nov. 1810.
————, Charles, painter, born 1754, died 1804.
Grim, Sam. Jerom. died April 16, 1794.
Grimaldi, Francisco, an Italian, born 1606, died 1660.
Gros, Peter le, sculptor, born 1666, died 1719.
Guaspre, Dughart, born 1613, died 1675.
Guercino, an Italian, born 1590, died 1666.
Guido, Reni, an Italian, born 1574, died 1642.
Hall, Mr. the engraver, died April 6, 1797.
Hals, Frank, a Dutchman, born 1584, died 1666.
—— Dirk, brother of Frank, died 1656, aged 67.
Hamilton, William, born 1750, died Dec. 1801.
Hanneman, Adrian, born 1611, died 1680.
Hayman, Francis, born 1708, died Feb. 2, 1776.
Head, George, died Dec. 18, 1800.
Heem, John David, of Utrecht, born 1600, died 1674
Heere, Lucas, born 1534, died 1584.
Helmbroker, Theod. born 1624, died 1694
Helmont, J. Van, died in 1726, aged 43.
Helst, B. Vander, born 1613, died 1670.
Hemskirk, Egbert, a Dutchman, born 1645, died 1704.
Highmore, Jos. born June 13, 1692, died March 3, 1780.
Hilliard, Nicholas, of London, born 1547, died 1619.
Hogarth, William, died 1765, aged 64.
Holbein, Hans, born 1498, died in London 1554.
Hollar, Wenceslaus, engraver, born 1607, died 1677.
Hondekotter, Melch. a Dutchman, born 1636, died 1695.
Hondius, Abraham, a Dutchman, born 1638, died 1695.
Honthorst, Gerard, a Dutchman, born 1592, died 1660.
Hoppner, John, died March 1810.
Hoskins, John, flourished 1630.
Houbraken, Jacob, died 1719.
———— , Jacob, the younger, born 1698, died 1780.
Houston, Mr. mezzotinto engraver, died Aug. 4, 1775.

Hudson, the painter, born 1701, died 1779.
Hussey, Giles, born 1710, died 1778.
Huysum, John Van, a Dutchman, born 1682, died 1749.
Jameson, George, born at Aberdeen 1586, died 1644.
Janssens, Abraham, painter, born at Antwerp, 1569.
———— the Younger, born 1698, died 1760.
———— Hon. Victor, born 1664, died 1739.
———— Cornelius, died 1665.
Jardyn, Karel du, born at Amsterdam 1640, died 1678.
Jervas, Charles, died 1739.
Jode, Peter de, engraver, died 1632.
Johannes ab Eyck, commonly called John of Bruges, inventor of oil painting, born 1370, died 1441.
Jones, Inigo, born 1572, died 1652.
Jordaens, Jacob, a Dutchman, born 1594, died 1678.
Jouvenet, John, born at Rouen 1644, died 1717.
Julien de Parma, historical painter, born 1736, died 1799, aged 63.
——— Peter, sculptor, born 1731, died 1804.
Kauffman, Angelica, died at Rome in the 68th year of her age, Nov. 29, 1808.
Ketel, Cornelius, died 1600.
Kalf, W. born 1630, died 1693.
Kessel, J. Van, born 1626, died about 1690.
Kierings, Alex. born 1590, died 1646.
Kneller, Sir Godfrey, born at Lubeck 1648, died 1723.
Koue, Peter, engraver on wood, died 1550.
Lairesse, Gerard, engraver, born 1640, died 1711.
Lambert, George, died 1765.
Lancrinck, Pros. Hen. a German, born 1628, died 1692.
Laneret, Nicholas, born 1690, died 1743.
Lanfranco, Giov. an Italian, born 1581, died 1647.
Languean, Remi, died 1691.
Laniere flourished 1636, died 1660.
Lanture, a Fleming, 1580.
Lapi, Arnolfo, the architect of Florence, died 1300, aged 60.
Largilliers, Nich. born 1656, died 1746.
Laroon, Marcel. born at the Hague 1653, died 1705.
Laurati, Pietro, flourished in the 14th century.
Lauri, Filippo, an Italian, born 1623, died 1694.
Lazari, an Italian, born 1444, died 1514.
Leblon, Mich. of Francfort, died 1650.
Leguano, S. M. born 1660, died 1715.
Lely, Sir Peter, a German, born 1617, died 1680.
Lemens, Balthazar, a Dutchman, died in London, 1704.
Lemput or Remee. Remigius, died in London, 1690.
Lens, Bernard, died 1740.
Le Sueur, Eustace, born at Paris 1617, died 1655.
Licinio, Gio. an Italian, (called Pordenone) born 1484, died 1540.
Ligorio, a Neapolitan, born 1493, died 1573.
Linglebach, John, born 1625, died 1687.
Lippi Filippo, a Florentine, died 1488, aged 67.
——, jun. ditto, born 1460, died 1505.
——, Laurentius, born 1606, died 1664.
Loir, Nicholas, born 1624, died 1679.
Lomazzo, born 1538.
Lombardo, born 1500, died 1560.
Lorenzetti Aub. of Sienna, flourished 1330, died aged 83. He was the first that painted storms.
Lorrain, Robert le, sculptor, born 1666, died 1743.
Loth, Gio. Carlo, of Munich, died 1698.
Loton, John, of Holland, died 1681.
Loutherbourg, Philip James de, born 1740, died March 10, 1812.
Lucas, Van Leyden, died in 1533, aged 40. His print of a bagpiper sold in Holland for 16*l.*
Luth, Benedetto, of Florence, born 1566, died 1624.
Maas, D. a Dutch painter, flourished in 1696.
Mabuse, John, born 1499, died 1562.
Mac Ardell, James, engraver, died 1765.
Maguard, Mich. born 1604, died 1668.

Maio, a Dutchman, born 1500, died 1559.
Malcolm, J. P. died 1815.
Malton, James, engraver, died July 17, 1803.
Mander, Charles Van, born 1539, died 1607.
Mansard, F. born 1598, died 1666.
Mantegna, Andr. an Italian, born 1431, died 1505.
Maratti, Carlo, an Italian, born 1625, died 1713.
Margaritone, of Arezzo, inventor of the art of gilding with leaf gold on bole armoniac, died 1275, aged 77.
Mario, Nuzzi, a Neapolitan, died 1673.
Marot, Francis, died 1719, aged 52.
Masaccio, born 1401, died 1443.
Maso, surnamed Finiguerra, inventor of the engraving on copper-plates, flourished 1450.
Masolino, an Italian, flourished 1432.
Matham, of Haerlem, born 1571, died 1631.
Mathurin, of Florence, died 1526.
Matsys, Quintin, born 1460, died 1529.
Maturino, a Florentine, born 1492, died 1527.
Mazzuoli, of Parma, born 1503, died 1540. He invented etching with aquafortis.
Medina, sir John, born 1659, died 1711.
——— John, the grandson, died at Edinburgh, 1796.
Memmi, Simoni, of Sienna, born 1285, died 1345.
Mengs, Anth. Raphael, born 1726, died 1779.
Metolli, Aug. of Bologna, died 1660.
Metza, Gabriel, born 1615, died about 1690.
Meulen, Vand. born 1634, died 1680.
Meyer, Felix, born 1653, died 1713.
——— Jeremiah, born 1735, died 1789.
Miel, John, the Fleming, born 1559, died 1664.
Mieris, Francis, born at Leyden 1635, died 1681.
Mignard, Peter, born 1610. died 1695.
Mignon, Abraham, a German, born 1639, died 1679.
Mile, Francis, a Dutchman, born 1645, died 1680.
Mitian, Jerome, born at Brescia 1528, died 1590.
Modena, Pellegrino da, flourished 1520.
Mola, Pietro Francesco, born 1609. died 1665.
Monnoyer, John Bapt. born 1635, died 1699.
Montper the Fleming, died 1650.
Moor, Karel de, born 1656, died 1738.
Moore, Mr. landscape painter, died at Rome, Nov. 1793.
More, Sir Antonio, born 1519. died 1575.
Morel, several of this name in the 16th century.
Morland, George, died Oct. 29, 1804, aged 39.
Mortimer, John, born 1739, died Feb. 5, 1779.
Moser, George, Michael, born 1705, died Jan. 24, 1783.
Murillo, Bart. a Spaniard, born 1613, died 1685.
Mutian, of Lombardy. died 1589.
Mytens, Daniel, a Dutchman, 1656.
Nanteuil, Robert, engraver, born 1630, died 1678.
Nattier, John Mark, born 1685, died 1766.
Navarete, J. F. X. born 1532, died 1572.
Neef, P born 1510, died 1651.
Neer, Arnold Sander, born 1683.
Netscher, Gasp. a Bohemian, born 1639, died 1684.
Nieulant, a Dutchman. born 1584, died 1635.
Nicol, del Abate, of Modena, born 1512, died 1552.
Norden, Fred. the designer, died 1742.
Nuzzi, born 1603, died 1673.
Odorici, de Agobbio, flourished 1375.
Odozzi John, engraver, born 1663, died 1731.
Oliver, Isaac, died 1617, aged 61.
———, Peter, his son, died 1654, aged 60.
Opie, John. born 1761, died 1807.
Orgagna, And. a Florentine, born 1329, died 1389.
Ort, Adam Van, born 1557, died 1641.
Ostade, Adrian Van, a Dutchman, born 1610, died 1685.

Otho, Venius, born at Leyden 1556, died 1634.
Paas, Crispin, engraver, flourished 1610.
Pace, Michael Angelo, born 1610, died 1670.
Pagani, born 1525, died 1605.
Pagi, Gio. Bap. engraver, born 1557, died 1639.
Palladio, A. architect, born 1518, died 1580.
Palma, Jacob, died 1588.
—— Jacob, the younger, born 1544, died 1628.
Pangenus, Greek painter, 457 before Christ.
Pantre, Peter and John, engravers; Peter died 1744.
Pareja, Juande, died 1670.
Parmegiano, an Italian, born 1504, died 1540.
Parrocel, Joseph, born in France 1648, died 1704.
———, Peter, died 1739.
———, Charles, born 1689, died 1752.
Passeri, an Italian, born 1654, died 1714.
Passignani, a Florentine, born 1559 died 1639.
Patinier flourished 1520.
Pellegrino, Tibaldi, of Bologna, died 1592, aged 65.
———, of Modena, died 1580.
Pembrook, Thomas, died 1732.
Penni, J. Fr. a Florentine, born 1488, died 1559.
Penny, Edward, died Nov. 17, 1791.
Pens, Geo. of Nuremberg, engraver, flourished 1510.
Perino del Vaga, (or Buonaccorsi) born 1500, died 1547.
Perrault, Claude, born 1613, died 1686.
Perrier, Francis, born 1590, died 1655.
Perronet, J. R. born 1708, died 1794.
Perugino, Pietro, of Perugia, died 1524, aged 78.
Peruzzi, Balth. of Sienna, born 1500, died 1556.
Pesara, Simon da, an Italian, born 1612, died 1648.
Peterness, of Antwerp, born 1580.
Petitot, John, famous for enamel, born at Geneva 1607, died 1691.
Phidias, died B. C. 432.
Piazetta, J. B. born 1683, died 1754.
Picard, died 1768.
Picart, Bernard, engraver, born 1673, died 1733.
———, Stephen, engraver, died 1721.
Pickett, William, reviver of painted glass, died October 14, 1795, aged 65.
Pierce, Edward, died 1712.
Pietro, del Francisca, died 1443.
—— Cosmo, died 1521.
Pigalle, John B. born 1714, died 1785.
Piles, Roger de, born 1635, died 1709.
Pilon, Germain, sculptor, died 1590.
Pinturiccio, of Sienna, born 1454, died 1513.
Piombo, Seb. a Venetian, born 1485, died 1547.
Piper, Francis, died 1740.
Piranesi, J. B. born about 1711, died 1778.
Pisani, Andrew, sculptor, died 1389.
Pisano, Giounto, a Grecian, sent for to Florence by the senate, 1236.
Pitua, Nicholas, engraver, died 1671.
Poilly, Francis, engraver, born 1622, died 1693.
———, Nicholas, engraver, born 1696.
Polemberg, a Dutchman, born 1586, died 1660.
Polidore, de Carravaggio, born 1495, died 1543.
Polliolo, Ant. a Florentine, born 1436, died 1498.
Polycletus, flourished about 430, B. C.
Polygnotus, flourished about 422 before Christ.
Ponca, born 1510, died 1592.
Ponre, Paul, sculptor, flourished 1562.
Pontorma, James, born 1493.
Pordenone, born 1484, died 1540.
Porta, a Florentine, born 1469, died 1517.
Potter, Paul, a Dutchman, born 1625, died 1654.
Pourbus, Peter, died 1580, aged 40.
———, Francis, died 1622.

Poussin, Gaspar, an Italian, born 1613, died 1675.
————, Nich. a Frenchman, born 1594, died 1665.
Praxiteles, lived about 350 years B. C.
Primaticcio, Francesco, of Bologna, born 1490, died 1570.
Procaccini, Julius Cæsar, born 1548, died 1627.
————, an Italian, born 1556, died 1626.
Propertia, de Rossi, of Bologna, sculptor, died 1530.
Protogenes, of Rhodes, flourished 308 before Christ.
Pughet, Peter Paul, a Frenchman, born 1623, died 1695.
Puntormio, an Italian, born 1493, died 1556.
Pulzone, Scipio, born 1550, died 1588.
Pynaker, Adam, born 1621, died 1673.
Quellinus, Erasmus, of Antwerp, born 1607, died 1678.
————, Arthur, sculptor, flourished 1640.
Quesnoy, Francis de, of Brussels, sculptor, born 1570, died 1645.
Quintin, Mesius, or Matsys, the Blacksmith of Antwerp, born 1460, died 1529.
Rabel, John, flourished in the 16th century.
Raibolina, Fr. of Boulogne, born 1450, died 1518.
Raimondi, M. Ant. born 1488, died about 1540.
Ramsay, Allan, died Aug. 10, 1784, aged 71.
Ranc, John, born 1674, died 1735.
Raoux, Peter, born 1677, died 1734.
Raphael, d'Urbino, born at Urbino 1483, died 1520.
Ravenet, Mr. the engraver, died aged 69, 1774.
Raymond, John, died Aug. 25, 1784.
Reggio, Raphael da, born 1552, died 1580.
Regillo, Antonio, born 1484, died 1548.
Regnaudin, Thomas, sculptor, died 1706, aged 70.
Rembrandt, a Dutchman, born 1606, died 1674.
Reni, Guido, an Italian, born 1574, died 1642.
Restout, John, born 1692, died 1768.
Reveley, W. died 1799.
Reynolds, sir Joshua, died Feb. 24, 1792, aged 69.
Ribera, Joseph, called also Spagnoletto, born 1589, died 1656.
Ricci, Sebastian, born at Venice 1659, died 1734.
Rigaud, Hyacinth, born 1663, died 1743.
Riley, John, born 1646, died 1691.
Rivaix, Anthony, died 1735, aged 68.
Roestraben, Peter, flourished 1670.
Rogers, Charles, born 1711, died 1784.
Romanelli, an Italian, born 1617, died 1662.
Romano, Julio, died 1546, aged 54.
Rombouts, Theod. of Antwerp, born 1597, died 1637.
Romney, George, born 1734, died Nov. 15, 1802.
Rooker, Michael Angelo, engraver, born 1743, died March 2, 1991.
Rosa, Alba Carreira, born at Venice 1679, died 1755.
———— Salvator, an Italian, born 1615, died 1673.
Rosel, J. Aug. born 1705, died 1759.
Roselli Cosmo, a Florentine, born 1416, died 1480.
Rosso, an Italian, born 1496, died 1541.
Rotenhamer, a Dutchman, born 1564, died 1604.
Roubilliac, the statuary, died 1762.
Rousseau, James, born 1630, died 1694.
Rubens, sir Peter Paul, born 1577, died 1640.
Russici, John Francis, a Florentine, born 1446, died 1523.
Runciman, Alexander, born 1736, died 1785.
Ruysdaal, Jacob, born 1636, died 1681.
———— Solomon, born 1616, died 1670.
Ryland, W. Wynne, born 1732, died 1783.
Rysbrac, John Michael, sculptor, died 1770, aged 76.
Sabbatini, Andrea, born about 1480, died 1545.
———— Lorenzo, died in 1577.
Sacchi, Andrea, an Italian, born 1601, died 1668.
Sadeler, J. engraver, of Brussels, born 1550, died 1600.
————, Raphael, of ditto, born 1555.
————, Gilles, of Antwerp, born 1570, died 1629.
Salimbini, an Italian, born 1536, died 1563.

Salviati, Francisco, a Florentine, born 1510, died 1563.
———, Giuseppe, born at Venice 1535, died 1589.
Sandby, Thomas, died June 24, 1798, aged 71.
——— Paul, born 1732, died 1809.
Sandrart, Joachim, born 1606, died 1688.
Santerre, John Baptist, born 1651, died 1717.
Sarazin, James, sculptor, died 1660.
Sarto, And. del. born 1471, died 1520.
Savory, a Dutchman, born 1576, died 1639.
Schalcken, Godfrey, born 1643, died 1706.
Schaverty, Christ. born at Inglestad, 1550, died 1594.
Schiavonetti, Lewis, born 1765, died 1810.
Schiavoni, Andrea, born 1522, died 1582.
Schidoni, Bartholomew, an Italian, born 1560, died 1616.
Schnebbelie, Jacob, born 1760, died 1792.
Schorel, a Dutchman, born 1495, died 1572.
Schut, Cornelius, a Florentine, born 1600.
———, his nephew, died 1676.
Schwartz, born 1540. died 1594.
Scopas, flourished 430 years B. C.
Scorza, Sinibaldo, a Genoese engraver, born 1631, died aged 41.
Segers, Ger, a Dutchman, born 1589, died 1651.
Seghers, Daniel, born 1590, died 1660.
Serres, Dom. died Nov. 6, 1793.
Shelley, Mr. miniature painter, died March, 1809.
Sherwin, J. K. the engraver, died Sept. 1790.
Signorelli, Luca, of Cortona, born 1439, died 1521.
Silvester, Israel, engraver, born 1621, died 1691.
———, Lewis, died 1760, aged 85.
Simonneau, Charles, engraver, died 1728.
Sirlet, Flavius, engraver, died 1737.
Slingeland, John Peter, born 1640, died 1691.
Slotz, René, sculptor, born 1705, died 1764.
Smirke, Richard, died at Brampton, Cumberland, July, 1815.
Smith, John, mezzotinto scraper, died about 1715.
———, Thomas, died 1767.
———, J. R. crayon miniature painter, died 1812.
——— George, born 1714, died 1776.
Snyders, Francis, born at Antwerp, 1579, died 1657.
Sole, A. M. del, born 1597, died 1677.
—— Joseph, born 1654, died 1719.
Solimene, an Italian, born 1657, died 1747.
Soufflot, J. G. born 1713, died 1780.
Spinello, Aretino, a Florentine, born 1328, died 1420.
——— Paris, son of Aretino, died of fright at the age of 56.
Sprangher, Barthol, born 1546, died 1623.
Squartione, Fr. an Italian, born 1394, died 1474.
Stalbent, Adrianus, died 1660. aged 80.
Steen, Jan, born 1636, died 1689.
Steenwyck, Henry, born 1550, died 1603.
——————— the younger, son of Henry, born about 1589.
Stefano, Florentine, died 1550, aged 48.
Stella, a Frenchman, born 1596, died 1647.
Stone, John, Statuary, died 1633.
———, Nicholas, statuary, died 1647, aged 61.
Stork, Abraham, died 1708.
Stradanus, John, born 1536, died 1604.
Strange, sir Robert, the engraver, born 1721, died July 5, 1792.
Streater, Robert, died 1680, aged 56.
Strutt, Joseph, born 1749, died 1802.
Stuart, James, born 1713, died 1788.
Stubbs, George, born 1724, died 1806.
Sturt, John, born 1658, died 1730.
Sueur, Eustache le, born 1617, died 1655.
Swanevelt, Herman, born 1630, died 1680.
Sybrecht, John, born 1630, died 1703.
Tacca, P. J. died at Florence, in 1640.
Tadda, Francis, sculptor, flourished 1350.

Taffi, Andrea, a Florentine, born 1213, died 1294.
Tassie, James, died 1799.
Tempesta, Antonio, an Italian, born 1555, died 1630.
——— Peter, died 1701.
Teniers, David, sen. of Antwerp, born 1582, died 1649.
———jun. a Dutchman, born 1610, died 1694.
Terburgh, sir Gerard, born 1608, died 1681.
Terweston, Augustin, born 1649, died 1711.
———, Elias, died 1724.
Testa, Pietro, born 1611, died 1650.
Thew, Robert, engraver, died July 1803.
Thomassin, engraver, died 1741, aged 53.
Thornhill, sir James, born 1676, died 1732.
Tiarini, Alessandro, died 1668, aged 91.
Tibaldi, or Pellegrino, born 1527, died 1592.
Tillemans, P. born about 1684, died 1734.
Tinelli, Tiberio, born 1588, died 1638.
Tintoretto, an Italian, born 1512, died 1594.
———, Mary, born 1650, died 1690.
Tisi, or Tisio, Benvenuto, born 1481, died 1559.
Titian, a Venetian, born 1477, died 1576.
Torrigiano, P. born 1472, died 1522.
Torrentius, John, died 1640.
Tresham, Henry, died June 17, 1814.
Trotter, Thomas, engraver, died Feb. 14, 1803.
Troy, Francis, died 1730.
——— John Francis, died 1752.
Turpilius, flourished 69 before Christ.
Tyssens, Peter, born 1625, died 1692.
Uccel, Paolo, a Florentine, died 1432.
Udine, Giovanni da, born 1494, died 1554; celebrated for having been the reviver of stucco work.
Vaga, Pierino del, a Florentine, born 1500, died 1547.
Valentine de Columbiers, born 1600, died 1632.
Van Balen, a Dutchman, born about 1540.
Vanbrugh, Sir John, died 1725.
Vandermeeren, John, died 1690, aged 63.
———- the younger, died 1688.
Vandermeulen, born 1634, died 1690.
Vanderneer, Eglon, a Dutchman, born 1643, died 1703.
Vanderwerf, Adrian, a Dutchman, born 1659, died 1727.
———, Peter, born 1665, died 1718.
Vandevelde, Adrian, born 1639, died 1673.
———, William, the old, born 1610, died 1693.
———, born 1633, died 1707.
Vandhysum, John, born 1682, died 1749.
Vandiest, Adrian, died 1704, aged 49.
Vandyck, sir Anth. born at Antwerp, 1599, died 1641.
Vaneck, Hubert, born 1366, died 1426.
Vaneyck, John, born 1370, died 1441. He first introduced oil colours.
Van Gorvon, John, a Dutchman, born 1596, died 1656.
Vanloo, John Baptist, born 1684, died 1746.
——— , Carlo, born 1705, died 1765.
Vanmander, Charles, born 1548, died 1605.
Vanni, Francesco, born at Sienna, 1563, died 1610.
Van Obstal, Gerard, sculptor, died 1668, aged 73.
Van Ouft, James, the old, died 1671, aged 71.
———, the younger, born 1637, died 1713.
Van Orlay, Bernard, born 1490, died 1560.
———, Richard, born 1682, died 1732.
Van Ort. Adam, born 1557, died 1641.
Van Ostade, Isaac, born 1617.
Vanuden, Lucas, a Dutchman, born 1595, died 1663.
Vargas, Ludovicus de, born 1528, died 1590.
Vasari, George, an Italian, born 1512, died 1574.
Vecchia, Palma, an Italian, born 1508, died 1556.
———, Pietro di, born 1605, died 1678.
Vecelli, Francisco, born 1483.

Velasquez, Diego, born 1594, died 1660.
Venetiano, Dom. of Venice, where he introduced the use of oil colours flourished 1476, aged 76.
Veneziano, Agost. died at Rome, 1540.
Venius, Otho, born 1556, died 1634.
Verbruggen, Henry, born 1668, died 1640.
Verelst, Simon, died 1710.
Verheacht, Tobias, born 1556, died 1634.
Verkolie, John, born 1650, died 1693.
———, Nicholas, died 1746, aged 78.
Vermeye, John Cor. a Dutchman, whose beard touched the ground when he stood upright, born 1500, died 1559.
Vernet, Joseph, born 1712, died 1789.
Verocchio, And. a Florentine, who first found out the method of taking off a likeness in plaster of Paris, born 1432, died 1488.
Veronese, Alexander, born at Verona 1600, died 1670.
———, Paul, an Italian, born 1532, died 1588.
Verrio, Anthony, died 1700.
Verschuring, Hen. born 1627, died 1690
Vertue, Geo. the engraver, died July 26, 1756, aged 72.
Vezelli, an Italian, born 1479, died 1556.
Vinci, Leon. da, an Italian, born 1442, died at Paris, in the arms o Francis I. king of France, 1520.
Viola, Gio. Baptisti, born 1572, died 1622.
Vivani, Ottavio, born 1606, died 1674.
Vivares, Francis, the engraver, born 1709, died Nov. 25, 1780.
Vivien, Joseph, born 1657, died 1737.
Voet, Charles, died 1745, aged 75.
Volterra, Daniel di, born 1509, died 1566.
Vos, Martin, born 1520, died 1604.
—— Simon de, born 1603, died about 1670.
Vosterman, John, born 1643, died 1693.
———, Lucas, engraver, flourished 1626.
Vouet, Simon, a Frenchman, born 1582, died 1641.
Vroon, Henry Cornelius, a Dutchman, born 1566.
Wale, Samuel, professor of perspective, died Feb. 9, 1765.
Walker, Robert, died about 1626.
Warin, John, engraver, born 1604, died 1672.
Watteau, Anthony, a Frenchman, born 1684, died 1721.
Webber, John, born 1751, died 1793.
Weeninx, J. B. born 1621, died 1660.
West, Benjamin, born 1738, died 1820.
Wheatley, Francis, born 1747, died June 26, 1801.
White, Robert, engraver, born 1645, died 1704.
Wildens, John, born 1600, died 1644.
Wilson, Richard, born 1714, died in May, 1782.
Wilton, Joseph, statuary, died Nov. 8, 1803.
Wissing, William, born 1656, died 1687.
Woollett, William, the engraver, died May 23, 1785, aged 50.
Worlidge, engraver, born 1700, died 1766.
Worsdale, James, died 1767.
Wouters, Francis, died 1659.
Wouvermans, Philip, a Dutchman, born 1620, died 1668.
Wren, Sir Christopher, born 1632, died 1723.
Wright, Joseph, of Derby, died aged 68, on Aug. 29, 1797.
Wyatt, James, born about 1742, died 1813.
Wycke, Thomas, born 1616, died 1686.
——— John, died 1702.
Wynants, John, born 1660, time of his death unknown.
Zampieri, Dom. born 1581, died 1641.
Zenodorus, sculptor, flourished in 64.
Zeuxis, flourished 400 before Christ.
Zincke, C. F. born about 1684, died 1767.
Zoust, Gerard, died 1681
Zuccarelli, an Italian, born about 1710, died Dec. 1789.
Zucchero, Taddeo, an Italian, born 1529, died 1566.
———, Fred. an Italian, born 1543, died 1610.
Zumbo, Gaston, sculptor, born 1656, died 1701.
Zuppo, Marco, an Italian, born 1451, died 1517.

List of several of the most eminent Painters of the Old School—with a scale of their different merits; found among the papers of a distinguished Artist lately deceased.

SCHOOL.	NAME.	Composition.	Design.	Colouring	Expression.
Lom.	Albano, born 1578, died 1660	14	14	10	6
Flem.	Albert Durer, born 1471, died 1528	8	10	10	8
Rom. & Flor.	Andrea del Sarto, born 1471, died 1520	12	16	9	8
Rom.	Baroccio, born 1528, died 1612	14	15	6	10
Ven.	James Bassano, born 1554, died 1613	6	8	17	0
Ven.	John Bellini, born 1422, died 1512	4	6	14	0
Fr.	Bourdon, born 1616, died 1671	10	8	8	4
Fr.	Le Brun, born 1619, died 1690	16	16	8	16
Ven.	Claude Lorraine, born 1600, died 1682	18	18	16	0
Lom.	Caracci, born 1560, died 1609	15	17	13	13
Lom.	Corregio, born 1494, died 1534	13	13	15	12
Rom.	Daniel de Volterra, born 1509, died 1566	12	15	5	8
Flem.	Diepenbeck, born 1608, died 1675	11	10	14	6
Lom.	Domenichino, born 1581, died 1641	15	17	9	17
Ven.	Giorgione, born 1477, died 1511	8	9	18	4
Lom.	Guercino, born 1590, died 1666	18	10	10	4
Lom.	Guido, born 1574, died 1642	0	13	9	12
Flem.	Holbein, born 1498, died 1544	9	10	16	13
Flem.	James Jordaens, born 1594, died 1678	10	8	16	6
Flem.	Luc Giordano, born 1629, died 1704	18	12	9	6
Rom.	Julio Romano, born 1492, died 1546	15	16	4	14
Lom.	Laufranco born 1581, died 1647	14	13	10	5
Rom.	Leonardo da Vinci, born 1452, died 1520	15	16	4	14
Flem.	Lucas of Leyden, born 1494, died 1533	8	6	6	4
Rom.	Michael Angelo Buonarotti, born 1474, and died 1563	8	17	4	8
Lom.	Michael de Caravaggio, born 1569, died 1609	6	6	16	0
Ven.	Mutians, born 1528, died 1589	6	8	15	4
Flem.	Otho Venius, born 1556, died 1634	13	14	10	10
Ven.	Palma the Elder, born 1460, died 1556	5	6	16	0
Ven.	Palma the Younger, born 1544, died 1628	13	9	14	6
Rom.	Parmigeano, born 1504, died 1540	10	15	6	6
Ven.	Paul Veronese, born 1532, died 1588	15	10	16	3
Rom.	Perrin del Vaga, born 1500, died 1547	15	16	7	6
Rom.	Pietro de Cortona, born 1596, died 1669	16	14	12	6
Rom.	Pietro Perugino, born 1446, died 1524	4	12	10	4
Rom.	Polidore de Carravaggio, born 1495, died 1543	10	17	0	15
Ven.	Pordenone, born 1484, died 1540	8	14	17	5
Fr.	Poussin, Nich. born 1594, died 1665	15	17	6	15
Rom.	Primaticcio, born 1490, died 1570	15	14	6	10
Rom.	Raphael, born 1483, died 1520	17	18	12	18
Flem.	Rembrandt, born 1606, died 1674	15	6	17	12
Flem.	Rubens, born 1577, died 1640	18	13	17	17
Rom.	Salviati, Fra. born 1510, died 1563	13	15	8	8
Fr.	Le Sueur, born 1617, died 1655	15	15	4	15
Flem.	Teniers, born 1582, died 1649	15	12	13	6
Rom.	Pietro Testa, born 1611, died 1650	11	15	0	6
Ven.	Tintoret, born 1512, died 1594	15	14	16	4
Ven.	Titian, born 1477, died 1576	12	15	18	6
Flem.	Vandyck, born 1599, died 1641	15	10	17	13
Rom.	Vannius, born 1563, died 1609	13	15	12	13
Rom.	Zucchiro Taddeo, born 1529, died 1566	13	14	10	9

SECT. XIX.

EMINENT AND REMARKABLE PERSONS.

AARON, the first high priest of the Jews, born 1570, died 1453 B.C.
Aaron Ben-aser, a rabbi, flourished 475.
Abbadie, the rev. James, born 1658, died 1727.
Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, killed his park keeper, January 20, 1621, died Aug. 3, 1633, aged 71.
Abdalla, son of Osmar, flourished 625.
Abell, John, the musician, died about the end of queen Ann's reign.
Abelard, Peter, died 1142, aged 63.
Abercromby, sir Ralph, born 1738, killed in Egypt, 1801.
Abernethy, John, the divine, born 1680, died 1740.
Abraham entertained three angels, 1997; offered up Isaac, 1871; died 1821 B. C. aged 175.
Abu, Bekr, died 624, aged 63.
Abulfeda, the geographer, died 1345, aged 72.
Achilles died 1184 B. C.
Achmet III. emperor of the Turks, who encouraged printing in Constantinople, died 1736.
Adam, died 3074 B. C.
——— Alexander, born 1741, died 1809.
——— Robert, born 1728, died 1792.
Adams, John, the American president, born 1735, died Oct 2, 1805.
Addison, Joseph, born 1672, died June 17, 1719.
Adanson, Michael, born 1727, died 1806.
Adelung, John Christopher, born 1734, died 1806.
Ado, the historian, died 875.
Adolphus of Nassau, emperor, deposed, 1293.
Adrian, the emperor, visited Britain, and built a strong rampart, died 138, aged 72.
Adrian IV. pope, an Englishman, died 1159.
Ælian, the historian, born about A. D. 160.
Æschines, the orator, born B. C. 337.
Æschylus, the poet, died 456 B C. aged 69.
Æsop, the fabulist, lived about 600 years B. C.
Africanus Julius, the historian, died 232.
Agamemnon, died about 904 B. C.
Agard, Arthur, the antiquary, died 1615, aged 75.
Agathias flourished, 565.
Agelnoth, archbishop of Canterbury, who refused to crown Harold, died 1038.
Agis, died 251 B. C.
Aglionby, John, one of the translators of the Bible, died 1610.
Agnes, St. died 308, aged 13.
Agricola, the Roman general, died 93, aged 54.
Agricola, Rod. died 1484, aged 42.
Agrippa, Cornelius, died 1535, aged 49.
Agrippa, king of Judea, died A. D. 94, aged 54.
Aguesseau, Chancellor d' born 1668, died 1751.
Ahab, died 897 B. C.
Ahaz, died 726 B. C.
Ainsworth, Rob. born 1660, died 1743.
Aiton, William, botanist, born 1731, died 1793.
Ajax, the son of Telamon, flourished 1149 B C.
Ajax, the son of Teucer, flourished 1154 B. C.
Akenside, Dr. Mark, born 1721, died June 23, 1770.
Aland, Sir J. F. a judge, born 1670, died 1741.

Alban, St. the first English martyr, died 303.
Alberoni, cardinal, died 1752, aged 88.
Albertus, Magnus, born 1205, died 1280.
Albinus, the anatomist, born 1697, died 1770.
Albornus, cardinal, died 1367.
Albumazar flourished 841.
Albuquerque, Alphonso, born 1462, died 1515.
Alcæus, the lyric poet, flourished 607 B. C.
Alcæus, the tragic poet, flourished 378 B. C.
Alcibiades, the Athenian, died 404 B. C. aged 46.
Alcuinus, an Englishman, founded the university of Paris 800.
Alexander the Great, born 356.—Succeeded Philip, 336.—Founded the Grecian empire, 331.—Died at Babylon, March 21, 323 B. C. aged 32.
Alexander III. Pope, compelled the kings of England and France to hold his stirrups, died 1181.
Alfieri, Count Vittorio, born 1749, died 1803.
Alfred, son of Ethelred II. had his eyes put out by Earl Godwin, and 600 of his train murdered at Guildford, 1036; died at Ely soon after.
Algarotti, Italian critic, born 1712, died 1764.
Ali Bey, born 1728, died 1773.
Allen, Ralph, of Prior-park, near Bath, died 1764.
Alleyn, Edward, founder of Dulwich college, born 1566, died 1626.
Ally Cawn, made a Nabob by Col. Clive, June 28, 1765.
Alphonsus X. of Castile, died 1284, aged 81.
Alva, duke of, died 1582, aged 74.
Ambrose, St. bishop of Milan, 374, died 397.
Ambrosius Aurelius, chosen king of the Britons, and crowned at Stonehenge, 465, died 508.
Americus Vespucius, discoverer of the continent of America, died 1516, aged 65.
Ames, Joseph, typographical historian, born 1699, died 1759.
Amhurst, Nicholas, died 1742.
Amyot, bishop of Auxerre, born 1514, died 1593.
Anacharsis, the Scythian philosopher, lived 554 before Christ.
Anacreon, died 474 before Christ, aged 85.
Ananias and his wife Sapphira struck dead, 33.
Anastasius, died 518, aged 87.
Anaxagoras, died 428 before Christ, aged 70.
Anaxandrides, the comic poet, flourished 378 before Christ.
Anaxarchus, flourished 340 before Christ.
Anaximander died 547 before Christ, aged 64.
Anaximenes, died about 504 before Christ.
Anderson, Sir Edmund, a judge and law author, died 1605.
——— James, agricultural writer, born 1739, died 1808.
——— Adam, commercial writer, died 1765, aged 73.
André, Major, hanged by the Americans as a spy, Oct. 2, 1780.
Andrew, St martyred, Nov. 30, 69.
Andrews, Lancelot, bishop of Winton, born 1555, died 1626.
Andronicus, the peripatetic, flourished 100 before Christ.
Anello, Thomas, a fisherman of Naples, who rose to great power, and was assassinated, born 1623, died 1646.
Aneurin, British bard, died about 570.
Anhalt, Rev. George, Prince of, born 1507, died 1557.
Annet, Peter, pilloried and persecuted for his deistical writings, died 1778, aged 75.
Annibal, Carthaginian general, died 183 before Christ.
Anquetil du Perron, born 1731, died 1805,
Anselm, died 1109, aged 76.
Anson, Admiral, died 1762, aged 65.
Anstey, Christopher, author of the Bath Guide, &c. died Aug. 3, 1805, aged 80.
Anstis, John, heraldic author, born 1669, died 1744.
Anthony, Marc, died 30 before Christ. aged 56.
——— the Great, St. died, Feb. 14, 356, aged 105.
——— St. of Padua, died 1231.
Antiochus, died 164 before Christ.
Antipater, died 318 before Christ.

Antisthenes, the philosopher, born 423 before Christ.
Antoninus Pius, emperor of the Romans, died 161.
——— Marcus Aurelius, emperor, born 121, died 180.
Anvari, the Persian poet, died 1201.
Apollodorus, the architect, flourished 104.
Apollonius, the geometrician, lived 242 B. C.
Apollonius Tyaneus, died about the end of the first century.
Appian, the historian, flourished in 123.
Aquilian, flourished, 128.
Aquinas, St. Thomas, died 1274, aged 50.
Aram, Eugene, executed for a murder committed 14 years before, 1759, aged 54.
Arbuthnot, Dr. died 1735.
Arcesilaus, the academic, flourished 300 B. C.
Archelaus, of Macedon, patron of learning, 440 before Christ.
Archilochus, invented Iambic verse 696 B. C.
Archimedes, the mathematician, inventor of the sphere, killed at Syracuse 208 B. C.
Archytas, the inventor of the vice and pulley, shipwrecked 408 before Christ.
Ardevelt, Jacob, of Ghent, assassinated, 1345.
Aretino, Peter, the poet, born 1492, died 1557.
Argyle, marquis of, beheaded May 27, 1661.
——— earl of, executed at Edinburgh, 1685.
Arion, the musician, flourished 630 before Christ.
Ariosto, the Italian poet born 1474, died 1533.
Aristarchus, the astronomer, flourished B. C. 420.
——— the poet, alive 148 before Christ.
Aristides, the Grecian orator, died about 467 B. C.
Aristobulus, the peripatetic, flourished 190 before Christ.
Aristonicus, strangled at Rome 126 before Christ.
Aristomenes, the Messenian general, slain 668 before Christ.
Aristophanes, died 200 before Christ, aged 80.
Aristotle, born B. C. 384, died at Chalcis 322 before Christ.
Arius, the heretic, died 336.
Arkwright, Sir Richard, inventor of the spinning jennies, died Aug. 3 1792.
Arminius, the deliverer of Germany, assassinated A. D. 21.
Arminius, James, founder of a sect, born 1560, died 1609.
Armstrong, Dr. born 1739, died 1779.
Arne, Dr. Thomas Augustine, born 1710, died 1778.
—— , Michael, the musician, died 1785.
Arnobius, flourished 303.
Arnold, Richard, English divine, died 1765.
———Dr. musician, born 1739, died Oct. 29, 1802.
——— John, watchmaker, born 1744, died 1799.
Arsaces died 255 before Christ.
Arrowsmith John. mathematician, flourished in the 17th century.
Artabanus, died 229
Artaxerxes king of Persia. died 242 before Christ.
Artemidorus, flourished 146 B. C.
Artemisia, wife of Mausolus, died 351 B. C.
Arthur, king of Britain. died about 542, aged 70.
Arviragus, the general, flourished in 80.
Arundel, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, died 1413, aged 60.
——— earl of, who brought the Arundelian marbles to England, died 1645.
Asaph, St. died 590.
Ascham, Roger, born 1515, died 1568.
Askew, Anne, burnt for heresy, 1546.
———Dr. Anthony, died Feb. 27, 1784, aged 62.
Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general, killed 224 B. C.
Ash, Dr author of the English Grammar, &c. died aged 55, April, 1775.
Ashmole, Elias, the antiquarian, born 1617, died 1692.
Assheton, William, first proposer of the plan to provide for clergymen's widows, born 1641, died 1711.
Astle, Thomas, antiquary, died 1803.

Athanasius, St. died 371, aged 73.
Athenagoras, the Athenian philosopher; flourished 177.
Athenodorus, philosopher, died in the reign of Augustus.
Atkyns, Sir Robert, died 1709, aged 88.
Attalus, founder of the monarchy of Pergamus, and inventor of parchment, died 198 before Christ.
Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, committed to the Tower, Aug. 24, 1722; exiled May 27, 1723; died Feb. 22, 1731-2, aged 69.
Atticus, the friend of Cicero, died 54 B. C. aged 77.
Attila, the Hungarian tyrant, died 454.
Atwood, George, mathematician, born 1745, died 1807.
Aubrey, John, the antiquary, born 1626, died 1700.
Augustin, St. father of the Latin church, born 354, baptized 387, died 431.
———St. landed on the isle of Thanet, 597, made the first Archbishop of Canterbury, died 604.
Aurelian, the Roman emperor, the first who wore a diadem, assassinated 275.
Aurengzebe died 1707, aged 89.
Ausonius Decimus Magnus, died about 394.
Averroes, died 1206.
Avicenna, born 980, died 1036.
Avison, Charles, the musician, died 1770.
Ayloffe, Sir Joseph, the antiquary, died 1781, aged 72.
Ayscough, Geo. Edw. dramatic writer, died 1779.
Ayscue, Sir George, admiral, flourished in the reign of Charles II.
Azorius, John, a Spanish Jesuit, died 1603.
Babington, Dr. Gervase, Bishop of Worcester, born 1550, died 1610.
Bacon, Roger, born 1214, died 1292.
———, Francis, Lord Verulam, sent to the Tower, 1622; died April 9, 1626, aged 57.
Baden, Professor, of the university of Copenhagen, died Nov. 6, 1804.
Bagford, John, antiquary, died 1716, aged 65.
Bailly, J. S. born 1736, guillotined 1793.
Bajazet, Sultan, conquered by Tamerlane, died 1413.
Baker, Sir Richard, born about 1568, died 1645.
———, Thomas, antiquary, born 1656, died 1740.
———, Henry, natural philosopher, born 1698, died 1774.
Bakewell, Robert, grazier, born 1726, died 1795.
Baldwin, the emperor, died 1206.
Balchen, Admiral, born 1669, lost in the Victory man of war, Oct. 1744.
Bale, bishop of Ossory, the historian, born 1495, died 1563.
Bales, Peter, born 1547, died about 1610
Baliol, John, founder of Baliol college, Oxford, died 1269.
Ballard, George, died 1755.
Balmerino, Lord, beheaded for treason, Aug. 18, 1746.
Balsham, Hugh, founder of Peterhouse, Cambridge, died 1286.
Balzac, the French writer, born 1594, died 1654.
Bancroft, Ab. born 1544, died 1610.
Bancroft, a Lord Mayor's officer, died worth 80,000l. in 1729.
Banks, John, tragic poet, died 1706.
——— Sir Joseph, born 1743, died 1820.
——— Thomas, sculptor, born 1735, died 1805.
Baratier, J. Phil. a Prussian, Hebrew lexicographer before 10 years of age, master of the mathematics at 12, &c. died 1740, aged 19 years 8 months.
Barbarossa, the famous corsair, died 1518, aged 43.
Barbeyrac, John, historian, &c. born 1674, died 1747.
Barclay, Alexander, died 1552.
———, John, died 1621, aged 39.
———, Robert, the quaker, born 1648, died 1690.
Baretti, Joseph, born about 1716, died 1789.
Barlow, Joel, envoy extraordinary from the United States to the court of France, born 1756, died 1812.
Barlowe, William, natural philosopher, died 1625.
Barnard, Sir John, born 1685, died 1764.
Barnes, Joshua, born 1654, died 1712.
Barnevelt, John, Dutch statesman, born 1547, beheaded 1619.

Baron, the French Roscius, born 1652, died 1729.
Baronius died 1607, aged 69.
Barrington, Viscount, philosophical writer, &c. died 1784.
———— Daines, antiquary, born 1727, died 1800.
———— Admiral, born 1729, died 1800.
Barrow, the Rev. Dr. Isaac, died 1677, aged 47.
Barry, Girald, born 1146, died about 1220.
Barthelemi, J. J. born 1716, died 1795.
Bartholomew, St. martyred, Aug. 24, 71.
Barton, Eliz. Holy Maid of Kent, executed 1534.
Basil, St. died 379, aged 53.
Baskerville, Mr. John, of Birmingham, born 1706, died Jan. 18, 1775.
Bathurst, earl, the friend of Pope, born 1684, died 1775.
Bauhin, Jasper, the botanist, born 1560, died 1624.
Bautru, William, French writer, born 1588, died 1665.
Baxter, Rev. Richard, born 1615, died 1691.
———— William, died 1723, aged 72.
Bayard, le Chev. Fr. warrior, born 1476, died 1524.
Bayer, the astronomer, flourished early in the 17th century.
Bayle, Peter, died 1706, aged 59.
Beaumarchais, Caron de, born 1732, died 1799.
Beaton, Cardinal, murdered May 28. 1546.
Beattie, Dr. James, author of the Minstrel, born 1735, died Aug. 18, 1803.
Beaumont, Francis, the poet, born 1555, died 1615.
————, Sir John, born 1582, died 1629.
Beccari, Aug. first Italian pastoral poet, died 1550.
Beccaria, marquis, born 1735, died 1795.
Becket, Thomas, born 1119, made chancellor to Henry II. 1157; archbishop of Canterbury, 1162; impeached 1164; retired to France that year; reconciled to Henry, June, 2, 1170; murdered in the cathedral church at Canterbury, Dec. 29, 1170; canonized by Alexander III. Ash Wednesday, 1172; his bones enshrined in gold set with jewels, 1220; dismantled and stripped of its treasures by Henry VIII. 1541.
Beckford, Alderman, died 1770.
Bede, Venerable, died 735, aged 68.
Bedell, bishop of Kilmore, born 1570, died 1641.
Bedford, duke of, made regent of France, 1422; died 1435.
Bedloe, Capt. William, famous for his perjury, died 1680.
Behmen, Jacob, born 1535, died 1624.
Belisarius deprived of his dignities, 561; died 565.
Bell, John, an eminent surgeon, died 1820.
Bellarmin, Cardinal, born in Italy, 1542, died 1621.
Belleau, the French poet, born 1528, died 1577.
Bellay, Cardinal du, died 1560.
Bembo, cardinal of Venice, died 1547, aged 77.
Benbow, John, a brave English admiral. born 1650, died 1702.
Bendlowes, Edw. English poet, born 1613, died 1686.
Benedict, St. founder of the Benedictines. died 546, aged 66.
Benserade, the French poet, born 1612, died 1691.
Bentham, Edward, English divine, and writer of the history of Ely cathedral, died 1776.
Bentivoglio, Cardinal, born 1579, died 1644.
Bentley, the Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1662, died 1742.
Benyouski, Count, born 1741, slain 1786.
Berenger, died 1088, aged 90.
Bergman, Sir T. chemist, born 1735, died 1784.
Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, born 1684, died 1753.
Bernard, St. died 1008.
————, Dr. Edward, the astronomer, born 1638, died 1696.
————, Peter Quesnel, a French writer, died 1773.
Berni, Italian poet, poisoned 1536.
Bernoulli James, the mathematician, born 1654, died 1705.
———— Daniel, born 1700, died 1782.
Berosus, the Chaldean historian, flourished 268 B. C.

Berthier, marshal, prince of Wagram, threw himself from the window of a house at Bamberg, and was killed June 1, 1815.
Bertholdus, who discovered gunpowder, died 1340.
Berwick, duke of, born 1670, killed at the siege of Phillipsburg, June 12, 1734.
Bettenson, Mr. of Queen-square, left 30,000l. to charitable uses, 10,000l. of it to Mr. Hetherington's charity for the blind, October 28, 1788.
Betterton, the player, born 1635, died April 7, 1710.
Beza, Theodore, born at Vezelai, 1519, died 1605.
Biddle, John, born 1615, died 1662.
Bidloo, the anatomist, born 1649, died 1713.
Birch, Rev. Dr. died 1766, aged 61.
Biron, duke of, executed in the Bastile, Paris, 1602.
Bisset, Dr. Robert, died May 13, 1805, aged 46.
Black, Dr. Joseph, born 1728, died Dec. 1799.
Blackburne, Archdeacon, born 1705, died 1787.
Blacklock, T. the blind poet, born 1721, died 1791.
Blackmore, Sir Richard died 1729.
Blackstone, Judge, author of the Law Commentaries, born 1723, died Feb. 14, 1780.
Blackwell, Dr. executed at Stockholm, July 29, 1747.
Blair, Dr. John, died 1782.
——— Dr. Hugh, died Dec. 27, 1800, aged 83.
Blake, Admiral, born 1599, died 1657.
———John Bradley, botanist, born 1745, died 1773.
Blandy, Miss, hanged at Oxford, April 6, 1752.
Blois, Peter the historian, died 1200.
Blood, seized the duke of Ormond, with an intent to hang him at Tyburn, but was prevented, Dec. 6, 1670; attempted to steal the crown May 9, 1671; died Aug. 24, 1680.
Blount, Charles, born 1654, died 1693.
——— Sir Thomas Pope, born 1649, died 1697.
Blow, John, the musician, born 1648, died 1708.
Blucher, marshal prince, born 1742, died 1819.
Boadicea, queen of the Britons burnt London, and killed 70,000 of the inhabitants; poisoned herself 61.
Boccacio, born in Tuscany, 1313; died 1375.
Boccalini, Trajan, born 1556, died 1613.
Bochart, Samuel, of Rouen, born, 1599, died, 1667.
Bodley, sir Thomas, born 1544, died 1612.
Boerhaave, Dr. died Sept. 23, 1738, aged 70.
Boethius, born 455, died 526.
Boetius, the historian, born about 1470.
Boiardo, Italian poet, born 1434, died 1494.
Boileau, the French poet, born 1636, died 1717.
Bohemia, queen of, visited England, May 17, 1667, and died there.
Bolingbroke, lord, died 1751, aged 73.
Bonner, bishop of London, entered at Oxford about 1512; bishop of London, 1539; deprived, May, 1550; died in the Marshalsea, Sept. 5, 1569.
Bonnet, Charles, naturalist, born 1720, died 1793.
Booth, Barton, the player, born 1681, died, May, 1733.
Borgia Cæsar, slain at Viana, 1507.
Borlase, Rev. William, the antiquary, died 1772.
Boscawen, Admiral, died 1761, aged 50.
Boscovich, R. J. born 1711, died 1787.
Bossu, Renelle, died 1680.
Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, born 1627, died 1704.
Boswell, Mr. James, born 1740, died May 19, 1795.
Bougainville, the navigator escaped from the massacres in Paris of 1792, and died Aug. 3, 1811.
Boulter, archbishop of Armagh, who gave 30,000l. to charitable uses, born 1671, died 1742.
Boulton, Matthew, born 1728, died Sept. 1809.
Bourignon, Mad. the enthusiast, born 1616, died 1680.
Boursalt, Edme. Fr. French writer, born 1638, died 1701.

Bowles, the widow, of West Hanney, Berks, died April 4, 1749, aged 124.
Bowyer, Mr. William, the printer, born 1699, died Nov. 18, 1777
Boyce, Dr. the organist, died Feb. 2, 1779, aged 68.
Boyer, Abel, the lexicographer, born 1664, died 1729.
Boyle, Richard, earl of Cork, born 1566, died 1643.
———, Roger, inventor of the orrery, born 1621 died 1679.
———, Robert, the philosopher, died 1691, aged 65.
———, Charles, earl of Orrery, born 1676, died 1731.
———, John, earl of Orrery, born 1707, died 1762.
———, Richard, earl of Burlington, born 1695, died 1753.
Boyse, John, a divine, and one of the translators of the Bible, born 1560, died 1643.
———, Samuel, born 1708, died 1749.
Braddock, general, killed at du Quesne, July 9, 1755.
Bradley, Dr. James, the astronomer, born 1692, died 1762.
Brady, Rev. Dr. Nicholas, born 1659, died 1726.
Bradshaw, John, one of the judges of Charles I. born 1586, died 1659.
Brahe, Tycho, a famous astronomer, born 1546, died 1601.
Bramah, Joseph, engineer and mechanist, born 1749, died Dec. 9, 1814.
Brantome (Peter de Bourdeilles) died in 1614, aged 87.
Bray, Dr. Thomas, deviser of propagating the gospel in foreign parts born 1656, died 1730.
Brerewood, Edward, mathematician and antiquary, born 1565, died 1613.
Breval, John Durant, dramatic writer, died, 1739.
Brice, Andrew, of Exeter, died Nov. 7, 1773, aged 75.
Bridgewater, duke of, born in 1736, died 1803.
Bright, Mr. of Maiden, in Essex, died Nov. 10, 1755, who weighed 44 stone, or 616lb. aged 29.
Briggs, Henry, mathematician, born 1556, died 1630.
———, Dr. William, born 1650, died 1704.
Brindley, Mr. the duke of Bridgewater's engineer, born, 1716, died Sept. 27, 1772.
Britton, Thomas, the musical small-coal man, died 1714.
Brocklesby, Dr. Richard, born 1722, died 1797.
Bromfield, William, surgeon, born 1712, died 1792.
Brook, Roger, of Halifax, in Yorkshire, died Oct. 8, 1568, aged 128.
Brooke, sir Robert, died 1558.
———— lord Fulke Greville, stabbed by his servant, Sept. 30, 1628, aged near 70.
Brooke, John Charles, Somerset herald, crushed to death at the Haymarket theatre, Feb. 3, 1794, aged 45.
Brooke, Frances, died 1789.
———— Henry, born 1706, died 1783,
Brookey, John, of Broad Rush common, in Devon, was 135 years old, and was living there, July, 1778.
Brotier, Gabriel, born 1722, died 1789.
Brown, R. founder of the Brownists, died aged 80, 1630.
———, Thomas, died 1704.
———, count, celebrated general, slain 1757, aged 52.
———, Dr. John, poet, born 1715, died 1766.
———, Dr. John, physician, born 1735, died 1788.
———, Moses, a divine, born 1703, died 1787.
Browne, Isaac Hawkins, the poet, born 1706, died 1760.
———, sir William, physician, born 1692, died 1774.
———, William, the poet, born 1590, died 1645.
———, sir Thomas, physician, antiquary, &c. died, 1682.
———, Edward, natural historian, died 1708.
Bruce, Robert, Scottish general and king, died 1329.
Brugnatelli, Lewis, born 1761, died 1818.
Bruno, founder of the Carthusians, died 1101, aged 71.
Brutus, Junius, died 509 before Christ.
———, Marcus, died 24 before Christ, aged 43.
Bruyere, French author, born 1664, died 1696, aged 52.
Bryant, Jacob, an eminent scholar, died Nov. 14, 1804, aged 88.
Bucer, Martin, born 1491, died 1551.

Buchan, Dr. William, author of Domestic Medicine, &c. died Feb. 25, 1805, aged 76.
Buchanan, George, Latin poet, born 1506, died 1582.
Buckingham, duke of, killed at Portsmouth by Felton, Aug. 23, 1628, aged 35.
————, George Villiers, duke of, born 1627, died 1688.
————, John Sheffield, duke of, born 1649, died Feb. 24, 1721.
Budé, William, French writer, born 1467, died 1540.
Budgell, Eustace, English writer, born 1685, drowned himself, 1736.
Buffon, Count de, born 1707, died 1788.
Bull, Dr. John, musician, born 1563, died 1622.
Bunyan, John, born 1628, died 1688.
Burgh, James, ingenious Scotch author, born 1714, died 1775.
Burgo, Luc. de, the first European writer on algebra, died 1494.
Burgoyne, general, died 1792.
Burke, Edmund, died July 8, 1797, aged 68.
Burkitt, Rev. Wm. born 1650, died 1703.
Burlamaqui, J. J. born 1694, died 1750.
Burleigh, lord Exeter, made minister of state to Queen Elizabeth, 1560, died 1598.
Burman, Peter, the commentator, born 1668, died 1741.
Burnet, bishop of Sarum, born 1643, died 1715.
———— Thomas, born about 1635, died 1715.
Burney, Charles, Mus. Doc. born, 1726, died April 12, 1814.
———— Charles, Greek scholar, born 1757, died 1817.
Burns, Robert, born 1759. died 1796.
Burrow, sir James, law writer, born 1701, died, 1782.
Burton, Robert, born 1576, died 1639.
Busby, Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1606, died 1695.
Butler, Samuel, author of Hudibras, born 1612, died 1680.
———— Bishop, born 1692, died 1752.
Byng, admiral, misbehaved off Minorca, May 20, 1756; brought prisoner to Greenwich, Aug. 9, 1756; tried at Portsmouth and condemned, Jan. 28, 1757; shot at Portsmouth, on board the Monarch ship of war, March 14, 1757.
Byrom, John, inventor of short hand, born 1691, died 1763.
Byron, lord, tried for murder, and acquitted, April 16, 1765.
———— lord Noel, poet, born Jan. 22, 1787, died April, 1824, aged 37.
Cabot, Sebastian, died 1557 aged 80.
Cade, Jack, the rebel killed by Alexander Iden, 1451.
Cadmus, first king of Thebes, 1094 before Christ.
Cæsalpinus, And. the first systematic writer on botany born 1519, died 1603.
Cæsar, after fighting fifty pitched battles, and slaying above 1,192,000 men, was killed in the senate-house, 44 B. C.
————, sir Julius, the antiquary, born 1557, died 1636.
Caille, Nic. Lou. de la, astronomer, died 1762, aged 49.
Caius, or Kaye, John, antiquary, born 1510, died 1573.
Calamy, Edward, born 1600, died 1666.
———— Edmund, born 1671, died 1732.
Calderone, Spanish dramatic writer, flourished about 1640.
Calepin, Amb. the lexicographer, in eight languages, died 1510.
Caligula, died 41, aged 29.
Callimachus, the inventor of wildfire, died 670.
— ————, the inventor of the Corinthian order of architecture, flourished 540 B. C.
Calmet, the learned Benedictine, died in France, Oct. 25, 1757, aged 86.
Calonne, Charles Alexandre de, minister to Louis XVI. died, Oct. 30, 1802, aged 68.
Calvert, Bernard, of Andover, went from Southwark to Calais, July 17, 1720, in one day, and returned the same evening.
Calvin died at Geneva, May 27, 1564, aged 55.
Cambray, Fenelon, archbishop of, died, 1716, aged 64.
Camden, the historian, died, Nov. 2, 1623, aged 72.
Cameron, Dr. Archibald, executed at Tyburn, 1753.
———— , Mary, died at Inverness, aged 130, May, 1755.
Camoens, Portuguese poet, died, 1579, aged 50.

Campbell, Dr. the author, died, Dec. 20, 1775, aged 67.
——— George, theologian, born 1719, died 1796.
Camper, Peter, born 1722, died 1789.
Candaules, king of Lydia, 735 before Christ.
Candiac, John James, who knew his letters at 13 months old, and at seven years was master of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, &c. died, 1745, aged but seven.
Canning, Eliz. tried and transported, 1754, died 1773.
Canton, John, natural philosopher, born 1718, died 1772.
Capell, Edward, critic, born 1713, died 1781.
Capmany, Antonio, Spanish writer, born 1754, died 1810.
Caracalla died, 217, aged 43.
Caractacus, king of the Britons, carried prisoner to Rome in 52.
Caradoc, of Llancarvan, the Welsh historian, died 1157.
Cardan, Jer. born 1501, died 1576.
Carew, Thomas, died, 1639.
Carey, Harry, musician, poet, &c. died 1743.
Carlos, Don, prince of Spain, poisoned by order of his father, through jealousy, 1568.
Carneades, a philosopher, died 128 before Christ, aged 90.
Carte, Tho. the historian, born 1686, died 1754.
Carter, Mrs. E. born 1717, died 1806.
Cartes, René, des, philosopher, born 1596, died 1650.
Casas, B. las, born 1474, died 1566
Casaubon, Isaac, born at Geneva, died 1614, aged 54.
——— Meric, born at ditto, 1599, died 1671.
Casimir III. of Poland, died 1370.
Caslon, Wm. letter-founder, died Jan. 24, 1766, aged 74.
Cassander flourished 298 B. C.
Cassandra flourished 1149 B. C.
Cassini, J. Dom. mathem. and astronom. born 1635, died 1712.
——— James, born 1677, died 1756.
——— de Thury, born 1714, died 1784.
Casti, Giambattista, born 1721, died 1803.
Castracani, Castruccio, born 1284, died 1328.
Catharine de Medicis, died 1559.
Cato killed himself, Feb. 5, 45 B. C. aged 48.
Catullus, born at Verona, 86 B. C. died, aged 46.
Cavalieri, Bon. inventor of indivisibles, born 1598, died 16 7.
Cavallo, Tiberius, born 1749, died 1809.
Cave, Edward, the compiler of the first periodical magazine, born 1691, died 1754.
——— Dr. William, born 1637, died 1713.
Cavendish, Tho. British circumnavigator, died 1592.
——— , W. duke of Newcastle, author, born 1592, died 1676.
Caverley, sir Hugh, the first person who used guns for the service of England, died 1389.
Caxton, William, the first printer in England, 1474, born about 1412, died 1491, aged 78.
Caylus, A. Claude, antiquary, born 1692, died 1765.
Cecil, W. Lord Burleigh, born 1520, died 1598.
——— R. Earl of Salisbury, born about 1550, died 1612.
Cecrops, first king of Athens, 1556 B. C.
Celsus, a great physician, flourished 150.
Centlivre, Susan, born about 1677, died, Dec. 1, 1723.
Cervantes, Mich. de, born 1547, died 1616.
Chambaud, Mr. Lewis, died Sept. 22, 1776.
Chambers, Ephraim, author of the Dictionary, died 1740.
———, sir William, architect, died March 8, 1796.
Chamfort, S. R. S. born 1741, died 1794.
Chandler, Samuel, dissenting divine, born 1693, died 1766.
——— Richard, born 1738, died 1811.
Chapman, George, born 1557, died 1634.
Chapone, Mrs. born 1727, died 1801.
Chapple, Mr. William, of Exeter, born 1719, died Sept. 1781.
Chappe, Claude, an ingenious Frenchman, inventor of the telegraph, died, Jan. 31, 1805.
Charlemagne died 813, aged 74.

Charles XII. of Sweden, killed at Fredericksball, in Norway, Nov. 30, 1718, aged 36.
Charron, Peter, born 1541, died 1603.
Chatterton, Thomas, poet, born 1752, died 1770.
Chaucer, Geof. born 1328, died 1400.
Chazelles, John M. the French mathematician, born 1657, died 1710.
Chenevix, Dr. Richard, the good bishop of Waterford, died August 11, 1779.
Cheselden, William, the anatomist, born 1688, died 1752.
Cheyne, George, the physician, born 1671, died 1743.
Chichele, Henry, founder of All Soul's College, Oxford, Abp. of Canterbury, born 1362, died 1443.
Chillingworth, William, born 1602, died 1644.
Christina, queen of Sweden, born 1626, resigned the crown, June 6, 1654, died at Rome, April 9, 1699.
Chrysostom, St. made bishop of Constantinople, 398, banished 404, died 407, aged 53.
Chubb, Thomas, English philosopher, born 1679, died 1747.
Chudleigh, lady, born 1656, died 1710.
Churchill, Rev. Charles, born 1731, died 1764.
Churchyard, Thomas, died about 1604.
Cibber, Mrs. the actress, died 1766, aged 57.
——, Colley, born 1671, made poet laureat, Dec. 1730, died 1757.
Cicero born 107, made an oration against Verres, 70; his second oration against the Agrarian law and banished 58, put to death 43 years before Christ, aged 64.
Cimarosa, died at Naples, 1801.
Cincinnatus, Quintius, made dictator of Rome from the plough, born 456 before Christ.
Cinna died 54 B C.
Clarence, duke of, brother to Edward IV. murdered in the Tower, 1478, aged 27.
Clarendon, Hyde, earl of, born 1612; banished, Dec. 12, 1667, died Dec. 7. 1674.
Clarke, Rev. Dr. Samuel, born 1675; died May 17, 1729.
Claude, John, French writer, born 1619, died 1687.
Claudian born at Alexandria about 395.
Clemens Alexandrinus. flourished, 192.
Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, 50; killed herself 30 before Christ, aged 41.
Clerc, John le, died, 1736, aged 79.
Cleveland, John, popular poet, born 1613, died, 1658.
Clifford, George, earl of Cumberland, born 1558, died 1605.
Clive, Mrs. Catharine, the actress, died 1785.
——, lord, born 1725, defeated the nabob, June 26, 1757; created a peer, 1762; killed himself, Nov. 1774, aged 49.
Clum, Mrs. near Litchfield, died Jan. 23, 1772, aged 138, and had lived 103 years in one house.
Cockburn, Catharine, died May 11, 1749.
Codrington, Christopher, born 1668, died 1716.
Codrus, the last Athenian king, voluntarily gave his life for the good of his country, after reigning 21 years, 1095 B. C.
Cohorn, Mich. engineer, born 1632, died 1704.
Cokayne, sir Aston, born, 1608, died 1684.
Coke, lord chief justice, born 1549, died 1634.
Colbert, J. B. French statesman, born 1619, died 1683.
Coles, Elisha, the grammarian, born about 1640, died 1680.
Colet, Dr. John, founder of St. Paul's school, born 1466, died 1519.
Coligni, admiral, born 1516, killed 1573.
College, Stephen, hanged at Oxford, Aug. 18, 1681.
Collier, Mr. Joseph, died Feb. 20, 1776.
——, Rev. Jeremiah, born 1650, died 1726.
Collingwood, admiral lord, born 1748, died 1810.
Collins, John, mathematician, born 1624, died 1683.
——, Anthony, born 1676, died 1729.
——, Arthur, born 1682, died 1760.
——, William, poet, born about 1720, died 1756.
Collinson, Peter, botanist, born 1694, died 1796.

Colman, George, born 1733, died 1794.
Colnett, James, was the first explorer of the Western coast of Japan, 1791.
Colson, John, of Cambridge, died 1761, aged 80.
Colston, Edward, the institutor of several charitable benefactions, born 1636, died 1721.
Colquhoun, Patrick, born 1745, died 1820.
Columbus, Christopher, born 1442, discovered America 1492, died 1506.
———— Bartbol. map and chart maker, died 1514.
Comenius, J. Amos, Moravian grammarian, born 1592, died 1671.
Comines, historian of Flanders, born 1446, died 1509.
Condamine, M. de, F. R. S. died Feb. 8, 1774, aged 74.
Condé, prince of, born 1621, died 1686.
Condorcet, marquis de, born 1743, died 1793.
Confucius, the Chinese philosopher, born 551 B. C.
Congreve, William, born 1670, died 1729.
Conon, of Samos, Greek astronomer, flourished 300 B. C.
Constantine the Great, died, 337, aged 66.
Constantius, emperor of Rome, died at York, 306.
Cook, captain James, the navigator, born Oct. 27, 1728; killed, Feb. 14, 1779.
Cooke, George, the actor, born April 17, 1756, died at New York, Sept. 26, 1812.
Cooke, sir Anthony, learned lawyer, born about 1506, died 1576.
Cooper, Tho. bishop of Winchester, chronologist, born about 1517, died 1594.
———— Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, born 1621, died 1683.
———— ———— ———— , born 1671, died 1713.
———— John Gilbert, poet, born 1723, died 1769.
Coote, Sir Eyre, born 1726, died 1783.
Copernicus, of Thorn, in Prussia, born Jan. 10, 1473, died 1543, aged 70.
Coram, captain Thomas, projector of the Foundling-hospital, died March 29, 1751, aged 84.
Corbet, bishop of Norwich, English poet, born 1582, died 1635.
Corelli, musician, born 1653, died 1713.
Corilla, Signora, the learned Italian lady, received the triumph of a coronation at Rome, July 31, 1776, died 1800.
Coriolanus banished from Rome, 491 before Christ.
Cornaro, Lewis, born 1467, died 1565.
Corneille, Peter, dramatic poet, died 1684, aged 78.
———— Thomas, ditto and historian, died 1709, aged 84.
Cornelius Nepos died about 25 B. C.
Cornish, an alderman of London, hanged and quartered, October 26, 1685.
Cornwallis, marquis, K. G. born, 1738, died in India, 1805.
Cortes, Ferdinand, died, 1547, aged 62.
Cosmo de Medicis, died 1464, aged 75.
Costard, George, astronomical writer, born about 1710, died 1782.
Coster, Laurence, died about 1440.
Cottin, madam, born 1772, died 1807.
Cotes, Roger the mathematician, born 1682, died 1716.
Cotte, the French architect, died 1735, aged 79.
Cotton, Sir Robert, the antiquary, born 1570, died 1631, aged 60.
Coventry, Sir John, maimed and defaced, Dec. 25, 1670.
Cowley, Abraham, born 1618, died 1667.
———— , Hannah, died March 11, 1809, aged 66.
Cowper, William, poet, born 1731, died 1800.
Cox, bishop, translator of the Bible, born 1499, died 1581.
Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, born 1489, introduced to King Henry VIII. 1529; burnt at Oxford, March 21, 1555.
Cratinus, the comic poet, died 431 B. C.
Crebillon, P. J. dramatic writer, born 1674, died 1762.
———— C. P. J. born 1707, died 1777.
Creech, Rev. Tho. born 1659, destroyed himself 1703.
Crichton, the admirable, born 1561, murdered 1582.
Crisp, Ed. of Bury, in Suffolk, cut and mangled, 1729.
Crœsus, king of Lydia, flourished 569 B. C.

Croft, William, musician, died 1727, aged 70.
Cromwell, lord, born 1490, made vicar-general, Oct. 1535; beheaded July 28, 1540.
Crook, Japhet, his ears cut off in the pillory, 1731.
Croussaz, John P. de, born 1663, died 1750.
Croxall, Rev. Dr. Samuel, died 1751.
Cruden, Alexander, author of the Concordance, died 1770, aged 69.
Ctesias, the historian, died about 394 B. C.
Cudworth, Rev. Ralph, born 1617, died 1688.
Cujas, James, French writer, born 1520, died 1590.
Cullen, Dr. William, of Edinburgh, died Feb. 5, 1790, aged 78.
———, Dr. Henry, of ditto, died Oct. 11, 1790
Cumberland, Richard, Bishop, critical author, born 1632, died 1718.
Cumberland, Richard, eminent writer in verse and prose, born 19 Feb. 1732, died May 7, 1811.
Cunningham, John, the poet, born 1729, died 1773.
Curran, John Philpot, born 1750, died 1817.
Currie, Dr. James, born 1756, died 1805.
Curtis, William, botanist, born 1746, died 1799.
Curtius, M. rode into a gulf at Rome, 362 before Christ.
———— Quintus, lived in 64.
Cyprian, St. martyred 256.
Cyril of Alexandria, flourished 412.
——, of Jerusalem, flourished 350.
Cyrus, died 529 B. C.
D'Ablancourt, French writer, born 1606, died 1664.
Dacier, Andr. French writer, born 1651, died 1722.
———— Mad. born 1651, died Aug. 6, 1720.
Dalrymple, Alexander, born 1737, died 1800.
———— David, Sir, born 1726, died 1792.
Dædalus, the architect, flourished 987 B. C.
D'Alembert, Mons. the mathematician, born 1717, died Oct. 27, 1783.
Damm, Thomas, of Leighton, near Minchnal in Chester, died 1446, aged 154.
Dampier, William, the navigator, born 1652, died sometime in the reign of George I.
Danchet, Anth. French poet, born 1671, died 1748.
Danet, Peter, French writer, died 1709.
Daniel sent captive to Babylon, 606; interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dream, 603; cast into the lion's den, 538; predicted the Persian empire, 534 B. C.
——— Samuel, poet and historian, born 1562, died 1619.
Daniel, the French historian, born 1649, died 1723.
Dante, an Italian poet, born 1265, died 1321.
D'Anville, J. B. B. born 1697, died 1782.
D'Arçon, J. inventor of the floating batteries, born 1733, died 1800.
Darcy, Count, philosopher, born 1725, died 1779.
D'Argens, Marquis, born 1704, died 11 Jan. 1771.
Darius, the Mede, king of Assyria, 538 before Christ.
———, the last king of Persia, slain 330 B. C.
Darnley, lord, married Mary, Queen of Scots, 1561; murdered Feb. 10, 1567.
Darwin, Dr. Erasmus, died May 18, 1802, aged 70.
D'Aubigne, French writer, born 1550, died 1630.
Daun, Count, born 1705, died 1766.
Dauberton, L. J. M. born 1716, died 1810.
Daurat, French poet, born 1507, died 1588.
Davenant, Sir William, dramatic poet, born 1605, died 1668.
————, Dr. John, bishop of Salisbury, born 1570, died April 20, 1641.
————, Charles, born 1656, died 1714.
David, born at Bethlehem 1085; succeeded Saul in Israel, 1055; committed adultery with Bathsheba 1035; married her 1034; died 1015 B. C.
——— St. born in the 5th century, died about 544.
Davis, John, English navigator, died 1605.
Davies, Sir John, lawyer and poet, born 1570, died 1626.
———, Sneyd, Dr. poet, died 1769.

Day, Thomas, born about 1712, died 1785..
Davila, historian, born 1576, died 1631.
Dawes, Richard, critic, born 1708, died 1766.
Day, John, printer, the first introducer of the Greek and Saxon characters into England, died 1584.
——Thomas, author, born 1748, died 1789.
Death, Captain, killed in an engagement, Dec. 28, 1756.
De Champagne, Phil. born at Brussels, 1602, died 1674.
Decker, Thomas, contemporary with Ben Jonson.
Dee, John, mathematician and astrologer, born 1527, died 1606.
Deering, Sir Cholmley, killed in a duel, May 9, 1711.
Defoe, Daniel, political writer, born 1663, died 1731.
Delany, Dr. miscellaneous writer, born 1686, died 1768.
Delille, abbe, French poet, died 1813.
De l'Isle, Jos. Nich. astronomer, born 1688, died 1768.
———— Will. geographer, born 1675, died 1726.
De Lima, Don John Taverra, a native of Portugal, died 1738, aged 196 years.
De Lolme, J. L. born 1745, died 1807.
De Luc, J. A. born 1726, died 1817.
Democritus died 361 before Christ, aged 109.
Demoivre, Ab. celebrated mathematician, born 1667, died 1754.
Demosthenes, born 381; recalled from banishment, 322; poisoned himself, 313 before Christ.
Dempster, Thomas, historian and commentator, died 1625.
Denham, sir John, English poet, born 1615, died 1668.
Denham, Thomas, M. D. died Nov. 26, 1815.
Dennis, John, celebrated critic, born 1657, died 1733.
D'Eon, Chevalier, born 1728, died 1810.
Derham, William, born 1657, died 1735.
Dermody, Thomas, born 1775, died 1802.
Derham, Dr. William, born 1657, died April, 1735.
Derrick, Samuel, master of the ceremonies at Bath, born 1724, died 1769.
Derwentwater, earl of, and Lord Kenmuir, beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 24, 1716.
Desaguliers, J. T. born 1683, died 1744.
Desault, J. P. celebrated surgeon, born 1744, died 1795.
Deshoulieres, Ant. French writer. born 1635, died 1694.
Desmaiseaux, Peter, born 1666, died 1745.
Desmond, Thomas, earl of, beheaded in Ireland, 1468.
Despard, Colonel, and six associates, hanged in Southwark, for high treason, Feb. 21, 1803.
Desportes, Phil. French writer, born 1546, died 1606.
Deucalion died 1500 before Christ.
Devereux, Robert, earl of Essex, born 1567, beheaded 1601.
———————————, born 1592, died 1646.
D'Ewes, Sir Symonds, born 1602, died 1650.
De Witt, John, statesman, born 1625, murdered 1672.
Diaz, Michael, the navigator, died 1512.
Dibdin, Charles, celebrated writer of humorous songs, born 1748, died July 25, 1814.
Dido flourished 833 before Christ.
Didot, Francis-Ambrose, the celebrated French printer, born Jan. 1730, died July 18, 1804.
Digby, Sir Edward, born 1581; hanged with other conspirators in the powder plot Jan. 30, 1606.
———, Sir Kenelm, born 1603, died 1665.
Digges, Sir Dudley, statesman, born 1583, died 1639.
Dillenius, John James, professor of botany at Oxford, born 1684, died 1747.
Diodorus Siculus lived 45 B. C.
Diogenes, the cynic, died 324 B. C. aged 89.
———— Laertius, flourished 147.
Dion Cassius flourished 229
Dionysius, Periegetes, flourished about A. D. 140.
———— tyrant of Syracuse, died 368 before Christ.
———— Halicarnassensis, lived in the reign of Augustus.
———— the Areopagite, flourished in our Saviour's time.

Diophantus, the first writer on algebra, 365.
Dodd, Rev. Dr. born May 29, 1729, executed for forgery, June 27, 1777.
Doddridge, Dr. born June 26, 1702, died Oct. 26, 1751.
Dodington, lord Melcombe, born 1691, died 1762.
Dodsley, James, died Feb. 19, 1797, aged 74.
———, Robert, poet, born 1703, died 1764.
Dodwell, Henry, born 1641, died 1711.
Dodsworth, Roger, antiquary, died 1659, aged 79.
Doggett, Thomas, the actor, died 1721.
Dollond, Peter, born 1730, died 1820.
Dolomieu, D. G. born 1750, died 1801.
Dolon, the first comic actor, flourished 562 B. C.
Domitian died 96 after Christ, aged 45.
Donne, Dr. born 1573, died 1631.
Doria, And. Genoese Admiral, died 1560, aged 84.
Douglas, Gawin, born 1474, died 1522.
———, Dr. John, bishop of Salisbury, and English writer, born 1719, died 1807.
Draco flourished 624 before Christ.
Drake, Sir Francis, born 1545; set sail on his voyage round the world, 1577; died Jan. 28, 1596.
Drakenburgh, Mr. Christian Jacob, died in Denmark, aged 146, 1770.
Draper, Sir W. died at Bath, in 1787.
Drayton, Michael, English poet, born about 1563, died 1631.
Drelincourt, Ch. born at Sedan, 1595, died 1669.
Drummond, Wm. the poet, born 1585, died 1649.
Drusius, John, born at Oudenarde, 1550, died 1616.
Dryden, John, born August 9, 1631, died May 1, 1700.
Ducarel, Dr. Andrew Coltee, the antiquary, died, aged 72, May 29, 1785
D'Udine, reviver of stucco-work, born 1494, died 1564.
Dudley, Edmund, beheaded Aug. 1510, aged 48.
Dudley, D. of Northumberland, (whose son married Lady Jane Grey) beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb 12, 1554.
——— earl of Leicester, born 1532, died 1588.
Dugdale, Sir William, born 1605, died 1686.
Duncan, king of Scotland, murdered by Macbeth, 1054.
——— Admiral Lord, born July 1, 1731; died Aug. 4, 1804.
Duncombe, William, translator of Horace, died 1769, aged 79.
Dundas, Henry, Viscount Melville, born 1740, died 1811.
Dunning, J. lord Ashburton, born 1731, died 1783.
Duns Scotus, died 1308, aged 37.
Dunstan, St. died 988, aged 64.
Du Pan, Mallet, born 1749, died 1800.
Durel, John, English divine, died 1683, aged 58.
D'Urfey, Thomas, English satirist and songster, born about 1630, died Feb. 1724.
Dyer, John, English poet, born 1700.
Eachard, Rev. Dr. John, born about 1636, died 1697.
Echard, Rev. Laur. the historian, born 1671, died 1730.
Edgar Atheling, died about 1120, aged 70.
Edgeworth, Richard Lovell, born 1744, died 1817.
Edwards, William, died at Caereu, near Cardiff, in Glamorganshire, in 1668, aged 168.
———, Thomas, English critic, born 1699, died, 1757.
———, Bryan, historian, born 1743, died 1800.
———, George, naturalist, born 1698, died 1713.
———, Jonathan, theologian, born 1703, died 1758.
———, William, architect, born 1719, died 1789.
Egialeus, king of Sicyon, 2089 B. C.
Eginhart, the historian, died 845.
Eli, the eleventh judge of Israel, broke his neck at Shiloh, 1116 before Christ, aged 98.
Elijah prophesied, 911; supported by the widow of Sarepta, 910; taken up into heaven, 896 before Christ.
Elisha, died 830 before Christ, having prophesied 60 years.
Elliot, sir John, the English physician, died 1787,
Ellis, Mr. W. died at Liverpool, Aug. 1780, aged 130 years and a half,

Ellis. George, died 1815, aged 70.
Elstob, William, a Saxon scholar, born 1673, died 1714.
Elzevir, Lewis, a Dutch printer, flourished 1596.
——— Daniel, ditto, died 1680.
Emerson, William, born 1701, died 1782.
Emma, mother of Edward the Confessor, accused of incontinency, 1043; stripped of her possessions, 1048; sent to Wherwell nunnery, 1051.
Empedocles flourished 445 before Christ.
Empson beheaded on Tower-hill, Aug. 28, 1510.
Eneas, the Trojan general, died 1177 before Christ.
Enfield, Dr. born 1741, died 1797.
Enghien, the duke de, of the family of Condé, shot by order of Buonaparte, March 21, 1804.
Ennius, Quintus, born 237 before Christ, died aged 70.
Enoch translated into Heaven 987 of the world, aged 365.
Epaminondas, the Theban general, slain 363 before Christ.
Epictetus lived in 94.
Epicurus born 342, died 271 before Christ.
Epimetheus, the inventor of earthen vessels, died 171 before Christ.
Epiphanius, born in Palestine about 332, died 403.
Erasmus, born at Rotterdam 1467, died 1536.
Erinna, Greek poetess, contemporary with Sappho.
Ernesti, Augustus William, born 1707, died at Leipsic, July 29, 1801.
Erskine, Thomas lord, born 1750, died January 17, 1824.
Essex, Cromwell, earl of, born about 1490, beheaded July 28, 1540.
Essex, Devereux. earl of, beheaded Feb. 25, 1601.
——— Mr. architect, born at Cambridge, 1722, died 1784.
Estcourt, Richard, dramatic author, died 1712, aged 46.
Etherege, Sir George, born about 1636, died 1683.
Euclid died about 280 before Christ, aged 74.
Eudosia died 460, aged 60.
Eugene, Prince, born 1663, commanded at of Hochstet, Aug. 5, 1704; victorious at Turin, Sept. 7, 1706; victorious at Oudenarde, 1708; wounded before Lisle, 1709; defeated the grand vizier at Peterwarden, Aug. 5, 1716; died April 10, 1735, aged 72.
Euler, Mons. the mathematician, born at Basil, April 14, 1707; died Sept. 7, 1783.
Euripides died 407 before Christ, aged 77.
Eusden, Rev. Lawrence, died Sept. 27, 1730.
Eusebius born 267, died 338.
Eutropius flourished 438.
Eutychius born 876, died after 933.
Evagrius, ecclesiastical historian, flourished 380.
Evelyn, John, English writer and natural philosopher, born 1620, died 1706.
———John, born 1655, died 1713.
Evremond, St. born 1613, died Sept. 9, 1703.
Exeter, Marquis of, Lord Montague, and Sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded Dec. 31, 1538.
Ezra flourished 447 before Christ.
Fabius Maximus, the opponent of Hannibal, died 203 B. C.
Fabricius, Caiu, died about 250 B. C.
Fabroni, Angiolo, Italian biographer, born 1732, died Sept. 22, 1803.
Fahrenheit, G. D. born 1686, died 1736.
Fairbrother, Mr. died at Wigan, in Lancashire, aged 138, in May, 1770.
Fairclough, Daniel, born 1563, died 1645.
Fairfax, Edward, the poet, lived in the reign of James I. died about 1632.
——— Sir Thomas, the parliamentary general, born 1611, died 1671.
Falconer, William, poet, born 1730, died 1769.
Falkland, Lucius, lord, born 1610; killed at the battle of Newbury, Sept. 1643.
Fallopius, Gabriel, the anatomist, born at Modena 1490, died 1563.
Fancourt, Samuel, the first promoter of circulating libraries, born 1679, died 1768.
Fanshawe, Sir Richard, born 1607, died 1666.

Farinelli, B. C. an Italian singer, born 1705, living 1776.
Farmer, Hugh, theologian, died 1787, aged 73.
——— Richard, born 1735, died 1797.
Farnaby, Thomas, born 1757, died 1647.
Farquhar, George, dramatic writer, born 1678, died 1707.
Fastolf, Sir John, died 1459, aged 80.
Faulkner, George, of Dublin, printer, died 1775.
Faust, or Faustus, John, claimant of the invention of printing, died 1466.
Faux, Guy, executed in Parliament-yard, Jan. 31, 1606.
Fawkes, Francis. English poet, born about 1731, died 1777.
Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray, born 1651, died 1716.
Fenn, Sir John, died Feb. 14, 1794, aged 55.
Fenton, Elijah, born 1683, died July 12, 1730.
———Sir Geoffry, died 1608.
Fenwick, Sir John, beheaded on Tower-hill, 1697.
Ferdinando, Marc. de Paleotti, brother to the duchess of Shrewsbury, hanged for murder at Tyburn, Feb. 28, 1717-18.
Ferguson, Adam, professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, born 1724, died Feb. 22, 1816.
Ferguson, James, the astronomer, born 1710, died Nov. 16, 1776.
Fergusson, Robert, poet, born 1750, died 1774.
Ferrar, bishop of St. David's, burnt at Caermarthen, 1555.
Ferrars, George, English poet and historian, born 1512, died 1579.
——— Lawrence, Earl, committed to the Tower for murdering his steward, Feb. 13, 1759-60; tried and condemned, April 18; hanged at Tyburn, May 5, 1760.
Ferriar, Dr. critic and medical writer, born 1764, died 1815.
Fiddes, Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1671, died 1725.
Field, Richard, theological writer, born 1561, died 1616.
Fielding, Henry, English writer, born 1707, died 1754, aged 47.
——— Sir John, died Sept. 6, 1780.
——— Sarah, born 1714, died 1768.
Filicaja, Vincent, Italian poet, born 1642, died 1707.
Filmer, Sir Robert, died in 1647.
Finet, Sir John, English wit, born 1571, died 1641.
Fingal, the Caledonian, died 288.
Firmin, Thomas, the patriotic citizen of London, born 1632, died 1697.
Fish, Simon, English reformer, died 1531.
Fisher, bishop of Rochester, born 1459, beheaded June 22, 1535.
Fitzgerald, with five of his uncles, Irish rebels, executed at Tyburn, Feb. 3, 1537.
——— George Robert, hanged at Castlebar, June 13, 1786.
——— Lord Edward, mortally wounded in an attempt to take him into custody in Dublin, May, 1798.
Fitzherbert, Sir Anthony, eminent English judge, died 1538.
Fitzjames, James, duke of Berwick, slain before Philipsburgh, 1734.
Fitzpatrick, Richard, general in the army, and writer of several humorous political poems, died April 25, 1813.
Flaminio, J. A. the poet, born at Imola, 1464, died 1536.
Flamstead, John, astronomer, born 1646, died 1719.
Flecknoe, Richard, English dramatist, died 1678.
Fleetwood, William, English law author, died 1594.
——— William, bishop of St. Asaph, antiquary, died 1738.
Fletcher, John, dramatic writer, born 1576, died 1625.
——— Phineas, poet, died about 1650.
——— Andrew, of Saltoun, born 1653, died 1716.
Fleurieu, Charles Pierre Claret de, born July 2, 1738, died August 18 1810.
Fleury, Claude, French writer, born 1640, died 1723.
——— Cardinal, died 1743, aged 90.
Flinders, Capt. M. died 1814.
Florian, G. Peter, born 1755, died 1794.
Folard, Chevalier, born 1669, died 1752.
Folkes, Martin, antiquary, died 1754, aged 64.
Fontaine, John de la, French poet, born 1621, died 1695.
Fontenelle, died Jan. 9, 1757, aged 100.

Foote, Samuel, the English Aristophanes, died October 21, 1777, aged 51.
Forbes, John, the bishop of Aberdeen, died 1648.
Ford, John, dramatic writer, born 1586, died about 1639.
Fordyce, David, professor of philosophy, died 1751, aged 40.
—— —, Dr. George, died May 25, 1802, aged 66.
Forrest, John, burnt in Smithfield for denying the king's supremacy, May 22, 1538, aged 42.
Fortescue, Sir John, died 1465.
Forthorn, James, aged 127, died at Grenada, in the West Indies, Feb. 10, 1773.
Forster, John Reinhold, navigator, died Jan. 9, 1799, aged 70.
Foster, Dr. James, the anabaptist, born 1697, died 1752.
—— Samuel, the mathematician, died 1652.
Fothergill, Dr. born 1712, died Dec. 26, 1780.
Foucquet, marshal Bellisle, born 1684, died 1764.
Fountaine, sir And. English antiquary, died 1753.
Fourcroy, Anthony Francis, chemist, born June 15, 1755, died Dec. 16, 1809.
Fournier, P. S. the Parisian letter-founder, born 1712, died 1758.
Fowler, John, an English printer, died 1579.
——Edward, bishop of Gloucester, theologian, born 1632, died 1714.
Fox, George, founder of the Quakers, born 1624, died 1690.
—— John, martyrologist, born 1517, died 1587.
—— Charles James, born 1748, died 1806.
Francis, St. died 1227, aged 46.
—— Sir Philip, born 1740, died 1818.
Franklin, Thomas, born 1721, died 1784.
Franklin, Dr. Benjamin, born at Boston, 1706, died in Philadelphia, April 17, 1790.
Freind, Dr. John, born 1675, died 1729.
Fresne, Charles du, French writer, born 1610, died 1688.
Fresnoy, Charles du, born at Paris, 1611, died 1665.
——Robert, English divine, died 1754, aged 84.
Frobenius, John, an eminent German printer, died 1527.
Frobisher, sir Martin, admiral, died 1594.
Froissart, John, born about 1333, died 1402.
Frowde, Philip, died, Dec. 13, 1738.
Fryth, John, burnt in Smithfield, July 4, 1533.
Fuller, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1608, died 1661.
Furetiere, Anthony, born 1620, died 1688.
Furst, Walter, Swiss patriot, flourished 1310.
Galba, the Roman emperor, died 69, aged 73.
Gale, Rev. Dr. John, born 1680, died 1721.
——, Rev. Dr Thomas, born 1636, died 1702.
——, Roger, English antiqnary, born 1672, died 1744.
Galen, born at Pergamus, about 131, died 201.
Galileo, astronomer, born in Italy, 1564, died 1642.
Galvani, Lewis, born 1737, died 1798.
Gama, Vasco de, died 1525.
Gambold, John, eminent Moravian bishop, died 1771.
Garcilasso, de la Vega, born 1503, died 1536.
Garden, Peter, of Auchterness, in Scotland, died January, 1775, aged 131.
Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, died Oct. 22, 1555.
—— Colonel James, born 1688, killed at Preston Pans, 1745.
Garnet, Thomas, a Jesuit, born 1555, hanged 1608.
Garrick, David, the English Roscius, born at Hereford, 1716, died Jan. 20, 1779, aged 62 and 10 months; first appeared on the London stage in 1741.
Garth, sir Samuel, died Jan. 1719.
Gascoigne, George, inventor of telescope sights, died 1645.
——, sir William, judge, who committed the prince of Wales, for insulting him on the bench, born 1350, died 1413.
Gassendi, Peter, astronomer, born 1592, died 1655.
Gataker, Thomas, English critic and divine, born 1574, died 1654.
Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II. beheaded June 19, 1312.
Gaubius, Dr. of Leyden, died Nov. 26, 1780, aged 76.

Gauden, Bishop, born 1605, died 1662.
Gaunor, Fychan, died Sept. 16, 1686, at Aber-cowarch, near Dinas Mowddwy, in Merionethshire, aged 140.
Gay, John, English poet, born 1688, died 1732.
Gaza, Theo. born 1398, died 1478.
Gebelin, A. C. de, born 1727, died 1784.
Ged, William, an inventor of stereotype, died 1749.
Geddes, James, a critical writer, died 1749, aged 38.
——— Dr. Alexander, born 1737, died Feb. 26, 1802.
Gee, John, dramatic writer, died, 1730.
Gellert, Christian, born 1715, died 1769.
Gellibrand, Henry, mathematician, born 1597, died 1636.
Gellius, Aulus, born A. D. 130.
Geminiani, the musician, born at Lucca, 1668, died 1762.
Genghiskan, the Mongolian warrior, died 1227.
Gentilis, Albericus, born in Italy, 1551, died 1611.
Gentleman, Fran. dramatic writer, died 1786, aged 58.
Geoffery, of Monmouth, British historian, made bishop of St. Asaph in 1152.
Georges, chief of the Chouans, executed at Paris for a conspiracy against Buonaparte, June 26, 1804.
Gerarde, John, botanist, born 1545, died 1607.
Gerbert, afterwards Pope Sylvester II. introduced the Arabic figures into Europe about 1000.
Germanicus, Cæsar, died A. D. 29.
Gervase, of Canterbury, the historian, wrote in 1202.
Gesner, Conrad, physician and naturalist, died 1565, aged 49.
——— Solomon, German writer, born 1730, died 1788.
Gibbon, Edward, historian, died Jan. 16, 1794, aged 56.
Gibbs, James, architect, born 1674, died 1754.
Gifford, Andrew, eminent dissenting divine, died 1784, aged 84.
Gilbert, Will. English chemist, died 1603, aged 63.
——— Sir Humphry, born 1539, shipwrecked 1594.
——— Jeffery, born 1674, died 1726.
Gildas, the historian, born 511, died 570.
Gill, Dr. John, a learned commentator, born 1697, died 1771.
Gilpin, Bernard, died March 4, 1583, aged 65.
——— William, died in 1804, aged 80.
Gioia, Flavio, a Neapolitan, inventor of the European compass, born about 1300.
Giraldus, Cambrensis, British historian, died 1220.
Glanvil, Joseph, English writer, born 1636, died 1680.
Glauber, J. R. German chemist, died 1660.
Glendower, Owen, died 1415.
Glenie, James, born 1750, died 1817.
Gloucester duke of, uncle to Richard II. smothered between two feather beds, Feb. 28, 1397.
Gloucester, Humphry, duke of, fourth son of Henry IV. murdered and buried at St. Alban's, 1447.
——— Richard, duke of, brother to Edward IV. murdered Edward, prince of Wales, 1483; drowned the duke of Clarence, his brother, in a butt of malmsey wine, 1478.
Glover, Richard, English writer, born 1712, died 1785.
Gluck, Christopher, born 1716, died 1787.
Glynne, serjeant, died September, 1779.
Gmelin, J. F. editor of Linnæus, born 1748, died 1805.
Gobelin, Giles, French dyer, flourished 1632.
Goddard, Jonath. first promoter of the Royal Society, born 1617, died 1674.
Godfrey, of Boulogne, died 1100.
——— sir Edmondbury, murdered Oct. 17, 1678.
Godwin, earl of Kent, invaded England, 1052; tried for the murder of Alfred the same year, and bought his pardon; choked in protesting his innocence at table with the king, 1053.
——— bishop of Hereford, the antiquary, born 1561, died 1633.
Goldoni, Charles, born 1707, died 1793.
Goldsmith, Oliver, born 1728, died April 4, 1774.
Gongora, Lewis, de, born 1562, died 1627.

Goodier, captain, hanged at Bristol for the murder of his brother, sir John Goodier, Jan. 20, 1740-1.
Gordon, Alexander, antiquarian, died 1780.
——— lord George, died in Newgate, Nov. 1, 1793.
——— Thomas, died 1750.
Gottsched, J. C. born 1700, died 1766.
Gouffier, count Choiseul, born 1752, died 1817.
Gough, Richard, antiquary, born 1735, died 1809.
Gower, John, first English poet died 1402.
Grabe, John Ernest, Prussian writer, born 1666, died 1711.
Graham, James, poet, died 1811.
Grainger, Dr. J. born 1723, died 1767.
Grammont, count, died 1707.
Granger, Rev. Mr. died suddenly as he was administering the sacrament, April 14, 1776.
Grandier burnt in France for witchcraft, 1634.
Gratian flourished, 1151.
Grattan, Henry, born 1750, died 1820.
Gravesande, W. J. born 1688 died 1742.
Graves, Rev. Richard, author of the Spiritual Quixote, &c. died Nov. 23, 1804, aged 90.
Gray, Thomas, the poet, born 1716, died July 30, 1771.
Greatrakes, that healed by stroking, born in Ireland, 1629, died after 1691.
Greaves, John, English mathematician, born 1602, died 1652.
Green, Dr. Maurice, English musician, died 1755.
——— Matthew, poet, died 1737.
Gregory, Nazianzen, born 324, died 389.
——— Nyssen, died 396.
——— Rev. John, born 1607, died 1646.
——— James, the mathematician, died 1675, aged 38.
——— Dr. John, born 1724 died 1773.
Gresham, sir Thomas, born 1519, died 1590.
Greville, Fulke, lord Broke, born 1554, killed by his servant, Sept. 30, 1628, aged 74.
Grew, Dr. Nehemiah, born 1628, died 1711.
Grey, Zach, English divine and historian, born 1687, died 1766.
—— lady Jane, born 1537. beheaded 12th Feb. 1553.
Griesbach, J. J. born 1745, died 1812.
Grimston, sir Harbottle, law writer, born about 1594, died 1683.
Grocyn, William, died 1523, aged 88.
Gronovius, James, born at Deventer, 1645, died 1716.
Grose, Francis, born 1731, died 1791.
Grosseteste, Robert, born 1175, died 1253.
Grotius, Hugo, born at Delft, 1583, died 1645.
Grove, Joseph, historical and critical writer, died 1764.
Gruter, James, the philologer, born 1560, died 1627.
Guarini, born 1370, died 1460.
Guericke, Otto de, invented the air-pump, 1654 born 1602, died 1686.
Guicciardini, Italian historian, born 1482, died 1540, aged 58.
Guidi, Allessandro, born 1650, died 1712.
Guillim, John, heraldic writer, died 1621, aged 56.
Guise, duke of, murdered 1558.
Gunter, Rev. Edm. the mathematician, born 1581, died 1626.
Gurney, William, the short-hand writer, died 1770.
Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, killed in battle, Nov. 6, 1632.
——— III. king of Sweden, shot at a masquerade, by a discontented officer, March 16, 1792.
——— Vasa, died 1560, aged 70.
Guthrie, Mr. William, born 1708, died 1770.
Guttenberg, John, one of the candidates for the invention of printing at Mentz, in Germany, died 1467.
Guy, Thomas, bookseller, died Dec. 27, 1724, aged 79, and left 200,000l. for maintaining his hospital.
Guyon, Mary, French quietist, born 1648, died 1717.
Guyton de Morveau, L. B. born 1737, died 1815.
Habakkuk, the prophet, flourished 731 before Christ.
Hacket, William, the fanatic, hanged July 28, 1592.

Haggai, the prophet, flourished 520 before Christ.
Haines, J. the comedian, died 1701.
Hakluyt, Rich. historian and geographer, born 1553, died 1616.
Halde, J. B. Du, historian, born 1674, died 1743.
Hale, sir Matthew, born 1609, died Dec. 25, 1676.
Hales, judge, committed to the Marshalsea, 1553,
——— Rev. Stephen, born 1677, died Jan. 4, 1761.
Hall, Joseph, bishop of Norwich, died 1656, aged 82.
Haller, Dr. of Berne, Switzerland, born Oct. 16, 1708, died December 12, 1777.
Halley, Dr. Edmund, astronomer, born 1656, died 1742.
Haman, hanged by order of Ahasuerus, 509 before Christ.
Hamel, John Bapt. du, French writer, born 1624, died 1706.
——— du Monceau, naturalist, born 1700, died 1782.
Hamilton, duke of, and others, executed, 1649.
——— duke of, and lord Mohun, killed in a duel in Hyde-park, Nov. 15, 1712.
——— count Anthony, born 1646, died 1720.
——— William, of Bangour, born 1704, died 1754.
——— William Gerard, born 1729, died 1796.
——— sir William, K. B. ambassador to the court of Naples, born 1730, died April 6, 1803.
——— Mrs. Elizabeth, writer of several works on moral and religious instruction, born 1758, died July 23, 1816.
Hammond, Rev. Dr. Henry, born 1605, died 1660.
Hampden, John, a celebrated patriot, born 1594, killed in battle, June 24, 1643.
Hampton, the translator of Polybius, died 1778.
Handel, George Frederick, died April 13, 1759, aged 74.
Hannibal died 183 before Christ.
Hanno flourished 453 before Christ.
Hanway, Jonas, born Aug. 12, 1712, died Aug. 1786.
Harcourt, earl of, drowned in a well in Oxfordshire, Sept. 1777.
Harding, John, the chronologer, died 1461.
Hardinge, Nich. English poet, born 1700, died 1758.
——— George, born 1744, died 1816.
Hardouin, Father, born 1647, died 1729.
Harley, Robert, earl of Oxford, born 1661, stabbed at the council board, March 8, 1710, died 1724.
Harpe, Fred. died at Fish-hill, Cumberland, in Feb. 1792, aged 120.
——— J. F. la, born 1739, died 1803.
Harrington, sir John, English poet, born 1561, died 1612.
———, James, born 1611, died 1677.
———, Dr. Henry, born 1729, died 1816.
Harriot, Thomas. algebraist, born 1560, died 1621.
Harris, Josiah, writer on coins, died 1764.
———, James, the celebrated writer, born 1709, died Dec. 21, 1780.
———, earl of Malmesbury, born 1746, died 1820.
Harrison, Mr. John, inventor of the time-keeper for discovering the longitude, died March 24, 1776, aged 84.
Harte, Rev. W. born about 1697, died 1774.
Hartley, David, English physician and philosopher, died 1757, aged 53.
——— David, son of the preceding, first mover in the house of commons for the abolition of the slave trade, died Dec. 19, 1813.
Havard, William, English actor and dramatic writer, died 1778.
Harvey, Dr. William, who discovered the circulation of the blood, born 1569, died 1658, aged 79.
Hastings, lord, put to death in the Tower, June 13, 1483.
——— Warren, born 1733, died 1818.
Hatton, sir Christopher, made lord chancellor, being the first that was neither priest nor lawyer that held that office, 1588, died 1591.
Hawes, Stephen, the poet, flourished 1506.
Hawke, lord, admiral, born 1713, died 1781.
Hawkins, sir John, English admiral, born about 1520, died 1595.
——— sir Richard, the navigator, died 1592.
Hawkesworth, Dr. John, died Nov. 17, 1773, aged 56.

Hay, William, poet and miscellaneous writer, born 1700, died 1755.
Haye, Sieur de la, died Feb. 2, 1774, aged 120.
Hayes, Catherine, hanged for the murder of her husband, April 20, 1726.
Haydn, Joseph. born March 31, 1732, died May 31, 1809.
Hayes, Charles, English mathematician, born 1678, died 1760.
Hayley, William, born 1745, died 1820.
Hayward, sir John, the historian, died June 1627.
Haywood, Mr. Justice, stabbed in Westminster-hall by a papist, 1640.
Head, Richard. cast away at sea, 1678.
Hearne, Thomas born 1678, died 1735.
Heath, James, English chronological historian, born 1629, died 1664.
Heathfield, lord, died July 6, 1790, aged 72.
Heberden, Dr. William, died May 17, 1801, aged 91.
Hector, the Trojan general, died 1184 before Christ.
Hedwig, John, born 1730, died 1799.
Heiddegger, J. J. the famous humourist, died 1742, aged 90 years.
Heinecken, Christian, the learned prodigy of Lubeck, who was master of several languages at four years old, when he died, 1725.
Heinsius, Daniel, born 1580, died 1655.
——— Nicholas, born 1620, died 1681.
Heister, Laur. anatomist, born 1683, died 1758.
Helen, rape of. by Paris, 1198 before Christ.
Heliodorus flourished in the fourth century.
Helmont, J. Baptist Van. philosopher and chemist, born 1577, died 1644.
Helvetius, the learned writer, born 1715, died 1771.
Helvicus, died 1617, aged 36.
Henault, French historian, born 1685, died 1774.
Henderson, hanged for murdering Mrs. Dalrymple, March 25, 1746.
———, John, eminent English actor, died 1785, aged 38.
Henley, John, born 1692, commenced orator, July 10, 1726; died October 14, 1756.
Henry, Dr. Robert, historian, died Nov. 24, 1790, aged 72.
—— III. of France, murdered by a monk, Aug. 1, 1589.
—— IV. of France, killed by Ravaillac, May 14, 1610.
—— Matt. English dissenting writer, born 1662, died 1714.
Hephestion, the Macedonian general, died 325 before Christ.
Herbelot, Barth. de, French writer, born 1625, died 1695.
Herbert, Edward lord, born 1581, died 1648.
——— Rev. George, the poet, born 1593, died 1632.
Herod reigned in Judea 55, put his wife Mariamne to death, and his mother-in-law Alexandria, 28; his two sons put to death by order of the Jewish council, six years before Christ; died November 25, four A. D.
Herodotus, born 484, died 413 before Christ.
Herodian, historian, died about 240.
Herring, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, born 1691, died 1757.
Herschell, Sir W. astronomer, died 1822, aged 87.
Hertzberg, count, born 1725, died 1795.
Hervey, James, English divine and poet, born 1714, died 1758.
——— John lord, born 1696, died 1743.
Hesiod lived 944 before Christ.
Hetherington, Rev. Wm. died Dec. 2, 1778, who left 20,000*l.* for a fund to relieve 50 blind persons each with 10*l.* annually.
Hewson, William, eminent anatomist, born 1739, died 1774.
Heylin, Peter, English writer, born 1600, died 1662.
Heyne, Christian Gottlob, died at Gottingen, in the 83d year of his age, July, 1812.
Heywood, John, dramatic poet, died 1565.
——— Thomas, flourished in 1596.
Hickes, Rev. Dr. George, born 1642, died 1715.
—— William, left 300*l.* per annum to the Marine Society, died 1763.
Higgons, Bevil, dramatic poet and historian, born 1670, died 1735.
Hill, Aaron, born 1685, died Feb. 8, 1750.
—— sir John, the botanist, born about 1715, died Nov. 22, 1775.

Hipparchus flourished between 160 and 125 before Christ.
Hippocrates died 361 before Christ, aged 98.
Hiram, of Tyre, died 900 before Christ.
Hoadly, bishop of Winchester, born 1676, died 1761.
——— Benj. eminent English author, born 1706, died 1757.
Hobbes, Thomas, English writer, born 1588, died 1679.
Hoccleve, born about 1370, died about 1454.
Hodgson, John, English antiquary and scholar, died 1760.
Hoffer, Andrew, a brave Tyrolese, shot, for his resistance to the French, Feb. 20, 1810.
Holcroft, Thomas, born Dec. 22, 1744, died March 23, 1809, having, without education, arrived at considerable eminence as a dramatic writer and novelist.
Holdsworth, Edward, English poet and critic, born 1688, died 1747.
Hole, Rev. Richard, epic poet, died May 28, 1803.
Hollinshed, the historian, died 1580.
Hollis, Mr. Thomas, of Corsecombe, Dorset, born 1720, died Dec. 22, 1773.
Holmes, Dr. Robert, dean of Winchester, editor of the Pentateuch, born 1749, died Nov. 12, 1805.
Holt, lord chief justice, died March 6, 1710, aged 67.
Holyoake, Francis, lexicographer, born about 1567, died 1653.
Holland, Charles, English actor, died 1769.
Holyday, Barten, English poet and philosophic author, born 1593, died 1661.
Home, John, born 1724, died Sept. 4, 1808.
——— Henry lord Kaimes, born 1696, died 1792.
Homer, born about 1041, flourished 997 before Christ.
Hood, Robin, and Little John, noted highwayman, 1189.
——— viscount admiral, born 1724, died 1816.
Hooke, Robert, inventor of the pendulum watches, born 1635, died 1703.
——— Nath. English historic author, died 1763.
Hooker, Rev. Richard, born about 1553, died 1600.
Hoole, Charles, English divine, died 1666.
——— John, born 1727, died 1804.
Hooper, bishop of Gloucester, born 1495, burnt Feb. 9, 1554.
Hope, Henry, died Feb. 25, 1811.
Hopkins, bishop of Londonderry, born 1633, died 1690.
Horace, born 65, died 8 before Christ.
Horne, Bishop, born 1730, died 1792.
Horrebow, Peter, Danish mathematician and astronomer, died 1764.
Horrox, Jer. the astronomer, born about 1619, died 1641.
Horsa slain by Vortimer in 455.
Horsley, Dr. Samuel, bishop of St. Asaph, born 1733, died 1806.
Hosier, English admiral, died 1722.
Hotham, sir John, and his son, beheaded Jan. 1, 1645.
Hotman, Francis, the civilian, born 1524, died 1590.
Hotspur, Henry Percy, killed July 22, 1403.
Hough, Bishop, born 1651, died 1743.
Hoveden, Roger de, the historian, wrote 1192.
Howard, sir Robert, born 1626, died in 1698.
——— Mr. the philanthropist, born 1726, died January 20, 1790.
Howe, lord viscount, slain in America, July 8, 1758, aged 34.
——— admiral, earl, born 1725, died 1799.
Howell, James, English writer, born 1594, died 1666.
Hoyle, Mr. Edmund, died 1796, aged 97.
Huber, Michael, professor at Leipsic, died Oct. 1804.
Hudson, Henry, celebrated English navigator, died 1611.
Huet, Peter Daniel, French writer, born 1630, died 1721.
Humphrey, Rev. Lau. born 1527, died 1590.
Hughes, John, born 1677, died 1719.
Hume, David, philosopher and historian, born 1711, died August 25, 1776.
Hunter, Dr. William, the anatomist, born 1718, died 1783.
——— John, the anatomist, died aged 60, Oct. 16, 1793.
——— Dr. Henry, died Oct. 27, 1802.

Hunter, Mrs. Ann, poet, died 1821, aged 79.
Huntingdon, Rev. William, died July 1, 1813.
Huntington, Henry of, flourished in the 12th century.
Hurd, Dr. R. Bishop of Worcester, born 1720, died 1808.
Hurdis, Rev. J. poet, born 1763, died 1801.
Huss, John, the martyr, born about 1376, burnt July 7, 1415.
Hutcheson, Dr. Francis, born 1694, died 1747.
Hutchins, John, English divine and antiquary, born 1698, died 1773.
Hutchinson, John, philosophical writer, born 1674, died 1737.
Hutton, Dr. James, born 1726, died 1797.
——— W. of Birmingham, born 1733, died 1815.
——— Dr. Charles, mathematician, died 1823, aged 86.
Huxham, Dr. died 1768.
Huygens, Dutch astronomer, born 1629, died 1695.
Hyde Dr. Thomas, the first librarian of the Bodleian library, born 1636, died Feb. 18, 1702.
Hyginus, bishop of Rome, the first Pope, martyred 158.
Hypatia died about 415.
Iffland, Augustus William, German actor and dramatic writer, died at Berlin, Sept. 22, 1814.
Ignatius made a bishop by St. Peter and Paul, died 107.
——— Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, born 1491, died 1556; canonized by Paul V. 1609.
Ilive, Jacob, English printer, died 1763.
Imbert, Bart. French poet, born 1747, died 1790.
——— J. G. French painter, born 1654, died 1769.
Inachus, first king of Argos, 1859 before Christ.
Inchbald, Mrs. novelist and dramatist, born 1756, died 1821.
Ingenhousz, Dr. natural philosopher, born 1730, died 1799.
Ingulphus, the historian, born about 1030, lived 1109.
Innocent XI. Pope, died Aug. 2, 1689.
Ireland, John, died in 1808.
——— Samuel, died in 1806.
Irenæus died 202, aged 82.
Ireton, Gen. H. born 1610, died 1651.
Irwin, Eyles, poet, born 1748, died 1817.
Isaac, Abraham's son, died 1717 before Christ, aged 180.
Isæus, Greek orator, born about 418 B. C.
Isaiah began to prophesy 756, put to death 696 before Christ.
Isocrates, Athenian orator, born B. C. 436, died 338 before Christ.
Ives, John, English antiquary and writer, born 1750, died 1776.
Jackson, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1579, died 1640.
——— W. musical composer, born 1734, died 1803.
Jacob stole the blessing from Esau 1776, went into Egypt 1732, and died 1689 before Christ, aged 147.
—— Edward, English antiquary and naturalist, died 1782.
—— Giles, English law writer, born 1686, died 1744.
Jago, R. poet, born 1715, died 1781.
James, St. put to death 41, made patron to Spain 796.
——— St. the less, bishop of Jerusalem, martyred 62.
—— Dr. Robert, inventor of the fever-powder, born 1703, died Feb. 28, 1776.
——— I. of Scotland, murdered by his uncle, 1437.
——— III. of Scotland, killed by his nobility, 1487.
——— IV. of Scotland, killed Sept. 9, 1513.
Jansenius, Corn, born 1585, died 1638.
Janssen, sir Stephen Theodore, died April 7, 1777.
Jason flourished 937 before Christ.
Jaucourt, Louis de, French writer, born 1704, died 1780.
Jeannin, P. French statesman, born 1540, died 1622.
Jebb, Samuel, English physician, died 1772.
——— John, English physician, born 1736, died 1786.
——— sir Richard, physician, born 1729, died 1787.
Jeffreys, lord chief justice, sent to the Tower Dec. 12, 1688, where he died of bruises inflicted on him by the populace, April 18, 1689.
——— —— George, English dramatic poet, died 1755.
Jefferies, Miss and Swan, hanged for the murder of her uncle at Chelmsford, March 11, 1751-2.
Jekyll, Sir Joseph, born 1663, died 1738.

Jenkins, Henry, of Yorkshire, died 1670, aged 169.
——— sir Leoline, English civilian, born 1623, died 1685.
Jenkinson, Charles, earl of Liverpool and baron Hawkesbury, born 1727, died 1808.
Jenner, Dr. Edward, died 1823, aged 76.
Jenyns, Soame, poet, &c. born 1704, died 1787.
Jephson Robert, dramatic writer, born 1736, died 1803.
Jephthah took his rash vow 1187, died 1182 before Christ.
Jeremiah began to prophesy 629, foretold the Jewish captivity 607, and died 577 before Christ.
Jerningham, Ed. poet, born 1727, died 1806.
Jerome, St. born 331, died 422.
——— of Prague, burnt May 30, 1416.
Jesus, son of Sirach, lived 247 before Christ.
Jewel, John, bishop, born 1582, died 1571.
Joan d'Arc, or the Maid of Orleans, burnt 1431, aged 24.
Joanna of Naples strangled her husband, Oct. 5, 1345.
Joan, Pope, died 857.
Job died 1553 before Christ, aged 199.
Jodelle, Stephen, French writer, born 1532, died 1579.
Joel prophesied 800 before Christ.
John, king of France, taken prisoner by Edward the black prince, and brought to England, but ransomed for 500,000*l.* 1357; died at the Savoy, in the Strand, London, on a visit, 1364.
—— of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III. was born 1339; created duke of Lancaster, 1362; appointed regent to Richard II. 1377; supported Wickliffe against his opposers, 1378; had his palace at the Savoy destroyed by Wat Tyler's mob, 1381; ravaged Scotland to the gates of Edinburgh, 1384; assumed the title of king of Castile and Leon, having married the daughter of Peter the Cruel, 1385; died Feb. 1399.
John, St. the Baptist, died 32.
—— St. the Evangelist, died Dec. 27, 99, aged 91.
Johnson, Dr. Samuel, the lexicographer, born Sept. 18, 1709, died Dec. 13, 1784, aged 75.
——— Rev. Samuel, born 1649, degraded and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, Dec. 1, 1686, died 1703.
——— Rev. John, born 1662, died 1725.
——— Charles, dramatic writer, died 1748.
——— Thomas, classical editor, died about 1740.
Johnston, Arthur, Dr. poet and physician, born 1587, died 1641.
——— Charles, novel writer, died about 1800.
Joinville, John de, French statesman and historian, died about 1318, aged 90.
Jonson, Ben, dramatic poet, born 1574, died 1637.
Jones, Inigo, the celebrated architect, born 1572, died 1651.
——— sir W. oriental scholar, born 1746, died in Bengal, April 27, 1794.
——— Henry, dramatic writer, died in 1770.
——— William, divine, born 1726, died 1800.
Jordan, Mrs. English actress, died at St. Cloud, July 5, 1816.
Jortin, Dr. John, English divine and writer, born 1698, died 1770.
Joseph sold to the Egyptians, 1728; tempted by Potiphar's wife, 1718, made governor of Egypt, 1715; died in Egypt, 1635 before Christ aged 110.
Josephus, Flavius, Jewish historian, born 37, died 93.
Jovius, Paul, historian, born 1483, died 1552.
Juan, Don George, Spanish mathematician, died 1773.
Julian, the Apostate, died 363, aged 31.
Julius Cæsar, born July 10, 100; landed at Deal, Aug. 26, 55; killed March 15, 44 before Christ.
Junius, Francis, linguist, born 1589, died 1677.
Jurieu, Peter, French divine, born 1637, died 1713.
Jurin, Dr. James, physician and mathematician, born 1684, died 1750.
Jussieu, Ant. physician and botanist, born 1686, died 1758.
Justin lived about 250,
——— Martyr beheaded, 165.
Justinian, Roman emperor, began to reign 527, died 565.
Juvenal, born 45, died 127.

Juxon, William, archbishop of Canterbury, born 1582, died 1663.
Kaempfer, Englebert, physician and traveller, born 1651, died 1716.
Kalm, Peter, naturalist, born 1715, died 1779.
Kant, Immanuel, metaphysician, born 1724, died 1804.
Keate, George, poet, &c. born 1729, died 1797.
Keble, Joseph, English law author, born 1632, died 1710.
Keill, John, the astronomer, born 1671, died 1721.
—— James, physician, &c. born 1673, died 1718.
Keith, Field-marshal, born 1696, killed at Hochkerchen, 1758.
Kelly, Hugh, dramatic author, born 1739, died 1777.
Kemble, J. P. actor, born 1757, died 1823.
Kempis, Thomas a, born 1380, died 1441.
Ken, Thos. bishop, born 1637, died 1710.
Kennedy, Rev. John, mathematician, died about 1770.
Kennet, Rev. Basil, born 1674, died 1714.
——— White, bishop, born 1660, died 1728.
Kennicott, Dr. Benj. born 1718, died Aug. 18, 1783.
Kenrick, Dr. William, dramatic writer, &c. died June 9, 1777.
Kent, the maid of, executed at Tyburn, 1534.
—— William, English architect, born 1685, died 1748.
Kenyon, lord, judge, born 1733, died 1802.
Kepler, John, astronomer, &c. born at Wiel, 1571, died 1630.
Keysler, J. G. German antiquary, born 1689, died 1743.
Kidder, bishop of Bath, and his lady, killed in bed by the fall of a stack of chimneys, 1703.
Killigrew, Anne, died 1685, aged 25.
——— —— sir William, born 1605, died 1693.
——— Thos. born 1611, died 1682.
Kilmarnock, lord, and lord Balmerino, beheaded Aug. 18, 1746.
Kilwarden, lord, murdered by the rebels in Dublin, July 23, 1803.
Kimchi, David, learned Jewish rabbi, died 1240.
King, Edward, the subject of "Lycidas," drowned 1637.
——— ——— antiquary, born 1735, died 1807.
——— Gregory, heraldic writer, born 1648, died 1712.
——— Henry, bishop, theologian, born 1591, died 1669.
——— John Glen, English topographer, died 1787, aged 55.
——— Peter, Lord Chancellor, born 1669, died 1733.
——— Richard, divine, born 1749, died 1810.
——— William, archbishop of Dublin, born 1650, died 1729.
——— ——— Dr. miscellaneous writer, born 1663, died 1712.
——— ——— Dr. Latin writer, born 1685, died 1763.
——— captain, the companion of Captain Cook, died Nov. 1784.
Kippis, Dr. Andrew, died, aged 71, Oct. 8, 1795.
Kirby and Wade, sea captains, shot at Plymouth, 1703.
——— John Joshua, artist and mathematician, born 1716, died 1771.
Kirch, Godfrey, astronomer, born 1640, died 1710.
——— Mary, astronomer, born 1670, died 1720.
——— Christian Frederic, astronomer, born 1694, died 1740.
Kircher, Athanasius, born 1601, died 1680.
Kirwan, Richard, mineralogist, died Aug. 1812.
——— W. B. Irish divine, born about 1754, died 1805.
Klaproth, M. H. chemist, died at Berlin, 1817.
Kleber, general, born 1750, assassinated 1800.
Kleist, C. poet, born 1715, killed at the battle of Kunnersdorf, 1759.
Klopstock, Frederick Gottlieb, the German poet, born 1724, died March 14, 1803.
Knight, Mr. cashier of the South Sea company, absconded with 100,000*l.* 1720; compounded with government for 10,000*l.* and returned to England in 1743.
——— R. P. Esq. died 1824, aged 76.
Knolles, Richard, English historian, died 1610.
Knollis, Sir F. statesman, died 1596.
Knox, John, the reformer, born 1505, died 1572.
——— Dr. Vicessimus, miscellaneous writer, born 1752, died 1821.
Knutzen, Matthias, the professed German atheist, living in 1674.
Koenig, J. Gerard, botanist, born 1728, died 1785.
——— Samuel, mathematician, died 1727.
Kolben, Peter, traveller, born 1674, died 1726.

Kosciusko, the illustrious Polish general, died 1817.
Kotzebue, Augustus Von, German dramatist, born 1761, assassinated at Manheim, March 23, 1819.
Kouli Khan usurped the Persian throne, March 11, 1732; assassinated June 8, 1747, by his nephew.
Kunckel, John, eminent chemist, born 1630, died 1703.
Kuster, Ludolph, critic, born 1670, died 1716.
Kutusoff, Russian general, died June 21, 1813.
Labat, J. B. author, born 1663, died 1738.
Laberius, Roman writer, died B. C. 46.
Lactantius flourished 323.
Ladvocat, J. B. divine and historian, born 1709, died 1765.
Lagrange, J. L. mathematician, born 1786, died 1813.
Laing, Malcolm, historian, born 1762, died 1819.
Lalande, J. J. F. astronomer, born 1732, died 1807.
Lally, Count, beheaded in 1766.
Lamb, Dr. murdered in London, June 24, 1628.
Lambert, Daniel, died June 21, 1829, weighing 52 stone 11lbs.—14lbs. to the stone.
——— J. Henry, mathematician, born 1728, died 1777.
Lamy Bernard, French divine, born 1640, died Jan. 29, 1715.
Lancaster, James, navigator, died about 1633.
Lancelot, Claude, French writer, born 1619, died 1695.
Landen, John, mathematician, born 1719, died 1790.
Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, born 1005, died 1089.
Langbaine, Gerard, English writer, died 1692.
Langelande, Robert, old English poet, died 1369.
Langhorne, Dr. John, the writer, born 1735, died Sept. 1779.
——— Dr. W. born 1721, died 1772.
Langton, archbishop, died 1228.
Languet, Hubert, statesman, born 1513, died 1581.
Lansdown, George, viscount, born 1667, died 1735.
Lanzi, Luigi, antiquary, born 1732, died 1810.
Larcher, P. H. French translator of Herodotus, born 1726, died 1812.
Lardner, Dr. N. divine, born 1684, died 1768.
La Soeur, Hubert de, the statuary, died 1650.
Latimer, bishop of Worcester, burnt at Oxford, Oct. 1555.
Latini, Brunetto, tutor of Dante, died 1294.
Laud, archbishop, beheaded Jan. 10, 1645, aged 71.
Lauder, W. the slanderer of Milton, died 1771.
Lauderdale, duke of, died Aug. 24, 1682.
Laudohn, Field-marshal, born 1716, died 1790.
Lavater, the physiognomist, born 1741, died at Zurich, Jan. 1801.
Lavoisier, A. L. chemist, born 1743, beheaded 1794.
Law, John, the bubble projector of France, born 1671, died 1729.
—— Edmund, bishop of Carlisle, theological writer, born 1703, died 1787.
—— Edward, lord Ellenborough, born 1749, died 1818.
—— Rev. William, divine, born 1686, died 1761.
Lawes, Henry, musician, died 1662.
Lawrence, Dr. T. physician, born 1711, died 1783.
Layer, counsellor, hanged for treason, March 17, 1722.
Leake, sir John, English admiral, born 1656, died 1720.
——— Richard, eminent seaman, born 1629, died 1686.
——— Stephen Martin, heraldic writer, born 1702, died 1773.
Lecchi, J. A. mathematician, born 1702, died 1776.
Le Dran, H. F. French surgeon, born 1685, died 1770.
Ledyard, John, traveller, died 1788.
Lee, archbishop of York, died 1544, aged 62.
—— Nathaniel, dramatist, died 1692, aged 33.
—— Rev. Mr. who invented the stocking frame, resided at Cambridge 1589.
Leibnitz, born at Leipsic 1646, died 1716.
Leicester, Dudley, earl of, born 1532, died 1588.
Leigh, Edward, born 1603, died 1671.
——— John, English dramatic writer, died 1726.
Leighton, Alexander, divine, born 1568, died 1644.
——— ——— Robert, archbishop of Glasgow, born 1613, died 1684.

Leland, John, the antiquary, died 1552, aged 45.
——— Dr. died Jan. 1766, aged 73.
——— Thomas, Dr. divine and historian, born 1722, died 1785.
——— William, of Ireland, died Jan. 1733-3, aged 239.
Lemery, Nicholas, chemist, born 1645, died 1715.
Lenfant, James, historian, born 1661, died 1728.
Lenglet, du Fresnoy, N. chronologist, born 1674, died 1755.
Lenox, earl of, regent of Scotland, murdered 1571.
Lennox, Mrs. author of the Female Quixote, &c. born 1720, died Jan. 4, 1804.
Leo I. emperor, ordered 200,000 books to be burnt, 476.
—— IX. the first pope that kept an army, 1054.
—— X. the pope who conferred the title of Defender of the Faith on Henry VIII. of England, died 1521.
Leofric, the first bishop of Exeter, died 1073.
Lesley, bishop of Ross, born 1527, died 1596.
Leslie, C. theological writer, died April 13, 1722.
Lessing, G. E. poet and dramatist, born 1727, died 1781.
Lestock, admiral, tried and acquitted, June, 1746.
L'Estrange, sir Roger, born 1616, died Dec. 11, 1704.
L'Enclos, Ninon de, died 1706, aged 80.
Leti, G. historian, born 1630, died 1701.
Lettsom, John Coakley, M. D. born 1744, died Nov. 1, 1815.
Leuwenhock, Ant. nat. philosopher, born 1632, died 1723.
Lever, sir Ashton, collector of the Museum, died Jan. 30, 1788.
Levesque, P. C. historian, born 1736, died 1812.
Lewis, William Thomas, comedian, died Jan. 2, 1811.
—— Rev. Mr. the historian and antiquary, died January 16, 1746, aged 73.
—— M. G. poet, dramatist, and novelist, born 1773, died 1818.
Leyden, Dr. poet and miscellaneous writer, born 1775, died 1811.
Lightfoot, Rev. Dr John, born 1602, died 1675.
——— John, botanist, born 1735, died 1788.
Ligne, prince de, died Dec. 13, 1814.
Lilburne, John, born 1618, whipped Feb. 19, 1638, died Aug. 1657.
Lilio, Aloys, inventor of the Gregorian calendar, 1570.
Lillo, George, born 1693, died Sept. 3, 1739.
Lilly, John, flourished 1595.
—— William, the astrologer, born 1602, died 1681.
Lilye, William, the grammarian, died 1523, aged 56.
Limborch, P. divine, born 1633, died 1712.
Linacre, Thomas, English physician and philosopher, born about 1460, died 1524.
Lindsay, Sir David, poet, born 1490, died 1567.
Lindsey, Theophilus, Rev. born 1723, died 1808.
Linguet, S. N. H. French writer, born 1736, died 1794.
Linnæus, Dr. the botanist, died at Upsal, in Sweden, Jan. 10, 1778, aged 71.
——— Mr. Charles, born 1741, died Nov. 1, 1783.
Lipsius, Justus, critic. born 1547, died 1606.
Lisle, Lady, beheaded at Winchester, Sept. 2, 1685.
——— William de, eminent geographer, born 1675, died 1726.
——— J. N. geographer and astronomer, born 1688, died 1768.
Lister, Dr. M. natural philosopher, born about 1638, died 1712.
Littlebury, Isaac, born 1657, died 1710.
Littleton, Rev. Adam, born 1627, died 1694.
——— Thomas. lawyer, died 1481.
——— Edward, lord keeper, born 1589, died 1645.
Livius, Titus, born 58 before Christ, died in 17.
Llewellin, last prince of the Welsh, defeated 1284.
——— Martin, died 1692, aged 65.
Lloyd, Nich. eminent divine and writer, born 1634, died 1680.
——— David. biographer, born 1625, died 1691.
——— Robert, the poet, born 1733, died 1764.
——— W. bishop, born 1627, died 1717.
Llwyd, Edward, English antiquary, died 1709.
Lobb, Theophilus, English physician and author, born 1678, died 1763
Locke, John, miscellaneous writer, born 1632, died 1704.

Lodge, Thomas, died 1625.
Logan, John, poet, born 1748, died 1788.
Lollard propagated his opinions 1315, burnt 1351.
Lombard, Peter, died 1164.
Lombe, sir Thomas, introduced the silk mill, died 1739.
Lomonozoff, Russian poet and historian, born 1711, died 1765.
Londonderry, marquis of, born 1769, killed himself 1822.
Long, Dr. Roger, of Cambridge, died 1771, aged 91.
Longbeard, William Fitz Osbert, a notorious ruffian, hanged at Tyburn, 1197.
Longepierre, H. B. de, critic, born 1659, died 1721.
Longinus, the orator, put to death, 273.
Longomontanus, astronomer, born 1562.
Longuerue, L. D. de, French writer, born 1652, died 1733.
Longus, Greek sophist, flourished in the 5th century,
Louis XV. of France, narrowly escaped being burnt, July 1, 1747; stabbed by Damien, January 5, 1757; died May 10, 1774, aged 64, reigned 59 years.
—— XVI. deposed Aug. 10, 1792; beheaded Jan. 21, 1793, and his queen beheaded October 16, following.
Lovat, lord, beheaded on Tower-hill, 1746.
Love, Rev. Christ, beheaded Aug. 22, 1658, aged 33.
—— James, English actor and dramatic writer, died 1774.
—— Mr. John, of Weymouth, died Oct. 1793, aged 41, and weighed 364 pounds, or 26 stone, of 14 pounds each.
Lovelace, Richard, soldier and poet, born 1618, died 1658.
Lovibond, Edward, poet, died 1737.
Lowth, Dr. Robert, bishop of London, learned writer, born 1710, died 1787.
Loyola, Ignatius, founder of the Jesuits, born 1491, died 1556.
Luc, William Antony de, born 1727, died 1812.
Lucan, born at Corduba, in Spain, Nov. 11, 37; condemned and bled to death in a bath, April 30, 65.
Lucas, Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1648, died blind 1715.
—— Dr. of Dublin, died Nov. 5, 1771.
Lucian, Greek writer, born in the reign of Trajan, died 214.
Lucilius, Roman poet, died about 108 B. C.
Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, reigned 77 years, founded the first church in London, at St. Peter's Cornhill, which was made the see of an archbishop, till removed to Canterbury, 179.
Lucretius born at Rome, 95, put an end to his life in a raging fit, 52 before Christ.
Ludlow, Edm. the republican general and writer, born 1620, died 1693.
Ludwig, C. T. botanist, born 1709, died 1773.
Luke, St. died about 70, aged 80.
Luther, Martin, born 1483, began the reformation 1518, died 1546.
Luttrell, colonel Henry, shot by an assassin in his chair, in the streets of Dublin, October 22, 1717.
Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, born 926, established his laws 884, died in Crete 873 before Christ.
Lydgate, John, poet, born about 1375, died about 1461.
Lydiat, Thomas, English divine and philosopher, born 1572, died 1646.
Lye, Edward, lexicographer, born 1704, died 1747.
Lyons, Israel, jun. the mathematician of Cambridge, died May 1, 1775, aged 32.
Lysias, Greek orator, born about 459 B. C. died aged 81.
Lysimachus died 281 before Christ, aged 80.
Lysons, Daniel, physician, died 1800.
—— Samuel, antiquary, born 1763, died 1819.
Lytelton, Thomas, died 1481, aged 79.
Lyttelton, bishop of Carlisle, the antiquary, died 1768.
—— —— lord, born 1709; married 1742; created a peer 1757; died Aug. 22, 1773.
Mabillon, J. diplomatic writer and biographer, born 1632, died 1707.
Mably, abbé de, political writer, born 1709, died 1785.
Macartney, earl, born 1737, died 1806.
Macaulay Graham, Mrs. the historian, born 1733, died June 23, 1791.
Macfindlay, esq. of Tipperary, died June 1773, aged 143.

Machiavel born 1469, died 1530.
Mackenzie, Sir George, born 1636, died 1691.
Macklin, Mr. Charles, the comedian, died July 11, 1797, aged 97.
Maclaine, Dr. Archibald, died Nov. 24, 1804, aged 82.
Maclaurin, Colin, the mathematician, born 1698, died 1746.
Macmahone, lord, hanged for treason, Nov. 1, 1644.
Macpherson, James, poet and historian, born 1739, died 1796.
Macquer, J. chemist, born 1718, died 1784.
Macquire, lord, hanged at Tyburn, Feb. 20, 1645.
Macrobius, Ambrosius Aurel. Theod. died about 415.
Madan, M. author of Thelypthora, born 1726, died 1790.
Madox, Isaac, English controversial writer, born 1697, died 1759.
Magellan, Ferd. the navigator, died 1521.
Magliabechi, the librarian, died 1714, aged 81.
Mahomet born at Mecca, May 5, 570; began his errors 612; the sect commenced 622; died June 18, 631.
Maillet, B. de, author of Telliamed, born 1659, died 1738.
Maimbourg, Louis, historian, born 1610, died 1686.
Maintenon, Madame de, died 1719, aged 84.
Mairan, J. J. D'Ortous de, natural philosopher, born 1678, died 1771.
Maire, James le, Dutch navigator, died 1617.
Maitland, Sir Richard, poet, born 1496, died 1586.
———— Lord, poet and statesman, born about 1537, died 1595.
———— William, the historian, born about 1693, died 1757.
Maittaire, Michael, learned writer, born 1668, died 1747.
Malachi flourished 397 before Christ.
Malcomb, Sarah, executed in Fleet-street, March 7, 1738.
Malcolm, J. P. artist and author, died 1815.
Malebranche, N. born at Paris, 1638, died 1715.
Malesherbes, C. W. counsel for Louis XVI. born 1721, guillotined 1794.
Malherbe, Francis, French writer, born 1555, died 1628.
Mallet, David, poet and dramatic author, born about 1700, died 1765.
——— P. H. historian, born 1730, died 1807.
Malmesbury, William of, died in 1143.
Malone, Edmund, born Oct. 4, 1741, died May 25, 1812.
Malpighi, philosopher, born in Italy, 1628, died 1694.
Malus, S. mathematician, born 1775, died 1812.
Manasseh chosen high-priest 253 before Christ.
Mandeville, Bernard, of Holland, died 1733, aged 65.
———— Sir John, the traveller, died 1372.
Manes, founder of a sect, put to death A. D. 278.
Manfredi, Eustacio, astronomer, born 1674, died 1739.
Manlius, M. thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, 484 before Christ.
Manning, Cromwell's spy, executed abroad, 1655.
Mansfield, earl of, died March 15, 1793, aged 89.
Manutius, Aldus, printer, born about 1447, died 1515.
———— Paul, printer, born 1512, died 1572.
———— Aldus, printer and author, born 1547, died 1592.
Maracci, Louis, oriental scholar, born 1612, died 1700.
Marana, J. P. author of the Turkish spy, born 1642, died 1693.
Marchetti, Alex. mathematician and translator of Lucretius, born 1633, died 1714.
Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of king Henry VII. died June 29, 1509.
———— countess of Salisbury, daughter of the duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. beheaded May 27, 1541, aged 70.
Mariana, Juan, historian of Spain, died 1624, aged 87.
Marini, J. B. Italian poet, born 1569, died 1625.
Mariotte, E. philosopher, born at Dijon, died 1684.
Marise, William, a nobleman's son, drawn, hanged, and quartered for piracy, 1241.
Marivaux, P. C. novelist and dramatist, born 1688, died 1763.
Mark, St. died in 68.
Markland, Jeremiah, born Aug. 1693, died July 7, 1776.
Marlborough, John, duke of, died June 16, 1733, aged 72.
———— Sarah, duchess of, died Oct. 18, 1744.
Marloe, Christopher, born about 1562, killed by his rival, 1593.

Marmion, Shakerley, dramatic writer, born about 1602, died 1639.
Marmontel, J. F. celebrated French writer, born 1723, died 1799.
Marot, Clement, French poet, born 1495, died 1544.
Marshall, Thomas, English divine and writer, died 1685.
Marsham, Sir John, born 1602, died 1685.
Marsigli, count L. F. born 1658, died 1730.
Marston, John, dramatic author, died about 1614.
Martial, born at Bilboa, 34, died 109.
Martin, St. died about 402.
——— Thomas, English antiquary, born 1697, died 1771.
——— Benjamin, English mathematician, born 1704, died 1782.
Martiniere, Bruzen de la, geographer, born 1684, died 1749.
Martyn, John, the botanist, born 1699, died 1768.
Martyr, Peter, born 1500, died at Zurich, Nov. 12, 1562.
Marvel, Andrew, the patriot, born 1620, died 1678.
Mary de Medicis, queen mother of France, visited England, 1638.
——— mother of Christ, died in 45, aged 60.
——— queen of Scots, fled to England, May 16, 1568, beheaded Feb. 8, 1589, aged 44.
Maskelyne, Dr. Nevil, astronomer royal, born Oct. 6, 1733, died 9, Feb. 1811.
Mason, Rev. William, poet, born 1725, died 1797.
Massena, Andrew, marshal of France, born May 8, 1758, died April 4, 1817.
Massillon, bishop, divine and writer, born 1663, died 1742.
Massinger, Philip, dramatic writer, died 1640, aged 55.
Matthew, St. died in 65.
——— of Westminster, English historian, died 1379.
Matthews, Admiral, discarded the navy service, Oct. 29, 1744.
Matthias was high-priest six years before Christ.
Maty, Dr. Matthew, born 1718, died Aug. 2, 1776.
——— Henry, critical author, born 1745, died 1787.
Maupertuis, P. L. mathematician, born 1698, died 1759.
Maurice of Nassau, prince of Orange, died 1625.
——— Rev. T. poet and historian, died 1824, aged 70.
Mauritius, alias O'Fihealy, archbishop of Tuam, died 1513.
Maury, Cardinal, born 1746, died 1817.
Maximilian, the emperor, enlisted as a captain and subject under Henry VIII. when he invaded France, 1513.
May, Thomas, dramatic poet and historian, born 1594, died 1652.
Mayer, Tobias, the astronomer, born 1723, died 1762.
Mayersbach, the celebrated water doctor, died Jan. 1798.
Maynard, F. French poet, born 1582, died 1646.
——— Sir John, lawyer, born about 1602, died 1690.
Mayne, Rev. Dr. Jasper, born 1601, died 1672.
Maynwaring, Arthur, born 1668, died 1712.
Mayow, John, chemist, born 1645, died 1679.
Mazarine, Cardinal, died 1661, aged 59.
Mead, Dr. Richard, born 1673, died 1754.
Mechain, M. French astronomer, born Aug. 16, 1744, died Sept. 4, 1805.
Mede, Joseph, English divine, born 1586, died 1638.
Medici, Cosmo de, called the father of his country, born 1389, died 1464.
——— Laurence de, called the father of learning, born 1448, died 1492.
Mela, Pomponius, a Spanish geographer, died 45.
Melancthon, Philip, born 1497, died 1560, aged 63.
Meleager, Greek poet, born B. C. 96.
Melmoth, William, miscellaneous writer, born 1710, died 1799.
Melvil, Sir James, Scotch historian, born 1530, died 1606.
Melville, Viscount, died May 27, 1811.
Menage, Giles, French writer, born at Angers, 1613, died 1692.
Menander, Greek poet, born B. C. 342, died B. C. 293.
Mendelsohn, Moses, born 1729, died 1785.
Mendez, Moses, poet, died 1758.
Meninski, F. oriental scholar, born 1623, died 1698.
Menzini, B. Italian poet, born 1646, died 1704.

Mercator, Gerard, Flemish geographer, born 1512, died 1594.
——— Nich. of Holstein, astronomer, born 1640, died 1694.
Merlin, the prophet, lived 477.
Merrick, James, divine and poet, born 1720, died 1769.
Mersennus, French writer, born 1588, died 1648.
Merton, Walter de, founder of Merton College, died 1277.
Mervin, Lord Audley, hanged, May 13, 1631.
Messier, C. astronomer, born 1730, died 1817.
Metastasio, the Italian poet, born 1698, died 1782, aged 84.
Methuselah died 1656 of the world, aged 969.
Metius, James, of Antwerp, inventor of telescopes, died 1612.
Meton, inventor of the Metonic Cycle, 430 before Christ.
Meursius, John, critic, born 1579, died 1639.
Mezeray, the French historian, born 1610, died 1683.
Micah, the prophet, flourished 754 before Christ.
Michaelis, John David, theologian and orientalist, born 1717, died 1791.
Mickle, W. J. poet, born 1735, died 1788.
Middleton, Sir Hugh, who brought the New-river water to London, died 1631.
——— Dr. Conyers, born 1683, died 1750.
Mildmay, sir Walter, founder of Emanuel College, Cambridge, died 1589.
Mill, Rev. Dr. John, born about 1645, died 1707.
—— Henry, learned in hydraulics, died 1770.
Millar, John, professor and writer, born 1735, died 1901.
Miller, Rev. James, born 1703, died 1743.
——— Phil. died Dec. 18, 1771, aged 80.
Milles, Jeremiah, English divine and antiquary, born 1714, died 1784.
Milne, Colin, botanist, died 1815.
Milner, Joseph, divine, born 1744, died 1797.
——— Isaac, divine and mathematician, died 1820.
Milton, John, born 1608, died blind 1674.
Minos, the lawgiver, reigned at Crete, 1432 B. C.
Mirabeau, the French statesman, born 1749, died 1791.
Mist, the printer, imprisoned June, 1721.
Mitchell, Joseph, born 1684, died 1738.
Molesworth, Robert, viscount, born 1656, died 1725.
Molcville, marquis Bertrand de, born 1744, died 1819.
Moliere, John Baptiste, French comedian, born 1620, died 1673.
Moll, Herm. English geographer, died 1732.
Molyneux, William, astronomer, born 1656, died 1698.
Mongault, Nicholas Hubert, French writer, born 1674, died 1746.
Monk, General, born 1608; arbiter of England's fate, 1659; made duke of Albemarle, July 13, 1660; died January 4, 1669-70.
Monmouth, Jeffery of, wrote in 1152.
——— duke of, beheaded 1685, aged 35.
Monnier, P. C. le, astronomer, born 1715, died 1799.
Monro, Dr. John, died Dec. 27, 1791, aged 77.
——— Alex. anatomist, born 1697, died 1767.
——— Dr. Alexander, anatomist and physician, born 1733, died 1817.
——— Dr. Donald, physician and medical writer, died 1802.
Montaigne, Michael de, died 1502, aged 59.
Montague, Lady Mary Wortley, elegant writer, born about 1690, died 1762.
——— E. W. son of lady Mary, born 1713, died 1776.
——— Mrs. Elizabeth, born 1720, died 1800.
Montalembert, marquis, general, and engineer, born 1714, died 1802.
Montecuculi, general, born 1608, died 1680.
Montesquieu, Charles Secondat, Baron, born 1689, died 1755.
Montezuma, king of Mexico, died 1520.
Montfaucon, French antiquary, born 1655, died 1741, aged 86.
Montgolfier, discoverer of aerostation, died 1799.
Montrose, marquis of, executed at Edinburgh 1650, aged 37.
Montucla, J. S. mathematician, born 1725, died 1799.
Moore, Edward, poet, essayist, and dramatist, born 1712, died 1757.
——— Dr. John, miscellaneous writer, born 1730, died 1802.
——— Sir John, born 1761, killed at Corunna, Jan. 16, 1809.
——— Sir Jonas, mathematician, born 1617, died 1679.

Morant, Philip, English historian, born 1700, died 1770.
Mordaunt, earl of Peterborough, general, born 1658, died 1735.
More, Sir Thomas, born 1480, beheaded July 6, 1535, aged 55.
——— Henry, poet and divine, born 1614, died 1687.
Morell, Dr. Thomas, learned divine, died 1784, aged 88.
Moreau, French general, wounded by a cannon ball while talking to the emperor of Russia before Dresden, August 28, and died Sept. 4, 1813.
Moreri, Lewis, historian, born in France, 1643, died 1680.
Mores, Edward Rowe, English antiquary, born 1730, died 1778.
Morgagni, J. B. anatomist, born 1682, died 1771.
Morland, Sir Samuel, statesman and mechanician, born 1625, died about 1696.
Morley, lord, tried at Westminster-hall for murder, 1666.
Mornay, P. du Plessis, French statesman, born 1549, died 1623.
Mortimer, Roger, earl of March, hanged Nov. 29, 1330.
——— John, English writer on husbandry, died 1736.
Morton, bishop of Durham, born 1564, died 1659.
——— Dr. Charles, died Feb. 10, 1799, aged 83.
Moschus and Bion, Greek poets, flourished about 200 years B. C.
Mosely, Dr. B. physician, born in Essex, died 1819.
Moses born 1571; called down the ten plagues of Egypt, 1493; received the tables of stone on Mount Sinai, May 4, 1491; died 1451 before Christ.
Mosheim, John Laurence, German writer, born 1695, died 1755.
Moss, Rev. Dr. Robert, born about 1667, died 1729.
Mothe de la Vayer, French writer, born 1588, died 1672.
Motte, A. H. de la, French poet, born 1672, died 1731.
Mouat, Mr. a surgeon at Dumfries, in Scotland, died Feb. 21, 1776, aged 136.
Moulin, Cha. du, French writer, born 1500, died 1566.
Mount, Mr. John, of Langholm, Dumfries, Scotland, died in March, 1776, aged 136.
Mountfort, William, born 1659, murdered 1692, aged 32.
Mountain, Mr. the mathematician, died May 5, 1719.
Mozart, Wolfang Amadeus, musical composer, born Jan. 27, 1756, died Dec. 5, 1792.
Mudge, Thomas, watch maker, born 1715, died 1794.
——— major general, died 1820.
Muller, John, mathematician, born 1436, died 1476.
Munoz, J. B. Spanish historian, born 1745, died 1799.
Muntzer, Thomas, founder of the sect of Anabaptists, put to death 1526.
Muratori, L. A. the Italian Montfaucon, born 1672, died 1750.
Muretus, Mark Anthony, critic, born 1526, died 1585.
Murphy, Arthur, died June 18, 1805, aged 77.
Murray, earl of, regent of Scotland, killed Jan. 23, 1570.
Musgrave, Dr. William, physician and antiquary, born 1657, died 1721.
——— Sir Richard, historical romance writer, born about 1755, died 1818.
Musschenbroek, P. de, mathematician, born 1693, died 1761.
Nahum, the prophet, flourished 758 before Christ.
Nalson, John, divine and historian, born about 1638, died 1686.
Nani, J. B. Venetian historian, born 1616, died 1678.
Napier, John, inventor of logarithms, born 1550, died 1617.
Napoleon I. ex-emperor of France, born 1769, died 1821.
Nares, Dr. musical composer, born 1715, died 1783.
Nash, Thomas, satirist and dramatist, born about 1564, died 1601.
—— Richard, esq. of Bath, died Feb. 12, 1761.
—— Dr. T. R. topographer, died in 1811, aged 87.
Naudé, Gabriel, French writer, born 1600, died 1653.
——— Philip, mathematician, born 1654, died 1729.
Naunton, Sir R. statesman, died soon after 1633.
Nayler, the Quaker, born 1616; whipped &c. December 8, 1656, died 1660.
Neal, Daniel, minister and biographer, born 1678, died 1743.
Nebuchadnezzar, king of Assyria, 606 before Christ.
Necker, M. James, statesman, born 1733, died 1804.

Needham, J. T. natural philosopher, born 1713, died 1781.
——— Marchmont, political writer, born 1620, died 1678.
Nehemiah, the prophet, flourished 450 before Christ.
Nelson, Robert, born 1656, died 1715.
Nelson, Adm. Lord Viscount, duke of Bronte, born 1758, killed in battle in the glorious victory off Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805; buried at the public expense in St. Paul's cathedral, with a splendor never before witnessed in these kingdoms, Jan. 10, 1806.
Nemesianus, Latin poet, lived about A. D. 281.
Nennius, British historian, abbot in the 7th century.
Nepos, Cornelius, died in the reign of Augustus.
Nero murdered his mother 55, died 66, aged 32.
Nesbit, Dr. English physician, died 1761.
——— Alex. heraldic writer, born 1672, died 1725.
Nestorius, founder of a sect, died 439.
Newcomb, Thomas, divine and poet, born 1675, died about 1766.
Newcome, W. bishop, born 1729, died 1800.
Newhoff, Theodore, king of Corsica, died in London, 1757.
Newman, Thomas, of Brislington, near Bristol, died 1542, aged 152.
Newton, Sir Isaac, born Dec. 25, 1642; knighted by Queen Anne, 1705, died March 20, 1726-7.
Newton, Dr. Thomas, bishop of Bristol, eminent writer, born 1704, died 1782.
Niceron, J. P. biographer, born 1665, died 1738.
Nicholson, William, archbishop of Cashell, antiquary, born 1655, died 1727.
Nicholson, William, author of many literary and scientific works, born 1753, died May 21, 1815.
Nicole, Peter, born in France 1625, died 1695.
Nicomedes, the mathematician, inventor of the geometrical curve called conchoides, flourished 220.
Nicot, J. introducer of tobacco into France, died 1600.
Nivelle de la Chaussee, dramatist, born 1692, died 1754.
Nivernois, duke de, born 1716, died 1798.
Noah directed to build the ark, 1536 of the world, 120 before the flood; died 1998 before Christ, aged 950.
Nollet, Abbe, learned philosopher, born 1700, died 1770.
Nonius, Spanish physician and mathematician, inventor of the angles of 45 degrees in every meridian, born 1497, died 1577.
Norden, Frederick, designer and traveller, born 1708, died 1742.
——— John, topographer, born about 1548, died about 1626.
Norfolk, duke of, beheaded on Tower-hill, May 8, 1575.
Norman, John, the first lord mayor of London, that went by water to Westminster to be sworn, 1453.
Norris, Rev. John, born 1657, died 1711.
——— Sir John, English admiral, died 1749.
North, Francis, lord Guildford, born about 1640, died 1685.
——— Roger, attorney general, died 1733.
——— Frederic, lord, prime minister, born 1732, died 1792.
Northumberland, Dudley, beheaded for attempting to put Lady Jane Grey on the English throne, 1553.
——— ——— Earl of, beheaded at York, 1572.
Norton, Thomas, one of the translators of the Psalms, died about 1584.
Norwood, Richard, measured a degree in England, 1632, which was the first accurate measure.
Nostradamus, Michael, physician and astrologer, born 1503, died 1566.
Nowell, Alexander, divine, born about 1507, died 1601-2.
Noy, William, lawyer, born 1577, died 1634.
Nugent, (Robert Craggs, earl) poet, died 1788.
——— Thomas, LL.D miscellaneous writer, died May 27, 1772.
Oates, Titus, the infamous, born about 1619, died 1705.
Obadiah prophesied 587 before Christ.
O'Beirne, Dr. bishop of Meath, born about 1748, died 1822.
Occam, William, died 1347.
Occleve, Thomas, poet, and successor to Chaucer, flourished 1420.
Ockley, Simon, historian and orientalist, born 1678, died 1720.
O'Conner, Roderic, last Irish monarch, died 1198, very old.
Odell, Thomas, dramatic writer, died 1749.

Oecolampadius, the reformer, died 1531, aged 49.
Oedipus, king of Thebes, 1266 before Christ.
Ogden, Samuel, divine and writer, born 1716, died 1778.
Ogilby, John, the geographer, born 1600, died 1676.
Ogilvie, Dr. John, poet, born 1733, died 1814.
Ogle, John, English poet, the modernizer of Chaucer, died 1746.
—— Sir Chaloner, brave English admiral, died 1750.
Oglethorpe, General, born 1698, died 1785.
O'Hara, Kene, Irish dramatic writer, died 1784.
Oldcastle, Sir John, hanged and burnt without Temple-bar, 1417; the first protestant martyr.
Oldfield, Mrs. Ann, celebrated actress, born 1683, died 1730.
Oldham, John, poet, born 1653, died 1683.
Oldmixon, John, historian, born 1679, died 1740.
Oldys, William, antiquary and writer, born 1696, died 1761.
O'Leary, Dr. Arthur, eminent Catholic priest, died Jan. 8, 1802.
Oppian, Greek poet, flourished about the year 200.
Orange, William I. prince of, assassinated June 30, 1584.
Origen, died 254, aged 69.
Orleans, duke of, assassinated at Paris, Nov. 23, 1407, by order of the duke of Burgundy.
——— duke of, regent of France, died Nov. 22, 1723.
——— the infamous duke of (or Egalité) guillotined Nov. 5, 1793.
——— Peter, J. d', historian, born 1644, died
Orme, Robert, historian, born 1728, died 1801.
Ormond, duke of, impeached June 21, 1715; retired to France August following; 10,000*l.* reward offered by Ireland for taking him, Jan. 19, 1718-19; 5000*l.* offered by the English, March, 1718-19; died in France, and was brought to England and buried at Westminster, May 22, 1749.
Orpheus, the poet, flourished 576 before Christ.
Orsato, Sertorio, the antiquary, poet, and historian, was born 1617, died 1678.
Orsato, John Baptist, physician, born 1674, died 1720.
Ortelius, Abraham, the geographer, born 1527, died 1598.
Orville, James Philip d', critic, born 1696, died 1751.
Osborn and his wife murdered at Tring, Hertfordshire, for supposed witchcraft, April 22, 1751.
Osborne, Francis, historian, born 1590, died 1659.
Ossat, cardinal d', born 1526, died 1604.
Ossian flourished as a poet in 300.
Ostervald, John Frederick, the divine, born 1663, died 1747.
Otho, emperor of Germany, visited England 1207.
Ottoman, first emperor of the Turks, 1323.
Otway, Thomas, English poet, born 1652, died 1685.
Oughtred, Rev. William, mathematician, born 1573, died 1660.
Overbury, Sir Thomas, born 1581, poisoned in the Tower, September 17, 1613, aged 32.
Ovid born at Sulmo 43 before Christ, died 17 after Christ.
Owen, Rev. Dr. John, died 1683, aged 66.
——— Henry, Rev. born 1716, died 1795.
——— John, epigrammatist, died 1662.
——— Rev. John, divine, one of the founders of the Bible Society, died 1823.
Owen Glendower, born 1348, died 1415.
Oxenstiern, Axel, Swedish statesman, born 1583, died 1654.
Ozanam, James, an eminent mathematician, born 1640, died 1717.
Ozell, John, translator and writer, died Oct. 1743.
Pace, Richard, dean of St. Paul's, died 1532, aged 50.
Pacurius, Marcus, Roman poet, flourished about 154 B. C.
Paesiello, John, musician, born May 9, 1740, died June 5, 1816.
Pagan, count, mathematician, born 1604, died 1665.
Paine, Thomas, born at Thetford, Norfolk, 1737, died at New York, N. America, June 8, 1809.
Pagi, Anthony, the critic, born 1624, died 1694.
Paley, Dr. Wm. archdeacon of Carlisle, born 1743, died May 25, 1805.
Palladio, the architect, born 1518, died 1580.

Pallas, Peter Simon, M. D. born 1741, died Sept. 8, 1811.
Pallavicino, Ferrante, Italian satirist, born about 1616, beheaded 1646.
Palliser, Sir Hugh, died March 19, 1796, aged 75.
Palsgrave, John, English dramatic writer, died 1554.
Pantaleon, Sa, the Spanish ambassador's brother, executed for murder, July 6, 1654.
Paoli, Pascal, general, born 1726, died 1807.
Papin, Denys, physician and philosopher, F. R. S. in 1680.
Papinian, Roman lawyer, born 175, died 212.
Pappus, mathematician, flourished in the 4th century.
Parr, Robert, died at Kinver, Salop, aged 124, Sept. 21, 1757.
Paracelsus, born 1493, died 1541.
Parcieux, Anthony, mathematician, born 1703, died 1768.
Paré, Ambrose, French surgeon, born 1509, died 1590.
Parent, Anthony, mathematician, born 1666, died 1716.
Paris, Matthew, the historian, died 1259.
Parker, Matthew, archbishop of Canterbury, born 1504, died 1575.
Parkhurst, bishop, born 1511, died 1574.
——— Rev. John, lexicographer, born 1728, died 1797.
Parkinson, John, the botanist, born 1567, died about 1641.
Parnell, Thomas, English divine and poet, born 1679, died 1717.
Parr, Thomas, died 1635, aged 152. He lived in 10 reigns.
—— Queen Catherine, died 1543.
Parry, Dr. executed for a plot against Elizabeth, 1585.
Parsons, Robert, the Jesuit, born 1546, died 1610.
Partridge, John, the astrologer, born 1644, died 1715.
Paruta, Paul, Venetian historian, born 1540, died 1598.
Pascal, Blaise, born in Auvergne 1623, died 1662.
Paterculus, Vell. flourished about 30.
Paterson, Samuel, bibliographer, born in 1728, died 1802.
Patrick, St. first bishop in Ireland, died 491, aged 122.
——— Simon, bishop of Ely, eminent writer, born 1626, died 1707.
Patru, Oliver, French writer, born 1604, died 1681.
Patten, Margaret, died near Paisley, in Scotland in 1739, aged 138.
Pattison, William, poet, born 1706, died 1737.
Paul, St. converted, 33; caught into the third heaven, 44; visited Athens and Corinth, 50; died June 29, 67.
Paul de Vincent, St. born 1576, died 1660.
Pausanias, Greek writer, flourished in the 2nd century.
Pauw, Cornelius, writer, born 1739, died 1799.
Pearce, Dr. Zach. bishop of Rochester, died 1774, aged 84.
Pearson, John, bishop, born 1612, died 1686.
Peck, Francis, English antiquary, born 1692, died 1743.
Peckham, John, Archbishop of Canterbury, the first writer on perspective, 1279.
Peele, George, dramatic poet, died about 1598.
Peiresc, Nicholas, antiquary, born 1580, died 1637.
Pelagius, opponent of St Augustine, flourished early in the 5th century.
Pelham, Henry, English statesman, died 1754, aged 60.
Pell, Rev. Dr. John, mathematician, born 1610, died 1685.
Pellisson, Fontanier, Paul, French writer, born 1624, died 1693.
Pelloutier, Simon, historian, born 1694, died 1757.
Pelopidas, Theban general, killed B. C. 364.
Pemberton, Dr. Henry, English physician and philosopher, born 1694, died 1771.
Penn, Sir William, brave English admiral, born 1621, died 1670.
—— William, settler of Pennsylvania, born 1644, died 1718.
Pennant, Thomas, the tourist died Dec. 16, 1798, aged 78.
Pennington, Isaac, eminent quaker writer, born about 1617, died 1679.
Penny, Mr., of Clement's-inn, murdered by his servant, May 18, 1741.
Penrose, Thomas, poet, born 1748, died 1779.
Pepusch, J. Christopher, English musician, born about 1667, died 1752.
Pepys, Samuel, naval historian, died 1703.
Perceval, Spencer, prime minister of England, assassinated May 11, 1812.

Percival, Dr. Thomas, physician and writer, born 1740, died 1804.
Percy, bishop Thomas, poet and writer, born 1728, died 1811.
Perefixe, archbishop, historian, died in 1770.
Pericles, Athenian general, died 429 before Christ, aged 70.
Perouse, J. F. de la, navigator, born 1741, supposed to have been shipwrecked 1788.
Perrault, Claude, architect, born 1613, died 1688.
——— Charles, French writer, born 1628, died 1688.
Perreau, Robert and Daniel, were executed for forgery, Jan. 17, 1775.
Perron, Anquetil du, French orientalist, born 1731, died Oct. 30, 1805.
——— cardinal, du, born 1556, died 1618.
Perrot, Sir John, statesman, born about 1527, died 1592.
Perrott, d'Ablancourt, writer, born 1606, died 1664.
——— Mr. a bankrupt, hanged for embezzling his effects, Oct. 6, 1761.
Perry, John, engineer, born in Gloucestershire, died 1733.
Persius, A. Flaccus, born A. D. 34, died aged 30.
Pertinax, died 193, aged 66.
Petau, Dennis, or Petavius, French writer, born 1583, died 1652.
Peter, St., baptized Cornelius, and established a bishop at Antioch, 37; established the see of Rome, 41; died 76.
—— I. of Russia, born 1672, visited England, 1697; disinherited his eldest son, Feb. 1716; condemned him to death, June 21, 1717; took the title of emperor, Oct. 1721, died 1725.
—— II. married his prime minister's daughter, Nov. 30, 1729; died of the small-pox, Jan. 19, 1730.
—— III. deposed and murdered, July 16, 1762.
Peters, Hugh, M. A. ie 1622, executed 1660.
Petit de la Croix, French writer, born 1654, died 1713.
——— Peter, mathematician, born 1518, died 1667.
Petiver, James, botanist, died 1718.
Petrarch, Francis, born at Arezzo 1304, died 1374.
Petronius, Arbiter, Roman satirist, put to death A. D. 66.
Pettus, Sir John, projector, died about 1690.
Petty, Sir W. statesman, born 1623, died 1687.
——— Marquis of Lansdown, born 1737, died 1805.
Phædrus born 47 before Christ died 31 after.
Phalaris, the tyrant of Crete, died 563 before Christ.
Pharamond, first French monarch, died 428.
Pharaoh ordered all the male children of the Hebrews to be destroyed, 1573; drowned, with his army, Monday, May 11, 1491 before Christ.
Phidias, the statuary, died 483 before Christ.
Philetas, of Cos, grammarian, flourished 280 before Christ.
Phillidor, Andrew, musician and chess player, born 1726, died 1795.
Philip, king of Macedon, murdered by Pausanius, B. C. 336.
——— of Castile, driven by a storm to England, 1505.
Philips, Ambrose, dramatic poet, died 1749.
——— Catherine, the celebrated Orinda, born 1631, died 1646.
——— John, English poet, died 1708, aged 30.
Philostratus, the Greek sophist, lived about 200.
Philpot, John, an alderman of London, stabbed Wat Tyler in Smithfield, 1381.
Phocion, Athenian general, put to death B. C. 318.
Picard, John, the mathematician and astronomer, died 1683.
Piccini, Nicholas, musical composer, died 1800.
Pichegru, General, found dead in his prison, born 1761, supposed to be be privately murdered by order of Buonaparte, April 5, 1804.
Picus, prince of Mirandola, memorable for his extraordinary genius and memory in language, born 1463, died 1494.
Pierce, Alice, concubine to Edward III. 1375.
Pilate made governor of Judea, 27; killed himself, 40.
Piles, Roger de, divine and critic on painting, born 1635, died 1709.
Pilkington, Letitia, born 1712, died Aug. 20, 1750.
Pilpay, oriental fabulist, flourished 2000 B C.
Pindar, the poet, died 435 before Christ, aged 80.

Pingre, A. G. astronomer, 1711, died 1796.
Piozzi, Mrs. born 1787, died 1821.
Piron, Alexis, poet and dramatist, born 1689, died 1773.
Pitcairne, Dr. Archibald, born 1652, died 1713.
Pithou, Peter, French writer, born 1539, died 1596.
Pitiscus, Samuel, critic, born 1637, died 1727.
Pitot, Henry, mathematician, born 1695, died 1771.
Pits, John, biographer, born 1560. died 1616.
Pitt, Thomas, governor of Madras, possessor of the great diamond, father of the earl of Chatham, died 1726.
—— William, earl of Chatham, died May 11, 1778, aged 70, and buried at the public expense in Westminster abbey, June 9, following.
—— William, son of the foregoing, born May 28, 1759, and prime minister of England, died Jan. 23, 1806.
—— Rev. Christopher, English poet, born 1699. died 1748.
Pittacus, Grecian sage, born about 650 B. C. died 519 B. C.
Pizarro, Admiral Francis, died 1541, aged 63.
Platina, the historian, died 1481, aged 60.
Plato, born B. C. 430, died 347 before Christ.
Plautus died 184 before Christ.
Playfair, John, geologist and mathematician, born 1749, died 1819.
Playford, John, English musician and composer, born 1613, died 1693.
Pliny, the elder, died in 79, aged 56.
—— the younger, born 62, died 116.
Plot, Dr. Robert, antiquary and naturalist, born 1641, died 1696.
Pluche, Anthony le, French writer, born 1688, died 1761.
Plunket, Oliver, titular archbishop of Dublin, hanged at Tyburn with Edward Fitzharris, July 1, 1681.
Plutarch died 119, aged 69.
Pocock, Rev. Dr. Edward, born 1604, died 1691.
Pococke, Dr. R. bishop of Meath, the traveller, born 1704, died 1765.
Poggio, the reviver of Greek and Latin literature, born 1380, died 1459.
Pole, Cardinal, died Nov. 18, 1558, aged 58.
Polignac, Cardinal, born 1661, died 1741.
Politian, Angelus, eminent scholar, born 1454, died 1494.
Pollio, a Roman orator and poet, who occasioned the first library being opened at Rome for public use, died in 42.
Polybius born at Megalopolis 203 before Christ, died aged 82.
Pombal, marquis de, statesman, born 1699, died 1782.
Pomfret, Rev. Mr. the poet, died young, 1709.
Pompadour, Marchioness, died 1764, aged 44.
Pompey killed in Egypt 49 before Christ, aged 59.
Pomponius Mela, the geographer, died in 45.
Poniatowski, prince, drowned in the Elster after the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 19, 1813.
Ponsonby, George, died June 8, 1817.
Pool, Matthew, English divine and writer, born 1624, died 1669.
Pope, Sir Thomas, founder of Trinity-college, Oxford, born 1508, died 1559.
——, Alexander, the poet, died 1744, aged 56.
——, Pius VI. expelled Rome by the French, and fled in exile, Feb. 4, 1798; died 1799.
Popham, Sir Home, born 1762, died 1820.
——— John, judge, born 1531, died 1607.
Popple, William, English dramatic author, died 1764.
Porson, Richard, Greek scholar, born 1759, died 1808.
Porta, John Baptist, mathematician, born 1445, died 1515.
Porteus, Beilby, bishop of London, born 1731, died 1808.
Porteus, Capt. attending an execution at Edinburgh, apprehending a rescue, ordered the soldiers to fire, April 14, 1736; accused of murder and convicted, but respited by queen Caroline, June 22, 1736; put to death by the mob at Edinburgh, Sept. 7, 1736.
Portuguese ambassador's brother beheaded for murder, 1654.
Postel, William, French writer, born 1510, died 1581.
Postlethwaite, Malachi, English writer, born about 1707, died 1767.
Pott, Percival, surgeon, born 1713, died 1787.

Potter, Archbishop, died 1747, aged 73.
——— Robert, poet, born 1721, died 1804.
Poupart, Francis, physician and anatomist, died at Paris, in 1808.
Powell, George, English actor and dramatic writer, died 1714.
——— Sir John, judge, died in 1713.
Pownall, Governor, author of a treatise on Antiquities, &c. born 1722, died Feb. 25. 1805, aged 84.
Pratt, S. J. writer in prose and verse, born 1749, died Oct. 4, 1814.
——— (Charles, earl Camden,) born 1713, died 1794.
Pretender, the old, born June 10, 1688, died 1776.
——— the young, his son, born Nov. 31, 1720, died Jan. 31, 1788, without male issue. His natural daughter assumed the title of duchess of Albany, and was born in 1763, and died 1789. His brother the cardinal was born March 6, 1725.
Prevot d'Exiles, French writer, born 1697, died 1763.
Price, Mr. glass-stainer, died 1765.
——— Dr. Richard, divine and politician, born 1723, died 1791.
Prichard, Mrs. celebrated actress, died 1769.
Prideaux, Humphrey, historian and critic, born 1648, died 1724.
Priestley, Dr. Joseph, born 1733, died Feb. 6, 1804.
Pringle, Sir John, physician, born 1707, died 1782.
Prior, Matthew, died Sept. 18, 1721, aged 56.
Priscianus, grammarian, flourished about A. D. 525.
Proclus, Platonic philosopher, born 410, died 485.
Procopius, historian, died about 560.
Propertius, Roman poet, died B. C. 10.
Provinzale, eminent in mosaic, born 1535, died 1579.
Prynne, William, born 1600; tried by the star-chamber, 1633; stood in the pillory, May, 1634; again, 1637; took his seat in the long parliament, Nov. 28, 1640; died Oct. 24, 1669.
Psalmanazar, George, the pretended Japanese, died 1763, aged about 84.
Ptolemy, Claudius, born about A. D. 70.
Puffendorf, Samuel, died 1694, aged 63.
Pulci, Luigi, poet, born 1431, died about 1490.
Pulteney, William, born 1682, struck out of the list of privy-counsellors, July 1, 1731, died earl of Bath, 1764.
——— Richard, physician and botanist, born 1730, died 1801.
Purcell, Henry, the celebrated musician, born 1658, died 1695.
Purchas, Samuel, author of "Pilgrimages," born 1577, died 1628.
Pye, Henry James, poet laureat, born 1745, died Aug. 11, 1813.
Pyle, Thomas, divine, born 1674, died 1756.
Pym, John, lawyer, born 1584, died 1644.
Pynson, Richard, printer, died about 1529.
Pyrrho, founder of the sceptics, born B. C. 340, died 288.
Pyrrhus began to reign at Epirus 295; lost 20,000 men in battle with the Romans to their 5000; killed by a woman's throwing a tile at him, 272 before Christ.
Pythagoras died 506 before Christ, aged 80.
Quarles, Francis, English poet and writer, born 1592, died 1644.
Quesne, Abraham, du, French admiral, born 1610, died 1688.
Quevedo, Francis de, Spanish writer, born 1570, died 1647.
Quin, James, the comedian, born 1693, died 1766, aged 73.
Quinault, Phil. French writer, born 1636, died 1688.
Quincy, Dr. John, eminent English physician, died 1723.
——— le Marq. French engineer and military author, died 1720.
Quintilian, born about A. D. 42, died about 94.
Quirini, Cardinal, the learned traveller, born 1680, died 1755.
Rabelais, Francis, French writer, born 1483, died 1553.
Rabutin, Count de Bussy, born 1618, died 1693.
Racan, Marquis de, poet, born 1589, died 1670.
Racine, John, dramatist, born 1639, died 1699.
——— Louis, poet, died 1763, aged 71.
——— Mrs. novelist, died 1823, aged 62.
Radcliffe, Dr. John, born 1650, died and left 40,000l. to the University of Oxford, Nov. 1, 1714. His statue erected Dec. 21, 1723; library began May 12, 1737.

Raikes, R. planner of Sunday Schools, born 1735, died 1811.
Raine, Matthew, D.D. master of the Charter-house school, born 1700, died Oct. 1810.
Raleigh, Sir Walter, beheaded Oct. 29, 1618, aged 65.
Ralph, James, English historian and poet, died 1762.
Rameau, J. P. musical composer, born 1683, died 1767.
Ramsden, Jesse, optician, born 1735, died 1800.
Ramsey, Allen, Scotch poet, born 1685, died 1743.
——— Chevalier, born 1686, died 1743.
Ramus, Peter, French writer, born 1515, died 1572.
Randolph, Tho. English historian, born 1605, died 1634.
Rapin, René, died 1687, aged 71.
——— de Thoyras, English historian, died May 16, 1725, aged 64.
Rawlinson, Dr. Richard, antiquary, died 1755.
Ray, Rev. John, the naturalist, born 1628, died 1705.
Raymond, lord, judge, died 1732.
Raynal, Abbé, the historian, died March 1796, aged 84.
Read, an alderman of London, sent as a common soldier, for refusing the king an arbitrary benevolence, 1544.
Reaumur, M. de, the French philosopher, born 1683, died 1756.
Recorde, Robert, first English writer on algebra, died 1556.
Reed, Isaac, commentator, born 1742, died 1807.
Reeve, Clara, English writer, died Jan. 1808, aged 70.
Regiomontanus, John Muller, astronomer, poisoned at Rome, 1476.
Regnard, J. F. dramatist, born 1641, died 1709.
Regnier, Mathur, French writer, born 1573, died 1613.
Rennie, James, engineer, died 1821, aged 64.
Repton, Humphry, landscape gardener, born 1752, died 1818.
Retz, cardinal, born 1613, died 1679
Rhees, the last king of South Wales, killed 1094.
Rhunken, David, critic, born 1723, died 1798.
Ricardo, David, political economist, died 1823, aged 56.
Ricaut, St. Paul, English writer and critic, died 1700.
Riccati, Vincent, mathematician, born 1707, died 1775.
Ricci, Lawrence, the last general of the society of Jesuits, born Aug. 2, 1703; made general of the order, May 21, 1758; imprisoned at Rome, Sept. 22, 1773; died Nov. 24, 1776, aged 73.
Riccoboni, madam, novellist, died 1792.
Richard of Cirencester, historian, died 1401.
Richardson, Samuel, moral writer, died 1761, aged 72.
——— Jonathan, painter and author, born about 1665, died 1745.
——— Joseph, poet and dramatist, died 1803.
——— William, poet and writer, died 1814.
Richelet, C. P. lexicographer, born 1631, died 1698.
Richelieu, Cardinal, died 1642, aged 57.
Ridley, bishop of London, burnt at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555.
——— Gloster, divine and poet, born 1702, died 1774.
——— James, author of Tales of the Genii, died 1765.
Rienzi, Nicholas, Roman reformer, put to death 1354.
Ripperda, duke of politician, died in 1737.
Ritson, Joseph, antiquary, born 1752, died 1803.
Rivarol, Anthony de, French writer, born 1757, died 1803.
Rivinus, botanist, born 1652, died 1723.
Rizzio, David, an Italian musician, killed March 9, 1566.
Rodney, Admiral Lord, born 1717, died May 24, 1792.
Robert, duke of Normandy, died in prison 1107.
Robertson, of Hopetoun-hall, near Edinburgh, died 1793, aged 137.
——— Joseph, divine and grammarian, born 1726, died 1803.
——— William, historian, born 1721, died 1793.
Robespierre, Max. French revolutionist, born 1759, guillotined 1796.
Robin Hood died 1247.
Robins, Benjamin, English mathematician and engineer, died 1751.
Robinson, Mary, poet and novelist, born 1758, died 1800.
——— Robert, divine, born 1735, died 1790.
Robison, John, mathematician, born 1739, died 1805.
Rochefoucault, duke of, died 1680, aged 68.
Rochester, William, earl of, died 1680, aged 32.

Roe, Sir Thomas, statesman, born about 1580, died 1644.
Roebuck, Dr. John, celebrated projector, born 1718, died 1794.
Roemer, Olaus, astronomer, born 1644, died 1710.
Roger de Hoveden, the historian, flourished 1192.
Rogers, Captain Woods, English navigator, died 1732.
Rohan, Henry, duke of, born 1572, died 1638.
Rohault, James, philosopher, born 1620, died 1675,
Rollin, Charles, died 1741, aged 80.
Rollo, first duke of Normandy, conquered that country from the crown of France, 876.
Romana, marquis de la, died Jan. 23, 1811.
Romaine, William, divine, born 1714, died 1795.
Rome, de l'Isle, mineralogist, born 1736, died 1790.
Romilly, Sir Samuel, lawyer and statesman, born 1757, died 1818.
Ronsard, Peter, poet, born 1524, died 1585.
Rooke, Admiral Sir George, died 1708, aged 67.
Rosamond, born 1162; shut up at Woodstock, 1177.
Roscius flourished 60 before Christ.
Roscommon, earl of, English poet, born about 1633, died 1684.
Rose, George, statesman, born 1744, died 1818.
Rosenmuller, John George, critic, born 1736, died 1815.
Roubiliac, the sculptor, died Jan. 11, 1762.
Rousseau, John James, French poet, died July 2, 1778, aged 72.
——— John Baptist, poet, born 1659, died 1741.
Rowe, Nicholas, made poet laureat August 11, 1715; died Dec. 6, 1718, aged 44.
Rowe, Eliz. died Feb. 20, 1737, aged 63.
Rowley, William, contemporary with Shakspeare.
——— eminent English mathematician, died 1729.
Rowning, John mathematician, born 1699, died 1771.
Roxburgh, William, botanist, born 1759, died 1815.
Roy, le, Julian, French mathematician, died 1759.
—— Julian David, French writer, died 1803.
Rozier, Francis, agricultural writer, born 1734, died 1793.
Rudbeck, Olaus, Swedish writer, born 1630, died 1702.
Ruddiman, Thomas, grammarian, born 1674, died 1770.
Ruding, Rogers, antiquary, born 1751, died 1820.
Ruffhead, Owen, eminent English lawyer, died 1769.
Rumford, Benjamin Count, born 1753, died August 19, 1814.
Rundle, Thomas, bishop, born 1686, died 1743.
Runnington, Charles, lawyer, born 1751, died 1821.
Rupert, prince, died Nov. 29. 1681, aged 62.
Rush, Benjamin, physician, born 1745, died 1813.
Rushworth, John, born 1601, died 1690.
Russel, Lord William, born about 1641, beheaded July 21, 1683.
——— Admiral, died 1727, aged 75.
——— Alexander, Dr. died 1770.
——— Patrick, Dr. born 1726, died 1805.
——— William, historian, born 1746, died 1794.
Rust, archbishop of Dromore, died 1670.
Rutherford, Dr. Thomas, died 1771, aged 66.
Ruysch, Frederic, anatomist, born 1638, died 1731.
Ruyter, Dutch admiral, died 1676, aged 69.
Ryan, Lacy, eminent actor and dramatic writer, died 1760.
Ryer, Peter du, French writer, born 1605, died 1658.
Rymer, Thomas, English antiquarian and historian, died 1713.
Rysbrac, Joh. the sculptor, died 1770, aged 76.
Sacheverel, Rev. Dr. silenced March 23, 1710, died 1724.
Sackville, Thos. (earl of Dorset), statesman and poet, born 1527, died 1608.
——— Charles, ———, born 1637, died 1699.
——— Lord Viscount, born 1716, died 1785.
Sadi, Persian poet, born 1175, is said to have lived to the age of 120.
Sadler, sir Ralph, eminent English statesman, died 1587.
Sage, Alain René le, French writer, born 1688, died 1747.
Saint Foix, G. F. de, French writer, born 1703, died 1776.
——— John, Viscount Bolingbroke, born 1678, died 1751.

Saint, Lambert, C. F. de, French poet, born 1717, died 1805.
—— Palaye, antiquary, born 1697, died 1781.
—— Pierre, Charles, politician, born 1658, died 1743.
———— James Bernardin, French writer, born 1737, died 1814.
—— Real, Cæsar, writer, born at Chamberi, died 1692.
—— Vincent, earl, admiral, born 1735, died 1823.
Sale, George, translator of the Koran, died 1736.
Salisbury, Sally, died in Newgate, Feb. 25, 1724.
Sallo, Dennis de, French writer, born 1626, died 1669.
Sallust, born 86 B. C. died 35 before Christ.
Salmasius, Claude, classical scholar, born about 1596, died 1653.
Salmon, Nathaniel, English divine and historian, died 1740.
——— William, English miscellaneous writer, died about 1700.
—— Thomas, historian, died about 1750.
Salvini, A. M. critic, born 1654, died 1729.
Sancho, Ignatius, the African, born 1629, died 1780.
Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, born 1616; committed to the Tower, tried, and acquitted, 1688; deprived 1689; died November 26, 1693, aged 77.
Sanadon, N. S. translator of Horace, born 1676, died 1733.
Sanchez, P. A. Spanish divine, born 1740, died 1806.
——— Roderigo, statesman and historian, born 1406, died 1470.
Sanctorius, physician, born 1561, died 1636.
Sandeman, Robert, founder of a sect, born 1723, died 1771.
Sanderson, bishop Robert, divine, born 1587, died 1662-3.
———— Robert, antiquary, born 1660, died 1741.
Sandys, Sir Edwin, born about 1561, died 1629.
——— George, the traveller, born 1577, died 1643.
—— Edwin, bishop, born 1519, died 1588.
Sannazarius, Giacomo, poet, born 1458, died 1530.
Sanquir, Lord, hanged for killing a fencing-master, 1612.
Sanson, Nich. eminent French geographer, born 1600, died 1667.
Santry, Lord, condemned for murder in Ireland, April 27, 1739.
Sappho lived 603 before Christ.
Sarpi, Father Paul, born 1552, died 1622.
Sarrasin, John, French writer, born about 1604, died 1654.
Sarti, Signor, musical composer, born 1720, died July 28, 1802.
Saunders, Sir Edmund, judge, died 1682.
—— —— J. Cunningham, surgeon, born 1773, died 1810.
—— .— William, physician, born 1743, died 1817.
Saunderson, Dr. N. the mathematician, died 1739, aged 57.
Saurin, James, French divine, born 1677, died 1730.
Saussure, H. B. de, naturalist, born 1740, died 1799.
Sauvages, F. B. de, botanist, born 1706, died 1767.
Savage, Richard, born 1698; condemned for murder, 1727; pardoned 1728; died 1743.
Savary, Nicholas, traveller, died 1788.
Savile, Sir Henry, born 1540, died 1622.
—— George, (marquis of Halifax,) statesman, born 1630, died 1695.
Saxe, Count, died 1750, aged 54.
Saxo Grammaticus, historian, died 1208.
Scævola, Mutius, burnt his right hand before Porsenna, for killing the secretary, when he intended to have slain Porsenna himself, 508 before Christ.
Scales, Lord, murdered by a ferryman, Aug. 19, 1460.
Scaliger, Julius Cæsar, died 1559, aged 75.
———— Jos. French writer, born 1609, died aged 69.
Scanderbeg died 1467, aged 68.
Scapula, John, lexicographer, lived late in the 16th century.
Scarborough, Sir Chas. English anatomist, born about 1616, died 1702.
Scheele, Charles William, chemist, born 1742, died 1786.
Scheffer, John, writer, born 1621, died 1679.
Scheuchzer, John James, writer, born 1672, died 1737.
Schiller, Fred. German poet, born Nov. 10, 1759, died May 9, 1805.
Schomberg, Dr. Isaac, English physician, died 1780.
———— Alexander, writer, born 1756, died 1792.
———— Duke of, born 1608, landed in Ireland, Aug. 13, 1689; killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.

Schrevelius, Cornelius, lexicographer, died 1667.
Schultens, Albert, orientalist, died 1750.
——— Henry Albert, orientalist, born 1749, died 1793.
Schurman, Anna Maria, learned lady, born 1607, died 1679.
Schwartz, Berth. discoverer of gunpowder, died 1340.
Scipio, P. Cornelius, died B. C. 189.
Scott, G. Lewis, mathematician, died 1780.
——— Mrs. (wife of Lewis,) novelist, died 1795.
— — John, poet, born 1730, died 1783.
——— Michael, flourished in the 13th century.
——— Reginald, eminent English writer, died 1599.
Scotus, John, died 883.
——— Marianus, the historian, flourished 1086.
Scrimer, Henry, learned Scotchman, died 1561.
Scrimshaw, Mrs. died in Rosemary-lane workhouse, Tower-hill, aged 127, Dec. 6, 1711.
Scudery, George, French writer, born 1603, died 1667.
——— Magdalen de, French writer, born 1607, died 1701.
Season, Dr. Henry, died 1775.
Seaton, Rev. Thomas, who instituted the prize poems at Cambridge, born about 1684, died 1750.
Secker, Dr Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, born 1693, died 1768.
Sedley, Sir Charles, born about 1639, died about 1701.
Seed, Jeremiah, divine, died in 1747.
Segar, Sir William, English heraldic writer, died 1633.
Segrais, J. R. de, French poet, born 1624, died 1701.
Sejanus put to death 31.
Selden, John, born 1584, died Oct. 30, 1654.
Semiramis, queen of Assyria, died 1665 before Christ.
Seneca, born at Corduba in 1, B. C. died 64.
Servetus, burnt at Geneva, born 1509, Oct. 27, 1553.
Settle, Elkanah, born 1648, died 1724.
Severus, died 211, aged 56.
Sevigné, Marchioness de, born 1626, died 1696.
Seward, Anna, poet, born 1747, died 1809.
——— William, biographer, born 1747, died 1799.
Sewell, Dr. George, poet and physician, died Feb. 8, 1727.
Seymour, Lord, married the widow of Henry VIII. March, 1548; who died in child-bed Sept. following; he was beheaded on Tower hill, March 20, 1551.
Shadwell, Thomas, born 1640, died Nov. 20, 1692.
Shaftesbury, Earl of, born 1671, died 1713.
Shakspeare, born 1564, died April 3, 1616.
Sharp, archb. of St. Andrew's, born 1618, shot in his coach, May 3, 1679.
Sharp, Grauville, one of the first who set on foot the enquiry into the African slave trade, born 1735, died July 8, 1813.
——— Abraham, mathematician, born 1651, died 1742.
——— Samuel, surgeon, died 1778.
——— archbishop of York, born 1644, died 1714.
Sharpe, Gregory, divine, born 1713, died 1771.
Shaw, Dr. Thomas, English traveller, died 1751.
——— George, M. D. keeper of natural history in the British Museum born 1751, died July 23, 1813.
——— Cuthbert, English poet, born about 1738, died 1771.
——— Stebbing, Rev. topographer, born 1762, died 1802.
Shebbeare, Dr. pilloried in Charing-cross, Dec. 5, 1758; died August 1788, aged 79
Sheffield, John, (duke of Buckingham,) statesman and poet, born 1649, died 1729.
———, earl of, writer on commerce, born about 1735, died 1821.
Sheldon, archbishop, died Nov. 9, 1677.
Shelley, P. B. poet, born 1792, drowned 1822.
Shenstone, William, English poet and miscellaneous writer, born 1714, died 1763.
Sherard, William, founder of the botanic professorship at Oxford, born 1659, died 1728.
Sherburne, Sir Edward, born 1618, killed in a mutiny at Oxford, June 12, 1646.

Sheridan, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1685, died 1738.
——— Thomas, English actor and writer, born 1721, died 1788.
——— Frances, novelist and dramatist, born about 1724, died 1767.
——— Richard Brinsley, son of the preceding, born Oct. 1751. died July 7, 1816.
Sherlock, Dr. Thomas, bishop of London, born 1678, died 1761.
——— William, divine, born about 1641, died 1707.
Shirley, James, dramatist, born 1594, died 1666.
——— Anthony, traveller, born 1565, died about 1630.
Shore, Jane, mistress of Edward IV. did penance, 1483; her husband executed for coining, 1496
Short, Dr. Thomas, physician, died 1685.
——— James, eminent optician, born 1708, died 1768.
Shovel, Sir Cloudesley, lost on the rocks of Scilly, Oct. 22, 1707, aged 56.
Shower, Sir Bartholomew, lawyer, died 1701.
Shuckford, Samuel, divine, died 1754.
Shuter, Edward, the comedian, died Nov. 17, 1776.
Sibthorpe, John, botanist, born 1753, died 1796.
Sicard, the abbé, born 1742, died 1822.
Sidney, Sir Philip, born 1554, killed in battle Sept. 22, 1586.
——— Algernon, born about 1620, beheaded Dec. 7, 1683.
Sigebert, the historian, died 1113.
Sigismund, the emperor, visited England 1416, died 1438.
Silius Italicus, Latin poet, born A. D. 15, died aged 75.
Silvester II. Pope, died 1003.
Simmons, Dr. Samuel Foart, physician to St. Luke's hospital, born March 17, 1750, died June 1813.
Simnel, Lambert. crowned king in Ireland, 1487.
Simon, Richard, French divine and writer, born 1638, died 1712.
——— Magus, the first heretic, came to Rome 41.
Simonides, the poet, born 558 before Christ, died aged 92.
Simpson, Thomas, English mathematician, born 1710, died 1761.
Simson, Dr. Robert, mathematician, born 1687, died 1768.
Siri, Vittorio, annalist, born 1613, died 1685.
Sirmond, James, the French writer, born 1559, died 1651.
Sisyphus, first king of Corinth, 1504 before Christ.
Sixtus V. Pope, born 1521, made pope 1585, died 1590.
Skelton, Rev. John, the poet, died 1529.
——— Philip, divine, born 1707, died 1787.
Skinner, Stephen, English physician and antiquary, born about 1622, died 1667.
——— Alderman, born Jan. 14, 1737, died Jan. 30, 1806.
Sleidan, John, historian, born 1506, died 1556.
Slingsby, Sir Henry, governor of Hull, and Dr. Hewit, beheaded on Tower-hill, June 8, 1658.
Sloane, Sir Hans, born 1660, died Jan. 11, 1752-53.
Smalbroke, R. English prelate, born 1672, died 1749.
Smalridge, Dr. George, bishop of Bristol, writer, born 1663, died 1719.
Smart, Christopher, poet, born 1722, died 1770.
Smeaton, John, engineer, born 1724, died 1792.
Smellie, Dr. William, eminent anatomist, died 1763.
——— William, naturalist, born 1740, died 1795.
Smith, Dr. Adam, political economist, born 1723, died 1790.
——— Charlotte, poet and novelist, born 1749, died 1806.
——— Edmund, dramatist, born 1668, died 1710.
——— Elizabeth, learned lady, born 1776, died 1806.
——— Sir John, statesman, died about 1600.
——— John, celebrated adventurer, died 1631.
——— Miles, Bp. and a translator of the Bible, died 1624.
——— Robert, divine and mathematician, born 1689, died 1768.
——— Sir Thomas, statesman, born 1514, died 1577.
——— Thomas, divine, born 1638, died 1710.
——— William, divine and translator, born 1711, died 1787.
Smollett, Dr. Tobias, the historian, died Sept. 17, 1771.
Snape, Rev. Dr. born 1672, died 1742.
Snell, Hannah, the female soldier, had a pension settled on her, June 1780.

Snelling, Thomas, writer on coins, died 1773.
Sobieski, John, king of Poland, died 1696.
Socinus, Lælius, born 1525, died 1604.
Socrates put to death 396 before Christ, aged 70.
Solander, Dr. naturalist, born 1736, died May 13, 1782.
Solis, Anthony de, Spanish historian, born 1610, died 1686.
Solon, the lawgiver, born 549 before Christ, died aged 80.
Somers, John, lord, statesman, born 1650, died 1716.
Somerville, William, English poet, born 1692, died 1742.
Somner, Wm. the antiquary, born 1598, died 1669.
Sophocles died 406 before Christ, aged 90.
Sorbiere, Samuel, physician, born 1615, died 1670.
Sorbonne, Robert de, founder of the college, born 1201, died 1274.
South, Rev. Dr. Robert, born 1633, died 1716.
Southcott, Joanna, pretended prophetess, who had many followers, died Dec. 27, 1814.
Southern, Thomas, dramatist, born 1659, died May 26, 1746.
Southgate, Richard, divine, born 1789, died 1795.
Southwell, Robert, poet, born 1560, executed 1595.
Sozomen, ecclesiastical historian, flourished in the 5th century.
Spallanzani, Lazarus, naturalist, born 1729, died 1798.
Spanheim, Ezek. born at Geneva 1629, died 1710.
——— Fred. born at ditto 1632, died 1701.
Speed, John, the historian, died July 1629, aged 76.
Spelman, Sir Henry, the antiquary, died 1641, aged 80.
Spence, Joseph, divine and critic, born 1698, died 1768.
——— Thomas, political enthusiast, who devised and published a plan by which human kind could be provided with sustenance without pauperism, died Oct. 1814.
Spencer, John, dean of Ely, died 1695, aged 62.
Spencers, father, son, and grandson; the father was hanged at Bristol, aged 90, in October, 1320; the son was hanged at Hereford, November 24 following; the grandson was beheaded at Bristol in 1400.
Spenser, Edmund, the poet, born about 1553, died 1598.
Spigelius, Adrian, anatomist, born 1578, died 1625.
Spinckes, Rev. Nathaniel, born 1653, died 1727.
Spinola, Ambrose, general, born 1560, died 1630.
Spinoza, Benedict, born at the Hague 1633, died 1677.
Spon, James, antiquary, born 1647, died 1686.
Spondanus, John, critic, born 1557, died 1595.
——— Henry, brother of John, divine, born 1563, died 1643.
Spooner, Mr. at Tamworth, Warwickshire, died aged 57, who weighed 40 stone 9lb. and measured 4 feet 3 inches across the shoulders, April 30, 1775.
Spotswood, archbishop of St. Andrew's, born 1565, died 1639.
Sprat, Dr. Thomas, bishop of Rochester, historian, born 1635, died 1713.
Squire, Samuel, bishop, miscellaneous writer, born 1714, died 1766.
Stackhouse, Thomas, English divine and historian, died 1752.
Stael, Madame de, died June 1817, in the 51st year of her age.
Stahl, George Ernest, chemist, born 1660 died 1734.
Stanhope, Charles Stanhope, Earl, died Dec. 15, 1816.
——— Philip, earl of Chesterfield, born 1694, died 1773.
——— Dr. George, born 1660, died 1728.
Stanislaus, the abdicated king of Poland, burnt by accident, February 6, 1768, aged 89.
——— Poniatowsky, the last king of Poland, who was deprived of his kingdom, 1795, died February 11, 1798, aged 65, at Petersburg.
Stanley, Thomas, the philosophic historian, born 1625, died 1678.
——— George, of Hamington, near Salisbury, died 1719, aged 151.
——— Mr. John, musician, born 1713, died 1786.
Stapelton, Walter, bishop of Exeter, murdered in London, in an insurrection, 1326.
——— Sir Robert, poet and translator, died 1669.
Statius, born about 41, died A. D. 96.
Staunton, Sir George, died 1801.
Stebbing, Henry, divine, died 1763.
Stedman, captain John, historian, born 1745, died 1797.

Steele, Sir Richard, died September 1, 1729, aged 58.
Steevens, George, commentator, born 1736, died 1800.
Stephen, the martyr, died September 26, 33.
Stephens, Henry, printer, born 1470, died 1520.
——— Robert, printer, born 1503, died 1559.
——— Henry, printer and lexicographer, born 1528, died 1598.
Stepney, George, dramatist and statesman, born 1663, died 1707.
Sterne, Rev. Laurence, born 1713, died 1769.
Sternhold, Thomas, the poet, died 1549.
Stevens, George Alexander, dramatic poet, died 1784.
——— Capt. John, lexicographer, died 1726.
Stevinus, Simon, mathematician, died 1633.
Stewart Denham, Sir James, political economist, born 1713, died 1780.
Stillingfleet, Edward, bishop of Worcester, born 1635, died 1699.
——— Benjamin, naturalist, born 1702, died 1771.
Stilpo, the philosopher, died about 294 before Christ.
Stockdale, Percival, miscellaneous writer, born 1736, died 1811.
Stone, Edward, mathematician, died about 1767.
Stow, John, the historian, died April 5, 1605, aged 80.
Strabo flourished about 30 before Christ.
Strada, F. historian, born 1572, died 1649.
Strafford, lord, beheaded May 12, 1642.
Straight, John, English divine and poet, died 1740.
Struensee and Brandt, counts, beheaded at Copenhagen, April 28, 1772.
Strype, John, born 1643, died December 1737.
Stuart, Dr. Gilbert, the historian, born 1742, died August 13, 1786.
Stukely. Dr. the antiquary, born 1687, died 1765.
Suard, J. B. writer and translator, born 1733, died 1817.
Suckling, sir John, dramatic writer, born 1609, died 1641.
Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, beheaded by the rebels on Tower-hill, June 14, 1381.
Suetonius, the historian, flourished 110, died 118.
Suidas, the learned lexicographer, lived between 975 and 1025.
Sully, duke de, died 1641, aged 82.
Sulpicius, the historian, died 420.
Sulzer, J. George, writer, born 1720, died 1779.
Sutton, Thomas, founder of the Charter-house, born 1532, died 1611.
Suwarrow, Marshal, born about 1730, died 1800.
Swammerdam, John, naturalist, born 1637, died 1680.
Swedenborg, Emanuel, born at Stockholm, Jan. 29, 1689, died in London, March 29, 1772.
Swift, dean of St. Patrick's, died October, 1745, aged 78.
Swieten, Baron Van, died June 1772.
Swinburne, Henry, traveller, died 1803.
Swiney, Mac Owen, dramatic author, died 1754.
Swinton, John, historian and antiquary, born 1703, died 1777.
Sydenham, Dr. Thomas, died December 29, 1689, aged 65.
——— Floyer, translator, born 1710, died 1787.
Sylvester, Joshua, poet and translator, born 1563, died 1608.
Synesius, philosopher and bishop, flourished early in the 5th century.
Synge, archbishop of Tuam. born 1659, died July 14, 1741.
Sysigambis, mother of Darius, on hearing the death of Alexander, starved herself, 324 before Christ.
Tacitus born about 56.
Talbot, John, Lord, warrior, born 1373, died 1453.
——— Catherine, writer, born 1720, died 1770.
Taliacotius, anatomist, born 1546, died 1599.
Tallard, Marshal, taken prisoner by the English 1704, died 1728.
Tamerlane, conqueror of Asia, born 1335, died 1405.
Tanner, Thomas, bishop of St. Asaph, antiquary, born 1676, died 1735.
Tansillo, Luigi, poet, born 1520, died 1570.
Tassie, James. gem and wax modeller, died 1799.
Tasso, Bernardo, poet, died 1575.
——— Torquato, poet, born 1544, died 1595.
Tassoni. Alexander, Italian poet, born 1565, died 1635.
Tate, Francis, lawyer and antiquary, born 1560, died 1616.
——— Nahum, poet laureat, died 1716.

Taverner, William, dramatic writer, died 1731.
Tavernier, John Bapt. famous French traveller, born 1605, died 1689.
Taylor, Brook, mathematician, born 1685, died 1731.
——— Jeremy, bishop of Downe, born 1613, died August 13, 1667.
——— John, the water poet, died 1654, aged 74.
——— ——— divine and civilian, born 1704, died 1766.
Tell, William, shot Grisler, the Austrian governor, 1307.
Temple, sir William, died January 1700, aged 69.
Templeman, Dr. Peter, physician and philosopher, born 1711, died 1769.
Tenison, Dr. Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, born 1636, died 1715.
Tennant, Smithson, chemical professor, died by a fall from his horse at Boulogne, Feb. 22, 1815.
Terence, born 186 B. C. died 159 B. C.
Terpander, the musician, lived about 706 before Christ.
Terrasson, Andrew, divine, died 1723.
——— John, writer and translator, born 1670, died 1750.
Tertullian, a father of the church, died 96, aged 85.
Testi, Fulvio, poet, died 1646.
Thales, the philosopher, born 640, died 572 before Christ.
Themistocles, the Athenian general, died about 465 before Christ.
Theobald, Lewis, English dramatic writer, died 1744.
Theocritus flourished 285 before Christ.
Theodore, king of Corsica, abdicated his kingdom, 1737; died in an obscure lodging in Soho, London, 1756.
Thespis, the poet, flourished about 539 before Christ.
Thevenot, Melchisedec, the French traveller, born 1631, died 1692.
——— John traveller, died 1667.
Thomas, A. L. French writer, born 1732, died 1785.
——— ——— William, antiquary, born 1670, died 1738.
Thompson, Edward poet, born 1738, died 1786.
——— ——— William, poet, died about 1766.
———, Mrs. near Dublin, died aged 135, Oct. 1796.
Thomson, James, died Aug 27, 1748, aged 48.
——— Dr. William, miscellaneous writer, born 1746, died 1817.
Thoresby, Ralph, born 1658, died Oct. 16, 1725.
Thornton, Bonnel, born 1724, died 1768.
Thorp, murdered by the mob, 1640.
Thorpe, John, antiquary, died Aug. 9, 1792, aged 78.
Thou, J. A. de, statesman and historian, born 1553, died 1617.
Thucydides, Greek historian, born B. C. 469, died about B. C. 400.
Thurloe, John, statesman, born 1616, died 1668.
Thurlow, lord, died Sept. 12, 1806, aged 74.
Thynne, Thomas, shot in Pall-Mall, February 12, 1682.
Tice, Mr. died at Hagley, Worcestershire, Feb. 26, 1774, aged 125.
Tycho Brahe, of Denmark, born 1546, died 1601.
Tickell, Thomas, English poet, born 1686, died 1740.
——— Richard, wit and poet, killed himself 1793.
Tillemont, Lewis, ecclesiastical writer, born 1637, died 1698.
Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1694, aged 63.
Tilly, count, warrior, killed 1632.
Timoleon, of Syracuse, died 337 before Christ.
Tindal, Dr. Matthew, born 1657, died 1733.
———, Rev. Nicholas, born 1687, died June 26, 1774.
Tiraboschi, Jerome, Italian writer, born 1731, died 1794.
Tobin, John, dramatist, born 1770, died 1804.
Tofts, Mary, the rabbit-woman, imposed upon the public 1726.
Toland, John, born 1669, died 1722.
Tompion, Thomas, eminent English watchmaker, died 1669.
Tooke, And. English divine and writer, born 1673, died 1731.
——— John Horne, born 1736, died March 18, 1812.
——— William, historian, born 1744, died 1820.
Torquatus, M. caused his own son to be put to death for having fought contrary to his orders, 340 before Christ.
Torricelli, E. mathematician, born 1608, died 1647.
Toulmin, Joshua, divine, born 1742, died 1815.
Toup, Jonathan, critic, born 1713, died 1785.
Tournefort, Joseph, botanist, born 1656, died 1708.

Towers, Joseph, miscellaneous writer, born 1737, died 1799.
Towneley, Charles, connoisseur, born 1737, died 1805.
——— John, translator of Hudibras into French, born 1697, died 1782.
——— James, divine and dramatist, born 1715, died 1778.
Townsend, Joseph, divine and writer, died 1816.
Tradescant, John, botanist, died 1652.
Trapp, Rev. Dr. Jos. born 1679, died Nov. 1747.
Travis, George, divine, died 1797.
Trembley, Abraham, naturalist, born 1710, died 1784.
Trenchard, John, born 1669, died 1723.
Tressan, count de, French writer, born 1705, died 1782.
Trimmer, Mrs. born 1740, died Feb. 1810.
Trissino, J. George, poet, born 1478, died 1550.
Tromp, Van, the Dutch admiral, born 1597, killed July 29, 1653.
Tronchin, Theodore, physician, born 1709, died 1781.
Trumbull, Sir William, statesman, born 1638, died 1716.
Trusler, Dr. John, compiler, born 1735, died 1820.
Tryphiodorus, poet, supposed to have lived about the 4th century.
Tucker, Abraham, metaphysician, born 1705, died 1774.
——— Joseph, divine and politician, born 1712, died 1799.
Tuckey, J. Hingston, nautical writer, born 1776, died 1816.
Tull, Jethro, eminent in husbandry, died 1740.
Tunstall, Cuthbert, bishop, divine and statesman, born about 1434, died 1559.
Turbeville, George, poet, born about 1580, died about 1600.
Turenne, marshal, born 1611, killed 1675.
Turgot, A. R. statesman, born 1727, died 1781.
Turnebus, Adrian, critic, born 1512, died 1565.
Turner, Dr. William, the first English botanist, died about 1568.
Tusser, Thomas, agricultural writer, born about 1515, died about 1550.
Tweddel, John, classical scholar, born 1769, died 1799.
Tyers, John, of Vauxhall, born 1726, died 1787.
Tyler, Wat, the rebel, killed 1381.
Tyndale, William, reformer, born 1500, put to death 1536.
Tyrrel, James, historian, born 1642, died 1718.
Tyrtæus, Greek poet, lived in the 7th century B. C.
Tyrwhitt, Thomas, English writer, born 1730, died 1786.
Tyson, Dr. Edward, eminent physician, born 1649, died 1708.
Tytler, William, historical writer, born 1711, died 1792.
Ulloa, Don Antonio, mathematician, born 1716, died 1795.
Ulugh-beigh, Tartar prince, astronomer, born 1393, killed 1449.
Ulysses flourished 1149 before Christ.
Upton, James, English grammarian, born 1670, died 1749.
——, John, critic, born 1707, died 1760.
Urfé, Honoré d', romance writer, born 1567, died 1621.
Usher, James, miscellaneous writer, born 1720, died 1772.
———, James, archbishop of Armagh, learned writer, born 1580, died 1656.
Vahl, Martin, Danish naturalist and botanist, born Oct. 10, 1749, died 1804.
Vaillant, J. F. medallist, born 1632, died 1706.
——— Sebastian, botanist, born 1669, died 1722.
Valerius Maximus, lived in the reign of Tiberius.
Valla, George, physician and commentator, died about 1700.
——— Laurence, translator and commentator, born 1407, died 1457.
Valmont de Bomare, J. C. naturalist, born 1731, died 1807.
Valois, Henry de, French writer, born 1603, died 1676.
Vanburgh, sir John, died March 26, 1726.
Vandermonde, mathematician, born 1735, died 1796.
Vane, Sir Henry, (the younger,) statesman, born 1612, beheaded 1662.
Vanini, burnt at Thoulouse, Feb. 19, 1619, aged 33.
Van Swieten, the physician, born 1700, died 1772.
Varillas, Ant. historian, born 1624, died 1696.
Varro, Terentius, born 28 before Christ, died aged 90.
Vasco de Gama, a Portuguese, discoverer of the East Indies, 1524.

Vattel, Emer de, jurist, born 1714, died 1767.
Vauban, Seb. Marshal, engineer, died 1707, aged 74.
Vaugelas, Claud, French grammarian, born 1585, died 1650.
Vauvilliers, J. F. Greek scholar, born about 1736, died 1800.
Vaux, lord, poet, born 1510, died in the reign of Mary.
Vega, Lopez de la, Spanish poet and dramatist, born 1562, died 1635.
Velli, Paul Francis, historian, born 1711, died 1759.
Vendome, duke de, warrior, born 1654, died 1712.
Venn, Henry, divine, born 1725, died 1797.
Vere, Sir Francis, warrior, born 1554, died 1608.
——— Horace, warrior, born 1565, died 1635.
Vergennes, count de, statesman, born 1719, died 1787.
Vernon, Admiral, died 1757, aged 78.
Verstegan, Richard, the English antiquary, died about 1635.
Vertot, French historical writer, born 1655, died 1735.
Vesalius, Andrew, anatomist, born 1514, shipwrecked 1564.
Vespucius, Americus, a Florentine, discoverer of the West Indies, born 1451, died 1516.
Vicq-d'Azir, Felix, physician, born 1748, died 1794.
Vida, M. H. modern Latin poet, born about 1480, died 1566.
Vieta, eminent French mathematician, born 1540, died 1608.
Villars, Marshal, French general, died 1734, aged 79.
Villiers, George, duke of Buckingham, born 1592, murdered 1628.
——— ——— ——— second duke of Buckingham, dramatic writer, born 1627, died 1688.
Villoison, J. B. de, critic, born 1750, died 1805.
Vince, Rev. S. astronomer, died 1822.
Vincent, William, D. D. head master of Westminster school, born 1739, died Dec. 21, 1811.
Viner, Charles, law writer, died 1756.
Virgil, born at Andes, near Mantua, in B. C. 70; died at Brundusium, in Italy, 18 before Christ.
Virgil, Polydore, died 1555, aged 80.
Virginius slew his daughter, that she might not fall a sacrifice to the lust of Appius Claudius, 446 before Christ.
Visconti, E. Q. antiquary, born 1753, died 1818.
Vitalis, Ordericus, historian, born 1075, died about 1142.
Vitringa, Campegius, commentator, born 1659, died 1722.
Vitruvius, the architect, flourished 135 before Christ.
Voiture, Vincent, writer, born 1598, died 1648.
Volney, count de, writer, born 1757, died 1820.
Voltaire died 1778, aged 85.
Vossius, Gerard John, historian, born 1577, died 1649.
——— Isaac, Greek scholar, born 1618, died 1688.
Wade, Marshal, died 1748, aged 75.
Wager, Admiral, died 1748, aged 77.
Wagstaffe, the Rev. Thomas, born 1645, died 1712.
——— William, writer, born 1685, died 1725.
Wake, archbishop, born 1657, died 1737.
Wakefield, Gilbert, divine and critic, born 1756, died 1801.
Wakeley, William, of Shiffnal, died 1714, aged 124.
Wales, William, mathematician, born about 1734, died 1798.
Walker, the Rev. George, defended Londonderry, 1689; slain at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.
Walker, Adam, philosophical lecturer, died 1821, aged 90.
——— Clement, historian, died in the Tower, 1651.
——— Sir Edward, historian and herald, died 1677.
——— George, mathematician, born about 1735, died 1807.
——— John, philologist, born 17 32, died 1807.
——— William, grammarian, died in 1684.
Wall, William, divine, born 1646, died 1728.
Wallace, Sir William, eminent Scotch general, born 1276, killed 1305.
Waller, Edmund, English poet, died 1687, aged 81.
———, Sir William, general, born 1597, died 1668.
Wallis, John, mathematician and divine, born 1616, died 1703.
Walmesley, Charles, mathematician, born 1721, died 1797.
Walpole, Sir Robert, earl of Orford, born 1676; committed to the Tower, 1712; took his seat in the house of peers, Feb. 11, 1741-2; died 1745.

Walpole, Horace, miscellaneous writer, born 1718, died 1797.
Walsh, English poet, born 1663, died 1708.
Walsingham, Thomas, the historian, lived in 1454.
———, Sir Francis, statesman born 1536, died 1590.
Walstein, duke of Friedland, warrior and statesman, born 1584, assassinated 1634.
Walton, Brian, bishop of Chester, editor of the Polyglott Bible, born 1600, died 1661.
——— Sir George, admiral, died in 1740.
——— Izaak, biographer and piscatory writer, born 1593, died 1683.
Walworth, lord mayor of London, knocked down Wat Tyler with the city mace, 1381.
Wanley, Humphrey, antiquary, born 1672, died 1726.
Warbeck, Perkin, executed November 1499.
Warburton, bishop of Gloucester, born 1698, died June 7, 1779.
Ward, Dr. Seth, born 1618, died 1689.
Ware, Sir James, eminent Irish historian, born 1594, died 1666.
Warham, William, archbishop of Canterbury, died 1533.
Waring, Edward, mathematician, born 1734, died 1798.
Warner, Ferdinando, divine and historian, born 1703, died 1768.
——— John, bishop of Rochester, born 1595, died 1666.
——— Richard, botanist and translator, born 1711, died 1775.
——— William, poet, born about 1558, died 1609.
Warton, Dr. Joseph, poet and prose writer, born 1722, died 1803.
——— Thomas, poet and critic, born 1728, died 1090.
Warren, sir Peter, English admiral, died 1752.
———, Sir J. B. admiral, died 1822.
——— Charles, engraver, died 1793.
Warwick, Earl of, the king-maker, defeated and slain at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1461.
Washington, general, died Dec. 15, 1799, aged 67.
Waterland, Daniel, English divine and writer, born 1683, died 1740.
Watson, John, English divine and historian, died 1783.
———, Richard, bishop of Llandaff, born 1737, died July 4, 1816.
———, colonel Henry, mathematician and engineer, born about 1738, died 1786.
——— Robert, historian, born 1730, died 1780.
——— Sir William, physician, born 1715, died 1787.
Watts, Dr. Isaac, born 1674, died 1748.
Watt, James, celebrated engineer, born 1736, died 1819.
Waynflete, William, prelate and statesman, died 1486.
Wedderburn, Alex. earl of Rosslyn, born 1733, died 1805.
Wedgewood, Josiah, the celebrated potter, born 1730, died Jan. 3, 1795.
Wells, Dr. Edward, biblical writer, died 1727.
——— W. C. physician and philosopher, born 1758, died 1817.
Wentworth, Thomas, (earl of Strafford,) born 1593, beheaded 1641.
Werner, Abraham G. mineralogist, born 1750, died 1817.
Wesley, Rev. John, died March 28, 1791, aged 88.
West, Mr. Gilbert, poet, died 1755.
——— James, the antiquary, died July 2, 1772.
——— Benjamin, artist, born 1738, died 1820.
Westminster, Matthew of, died about 1380.
Wetstein, John James, biblical critic, born 1693, died 1754.
Wharton, Philip, duke of, born about 1699, declared a traitor, April 3, 1729, died May 31, 1731.
———, Henry, English divine and historian, born 1664, died 1694.
Whiston, William, the astronomer, born 1667, died 1752.
Whitaker, John, antiquary, born 1735, died 1808.
Whitbread, Samuel, born 1758, died by his own hand, when in a state of mental derangement, July 6, 1815.
Whitby, Rev. Daniel, born 1638, died 1726.
White, Gilbert, naturalist, born 1720, died 1793.
——— Henry Kirke, poet, born 1785, died 1806.
——— Joseph, divine and biblical critic, born 1746, died 1814.
——— Sir Thomas, founder of St. John's College, Cambridge, born 1492, died 1566.
——— Thomas, founder of Sion College, died 1693.

Whitehead, Paul, born 1710, died Dec. 30, 1774.
——— ——— William, poet laureat, born 1715, died April 17, 1735.
Whitefield, Rev. George, preached in the fields, 1735; excluded the church, May 10, 1739; died 1770, aged 56.
Whitehurst, John, mechanician, born 1713, died 1788.
Whitelocke, Bulstrode, stateman, born 1605, died 1676.
Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury, born 1530, died 1603.
Whittington, sir Richard, thrice lord mayor of London, 1377.
Whytt, Dr. Robert, English physician and writer, born 1714, died 1776.
Wickliffe, born 1326, opposed the pope's supremacy, 1377; and 40 years after his bones burnt for being an heretic.
Wicquefort, Abraham de, statesman, born 1598.
Wieland, Christopher, Martin, born 1733, died at Weimar, Jan. 21, 1813.
Wilkes, John, the patriot, died Dec. 26, 1797, aged 70.
Wilkie, William, poet, born 1721, died 1772.
Wilkins, John, bishop, divine and philosopher, born 1614, died 1672.
Wilkins, David, English librarian at Lambeth, born 1685, died 1745.
Willan, Robert, physician, born 1757, died 1812.
William, prince, son of Henry I. lost in his passage from Normandy, 1120.
William of Malmesbury, English historian, flourished 1140.
Williams, David, author of various publications and founder of the literary fund, born in 1738, died July 1816.
——— John, Archbishop of York, prelate and statesman, born 1582, died 1650.
Williams, sir Charles Hanbury, English historian and poet, born in 1709, died 1759.
Williamson, Sir Joseph, statesman, born about 1630, died 1701.
Willis, Dr. Thomas, eminent English physician, &c. born 1621, died 1675.
——— Dr. Browne, born 1682, died Feb. 1760.
Willughby, Francis, English natural historian, born 1635, died 1672.
Wilmot, John, earl of Rochester, born 1647, died 1680.
Wilson, Arthur, the historian, born 1596, died 1652.
——— Samuel, of London, bequeathed 20,000*l.* to be lent out in small sums to industrious tradesmen, 1771.
——— Thomas, bishop of Sodor and Man, born 1663, died 1755.
Winchelsea, Ann Kingsmill, countess of, English poetess, died 1720.
Windham, William, statesman, born May 14, 1750, died June 4, 1810.
——— Joseph, antiquary, born 1739, died 1810.
Wingate, Edmond, died December 16, 1656, aged 69.
Winkelman, Abbé, born 1718, murdered at Trieste, 1768.
Winslow, James, anatomist, born 1669, died 1760.
Winwood, Sir Ralph, statesman, born 1565, died 1617.
Wishart, George, martyr, died 1546.
Wither, George, poet, born 1588, died 1667.
Withering, George, physician and botanist, born 1741, died 1799.
Wit, John de, murdered at the Hague, Aug. 10, 1672.
Wodhull, Michael, poet and translator, born 1740, died 1816.
Woffington, Margaret, eminent actress, died 1761.
Wolcot, John, poet, born 1738, died 1819.
Wolfe, general, killed before Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759, aged 33.
Wollaston, Rev. William, born 1659, died 1724.
Wolsey, born 1471, minister to Henry VIII. 1513, abp. of York, 1514, cardinal, 1515, chancellor Dec. 24, following, legate, 1518, resigned the seals Oct. 18, 1529, stripped of all his possessions, and died Nov. 18, 1530, aged 59.
Wood, Anthony, born 1632, died 1695.
——— Robert, statesman and scholar, born 1716, died 1771.
Woodfall, William, printer, died Aug. 1, 1803.
Woodward, Dr. John, born 1665, died 1728.
———, Henry, English comedian, died 1777.
Woolsey, sir William, drowned in his coach, July 4, 1728.
Woolston, Thomas, born 1669, died 1732.
Worde, Winkin de, the printer, died 1534.
Wotton, Rev. Dr. William, died 1726, aged 60.
——— sir Henry, born 1568, died 1639.

Wray, Daniel, English antiquary, born 1701, died 1789.
Wren, sir Christopher, died 1735, aged 91.
Wyat, sir Thomas, the poet, died 1541, aged 37.
Wyatt, James, architect, born about 1743, died Oct. 1813.
Wycherly, William, born 1640, died Jan. 1, 1715-16.
Wykeham, William of, eminent English prelate, bishop of Winchester, born 1324, died 1404.
Wyndham, W. Penruddock, antiquary and writer, born 1736, died 1817.
— ——— Sir William, statesman, born 1687, died 1740.
Xavier, St. Francis, born 1506, died 1552.
Xenophon died at Corinth 359 before Christ, aged 90.
Ximenes, Cardinal de, died 1517, aged 80.
Yalden, Thomas, English divine and poet, born 1671, died 1736.
Yates, Mrs. Mary, of Shiffnal, died Aug. 1776, aged 128.
Yorke, Philip, earl of Hardwick, born 1690, died 1764.
———————— 2nd earl of Hardwick, author of Athenian Letters, born 1720, died 1790.
Young, Dr. Edward, died 1765, aged 81.
——— Arthur, agricultural writer, born 1741, died 1820.
——— Patrick, classical scholar, born 1584, died 1652.
——— sir William, miscellaneous writer, born 1750, died 1815.
Yriarte, Don Juan, Spanish writer, born 1702, died 1771.
Zeno died 264 before Christ, aged 98.
—— Apostolo, Italian poet, born 1669, died 1750.
Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, died about 300.
Zenodatus, librarian at Alexandria, 287 before Christ.
Zephaniah, the prophet, flourished 641 before Christ.
Zimmerman, J. G. physician and writer, born 1728, died 1795.
———————— E. A. W. miscellaneous writer, born 1743, died 1815.
Zinzendorff, count Nicholas Lewis, founder of the Hern-hutters, or Moravians, born 1700, died 1760.
Zisca, John, Bohemian reformer, died 1424.
Zollikoffer, G. J. divine, born 1730, died 1788.
Zonaris flourished 1118.
Zoroaster flourished in the time of Darius Hystaspes.
Zouch, Thomas, divine, born 1737, died 1816.
Zuinglius, born 1487, killed in the Swiss war 1531.

SECT. XX.

LORD LIEUTENANTS', HEADS OF COLLEGES, LORD MAYORS OF LONDON, &c.

LORD LIEUTENANTS of IRELAND since the Accession of GEORGE III.

DUNK, earl of Halifax, Oct. 1761.
Hugh, earl of Northumberland, Sept. 23, 1763.
Lord Viscount Weymouth, June 5, 1765.
Francis earl of Hertford, Oct. 11, 1765.
Augustus, earl of Bristol, Oct. 6, 1766.
George, viscount Townshend, Aug. 19, 1767.

Simon, earl Harcourt, Oct. 1772.
John, earl of Buckinghamshire, Nov. 30, 1776.
Frederick, earl of Carlisle, Oct. 18, 1780.
William Henry, duke of Portland, April 10, 1782.
George Nugent Grenville, earl Temple, July 31, 1782.
Robert, Earl of Northington, April 20, 1783.
Charles, duke of Rutland Feb. 14, 1784.
George, marquis of Buckingham. Dec. 16, 1787.
John, earl of Westmoreland, Dec. 1789.
Earl Fitzwilliam, Dec. 10, 1794.
Earl Camden, March 11, 1795.
Marquis Cornwallis, June 20, 1798.
Earl of Hardwicke, Feb. 23, 1801.
Duke of Bedford, Feb. 12, 1806.
Duke of Rutland.
Duke of Richmond, April, 1807.
Viscount Whitworth, June, 1813.
Earl Talbot, September, 1817.
Marquis Wellesley, December, 1821.

LORD CHANCELLORS since the Accession of GEORGE III.

Lord Henley, afterwards earl of Northington, Jan. 1761.
Charles Pratt, lord Camden, July 1766.
Charles Yorke, lord Hardwicke, Jan. 1770.
In Commission, viz.—Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe, Knt.—Hon. Henry Ashhurst, and sir R. Aston, Knt. Jan. 1770.
Henry Bathurst, earl Bathurst, Jan. 1771.
Thurlow, lord Thurlow, of Ashfield, June 2, 1778.
In commission, viz.—Lord Loughborough, sir William Ashhurst, and sir William Beaumont Hotham, April 3, 1783.
Lord Thurlow again, Dec. 23, 1783.
In Commission, viz.—Sir James Eyre, sir William Henry Ashhurst, sir John Wilson, June 15, 1792.
Lord Loughborough, Jan. 27, 1793.
Lord Eldon, April 15, 1801.
Lord Erskine, Feb. 7, 1806.
Lord Eldon again. March 25, 1807.

CHANCELLORS of CAMBRIDGE since the Revolution.

Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset, installed 1688.
Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, 1748.
Augustus Fitzroy, duke of Grafton, 1768.
William Henry, duke of Gloucester, 1811.

CHANCELLORS of OXFORD since the Revolution.

James, duke of Ormond, installed 1688.
Earl of Arran, 1715.
John, earl of Westmoreland, 1759.
George Henry, earl of Litchfield, 1762.
Frederick lord North, late earl of Guildford, 1772.
William Henry, duke of Portland, 1792.
William Windham Grenville, earl Grenville, 1809.

LORD MAYORS OF LONDON, from the Year 1768 to the Year 1824.

Rt. Hon. Tho. Harley	1768	William Curtis, Esq.	1796
Samuel Turner	1769	Brook Watson, Esq.	1797
Wm. Beckford, Esq. / Bar. Trecothick	1770	John W. Anderson, Esq.	1798
		Sir Rich. Carr Glyn, Bart	1799
Brass Crosby, Esq.	1771	Harvey Combe, Esq.	1800
William Nash, Esq.	1772	Sir John Eamer, Knt.	1801
James Townshend, Esq.	1773	Charles Price, Esq.	1802
Frederick Bull, Esq.	1774	John Perring, Esq.	1803
John Wilkes, Esq.	1775	Peter Perchard, Esq.	1804
John Sawbridge, Esq.	1776	Sir James Shaw,	1805
Sir Thomas Halifax	1777	Sir William Leighton	1806
Sir James Esdaile	1778	John Ansley,	1807
Samuel Plumbe, Esq.	1779	Sir Charles Flower,	1808
Brackley Kennet, Esq	1780	Thomas Smith, Esq.	1809
Sir Watkin Lewis, Knt.	1781	Joshua Jonathan Smith, esq.	1810
Sir William Plomer, Knt.	1782	Sir Claudius S. Hunter	1811
Nath. Newnham, Esq.	1783	George Scholey, esq.	1812
Robert Peckham, Esq.	1784	Sir William Domville,	1813
Richard Clark, Esq.	1785	Samuel Birch, esq.	1814
Thomas Wright, Esq.	1786	Matthew Wood, esq.	1815
Thomas Sainsburgh, Esq.	1787	— — — — — —	1816
John Burnell, Esq.	1788	Christopher Smith, esq.	1817
William Gill, Esq.	1789	John Atkins, esq.	1818
William Pickett, Esq.	1790	George Bridges, esq.	1819
John Boydell, Esq.	1791	John Thomas Thorpe, esq.	1820
John Hopkins, Esq.	1792	Christopher Magnay, esq.	1821
Sir James Saunderson	1793	William Heygate, esq.	1822
Paul le Mesurier, Esq.	1794	Robert Waithman Esq.	1823
Thomas Skinner, Esq.	1795		

LIST of the PRESIDENTS of the COURT of SESSION, in Scotland, from the Institution of the College of Justice in the Year 1532, to

NAME.	TITLE.
1532 Alexander Milne	Abbot of Camhuskenneth
1543 Robert Reid	Bishop of Orkney
1558 Henry Sinclair	Bishop of Ross
1565 John Sinclair	Bishop of Brechin
1567 Sir James Balfour	Pittendrich
1593 Alexander Seton	Lord Urquhart
1605 James Elphingstone	Lord Balmerino
1609 John Preston	Fenton Barns
1616 Thomas Hamilton	Lord Binning
1626 Sir James Skene	Curriehill
1633 Sir Robert Spottiswood	New Abbay
1661 Sir John Gilmour	Craigmiller
1671 Sir James Dalrymple	Sair
1681 Sir George Gordon	Haddo
1682 Sir David Falconer	Newton
1685 Sir George Lockhart	Carnwath
1689 Sir James Dalrymple	Stair
1698 Mr. Hew Dalrymple	North Berwick
1737 Mr. Duncan Forbes	Culloden
1748 Mr. Robert Dundas	Arniston
1754 Mr. Robert Craigie	Glendoick
1760 Mr. Robert Dundas	Arniston
1788 Sir Thomas Miller	Glenlee
1789 Mr. Ilay Campbell	Succoth
1808 Mr. Robert Blair	Avontoun
1811 Mr. Charles Hope	

LIST of BARONS of the EXCHEQUER of SCOTLAND since the Union.

Dates of Com.	*Lord Chief Barons.*	*Succeeded*
1708	James Earl of Seafield	
1709	John Smith	Earl of Seafield
1726	Matthew Lant	John Smith
1741	John Idle	Matthew Lant
1755	Robert Ord	John Idle
1775	James Montgomery	Robert Ord
1801	Robert Dundas	James Montgomery, resigned
1819	Sir Samuel Shepherd.	

	Barons.	
1708	John Smith	
——	John Scrope	
——	Alexander Maitland	
——	John Clerk	
1709	George Dalrymple	John Smith
1721	Thomas Kennedy	Alexander Maitland
1724	Matthew Lant	John Scrope
1726	Edmund Miller	Matthew Lant
1730	Edward Edlin	Edmund Miller
1745	Laurence Cragie	George Dalrymple
1748	John Maule	Laurence Cragie
1754	James Erskine	Thomas Kennedy
1755	John Grant	Sir John Clerk, Bart.
1761	William Muir	James Erskine resigned
1761	George Winn	Edward Edlin
1776	Fletcher Norton	George Winn, resigned
1776	Sir John Dalrymple	William Muir
1777	Cosmo Gordon	John Grant
1781	Da. Steward Moncrieff	John Maule
1790	Archibal Cockburn	David Stewart Moncrieff
1790	Geo. Buch. Hepburn	Cosmo Gordon
1801	Robert Dundas.	
1809	James Clerk	Archibald Cockburn, resigned
1814	William Adam,	Geo. B. Hepburn, resigned.

JURY COURT.

Lord Chief Commissioner.

1815 William Adam.

PRINCIPALS of the UNIVERSITY of St. ANDREW'S.

St. Salvator's College.		St. Leonard's College.	
John Athilmare or Aldmaire		1551	John Call
1540	John Mair	1568	John Duncanson
1546	Martin Balfour	1566	George Buchanan
1551	William Cranstown	1572	James Wilkie
1561	John Rutherford	1589	Robert Wilkie
1577	James Martine	1611	Peter Bruce

ST. SALVATOR'S COLLEGE.

1623 George Martine
1668 George Weemyss
1677 William Pattullo
1650 Alexander Skene
1696 Alexander Monroe
1700 Robert Ramsay
1733 William Young

ST. LEONARDS' COLLEGE.

1639 Andrew Bruce
1656 George Weemyss
1667 James Wemyss
1693 William Tullideph
1695 George Hamilton
1698 John Anderson
1708 Joseph Drew
1740 Thomas Tullideph

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

1540 John Normand
1550 John Douglas
1574 Robert Hamilton
1580 Andrew Melville
1608 Robert Howie
1644 Samuel Rutherford
1664 Alexander Colville
1671 Walter Comrie
1688 James Lorimer
1694 Alexander Pitcairn
1698 Thomas Forrester
1710 James Hadow
1748 James Murison
1780 James Gillespie
1791 Dr. George Hill
1820 Dr. Robert Haldane

PRINCIPALS of the UNITED COLLEGE.

1747 Thomas Tullideph
1778 Robert Watson
1781 Joseph M'Cormick
1800 James Playfair
1819 Dr. Francis Nicoll

LIST of all the PRINCIPALS of the MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN, founded Anno 1493.

1	Mr. Robert Howie	1593
2	Mr. Gilbert Gray	1593
3	Mr. Andrew Adie	1615
4	Mr. William Forbes	1613
5	Mr. Patrick Dun	1621
6	Mr. William Moir	1649
7	Mr. James Leslie	1661
8	Mr. Robert Paterson	1679
9	Mr. Thomas Blackwell	1717
10	Mr. John Osborn	1728
11	Dr. Thomas Blackwell	1748
12	Dr. Robert Pollock	1757
13	Dr. George Campbell	1759
14	Dr. William Laurence Brown	1796

LIST of all the PRINCIPALS of KING'S COLLEGE, OLD ABERDEEN, founded Anno 1494.

1 Hector Boethius, author of the famous Chronicle of Scotland.
2 Mr. William Gray, died about the year 1540.
3 Mr. John Bisset, resigned anno 1551.
4 Mr. Alex. Anderson, deposed at the Reformation, anno 1569.
5 Mr. Alexander Arbuthnot, died 1583.
6 Mr. Walter Stewart, died 1593.
7 Mr. David Rait, died 1632.
8 Dr. William Leslie, deposed anno 1639, for refusing the Covenant.
9 Dr. William Guild, deposed anno 1652, by the English.
10 Mr. John Row, deposed at the Restoration, anno 1661.
11 Mr. William Rait, only one year, and afterwards minister at Dundee.
12 Mr. Alex. Middleton, entered 1663, was living 1683.
13 Dr. G. Middleton, turned out 1717, for attachment to the pretender.
14 Dr. George Chalmers, died 1746.
15 Dr. John Chalmers, died 1800.
16 Dr. Roderick Mac Leod.
17 William Jack, D.D. (1815.)

PRINCIPALS of the UNIVERSITY of GLASGOW since the Reformation, viz.

1574 Andrew Melville
1580 Thomas Smeaton
1584 Patrick Sharp
1615 Robert Boyd
1622 John Cameron
1626 John Strang, D.D.
1650 Robert Ramsay
1652 Patrick Gillespie
1661 Robert Baillie
1663 Edward Wright
1684 James Fall
1690 William Dunlop
1701 John Stirling
1728 Neil Campbell
1761 Will. Leechman, D. D.
1786 Arch. Davidson, D. D.
1803 Will. Taylor, D. D.
1824 Duncan Macfarlane.

ADDENDA.

THE DESCENT OF THE CROWN OF ENGLAND.

EGBERT was sole monarch of England, 800. From Egbert to 1017, the crown descended regularly, with very little deviation. In the three succeeding reigns it was suspended by force, till the Saxon line was restored in Edward the Confessor, who indeed was not the next heir, because Edmund II. had a son living, Edward, an outlaw, in Hungary. On Edward the Confessor's decease, Harold II. usurped the throne, though the right remained in Edgar Atheling, son of Edward the outlaw, and grandson of Edmund II.

At this time William I. duke of Normandy claimed a right, from a grant of Edward the Confessor, and by conquest transferred the crown to a new family. From him it descended to his second and third sons William II. and Henry I., his eldest son Robert being kept out of possession by his brothers. Henry I was succeeded by Stephen, grandson of William I. by his daughter Adelicia, his elder brother Theobald waving his claim, and Maud the daughter of Henry I. and granddaughter of Edward the Outlaw, to whom the succession belonged, being excluded by force; however her son, Henry II. as heir to William I. succeeded Stephen; though the proper heirs in the Saxon line were the sons of Malcolm king of Scotland, by Margaret the daughter of Edward the Outlaw. But Henry I. having married the daughterof Edgar Atheling, by whom he had Maud, and her son Henry II. coming to the crown, in some measure restored the Saxon line.

From Henry II. the crown descended to his oldest son then living, Richard I. on whose death it was seized by his brother John, Henry IId's youngest son, in exclusion of his nephew Arthur. On the death of Arthur and his sister Eleanor, without issue, the crown properly descended to Henry III. son of John; and from Henry III. in an hereditary line of six generations to Richard II. and this right of succession was declared in parliament by the 25th of Edward III.

Richard II. resigned the crown, and the right resulted to the issue of his grandfather Edward III. and should have fallen on the posterity of Lionel duke of Clarence, the first son of Edward III. but Henry duke of Lancaster, descended from the third son of Edward III. usurped it, under the title of Henry IV. pretending to be the next heir. Parliament, (7th Henry IV.) settled it on him and his heirs.

Henry IV. was regularly succeeded by his son and grandson Henry V. and VI. Under Henry VI. the house of York descended from Lionel duke of Clarence, by the mother's side, began to claim their dormant right, and established it in Edward IV. by parliament. This king was succeeded by his eldest son Edward V. who was deposed and succeeded by his unnatural uncle Richard III. his father's brother, on a pretence of bastardy. During this reign Henry VII. earl of Richmond, a descendant of the house of Lancaster, assumed the throne, and his possession was established by parliament, 1485. He marrying Elizabeth of York, Edward the IVth's daughter, the undoubted heiress of William the Conqueror, the families of York and Lancaster were united in Henry VIII. her eldest son, who transmitted the crown in successive order to his three children, confirmed by parliament, 25 Henry VIII. c. 12. This statute was repealed by 28 Henry VIII. c. 7, by which, after the king's divorce from Ann Boleyn, Mary and Elizabeth were bastardized. They were again legitimated, and the succession was restored by 35 Henry VIII. c. 1. Parliament now asserted its right of directing the succession by 13 Elizabeth, c. 1.

On the death of Elizabeth succeeded James VI. of Scotland, our James I. (the lineal descendant of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. and his wife Elizabeth of York, the wife of James IV. of Scotland,)

and in him were united not only the different competitors since the conquest, but likewise the right of the Saxon monarchs, he being the direct lineal heir of Malcolm, who married Margaret the granddaughter of Edmund II.

From James I. the crown descended to his second son Charles I. his eldest son Arthur being dead. After him the succession was interrupted by the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard, but restored in 1660, in Charles II. eldest son of Charles I. He dying without legitimate issue, it passed to his brother James II. whom parliament excluded, and called in William of Orange and his wife Mary, the eldest daughter of James II. 1688, to the exclusion of her father and her brother. On the death of this William III. Anne second daughter of James II. reigned, and she leaving no issue, the crown was settled by parliament, 12 and 13 William III. on the princess Sophia of Hanover, the youngest daughter of Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, who was the daughter of James I. and her heirs, being Protestants. She dying before queen Anne, her son George I. succeeded, in which family the crown has regularly descended to the present king.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE IN ENGLAND.

THE king's children and grandchildren
The king's brethren
The king's uncles
The king's nephews
Archbishop of Canterbury
Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, if a baron
Archbishop of York
Lord Treasurer
Lord President of the Council } if barons
Lord Privy Seal
Lord Great Chamberlain
Lord High Constable
Lord Marshal
Lord High Admiral
Lord Steward of the Household
Lord Chamberlain of the Household } above all the peers
Dukes
Marquisses
Dukes' eldest sons
Earls
Marquises' eldest sons
Dukes younger sons
Viscounts
Earls' eldest sons
Marquisses' younger sons
Secretary of State, if a bishop
Bishop of London
Bishop of Durham
Bishop of Winchester
Bishops
Secretary of State, if a baron
Barons
Speaker of the House of Commons
Lords Commissioners of the great Seal
Viscounts' eldest sons
Earls' younger sons
Barons' eldest sons
Knights of the Garter
Privy Counsellors
Chancellor of the Exchequer
Chancellor of the Duchy
Chief Justice of the King's Bench
Master of the Rolls
Chief Justice of the Common Pleas
Chief Baron of the Exchequer
Judges, and Barons of the Coif
Knights' Bannerets, royal
Viscounts' younger sons
Barons' younger sons
Baronets
Knights Bannerets
Knights of the Bath
Knights Batchelors
Baronets' eldest sons
Knight's eldest sons
Baronets' younger sons
Knights' younger sons
Colonels
Serjeants at Law
Doctors
Esquires
Gentlemen
Yeomen
Tradesmen
Artificers
Labourers

Married women and widows are entitled to the same rank among each other, as their husbands would respectively have borne between themselves, except such rank is merely professional or official; and unmarried women to the same rank as their eldest brothers would bear among men, during the lives of their fathers.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALENDERS.

	French Months.		*Sig of the Names*	*English Months.*	
AUTUMN.	1. Vendemiaire	1 / 10	Vintage	September / October	22 / 1
	2. Brumaire	1 / 11	Foggy	——— / November	22 / 1
	3. Frimaire	1 / 11	Frosty	——— — / December	22 / 1
WINTER.	4. Nivose	1 / 12	Snowy	— ——— / January	21 / 1
	5. Pluviôse	1 / 12	Rainy	——— / February	20 / 1
	6. Ventôse	1 / 11	Windy	——— / March	19 / 1
SPRING.	7. Germinal	1 / 12	Springing	— ——— / April	21 / 1
	8. Floreal	1 / 12	Flowers	——— / May	20 / 1
	9. Prairial	1 / 13	Haying	——— / June	20 / 1
SUMMER.	10. Messidor	1 / 13	Harvest	——— / July	19 / 1
	11. Thermidor	1 / 14	Hot	——— / August	19 / 1
	12. Fructidor	1 / 15	Fruit	— ——— / September	18 / 1

OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
HEIGHT OF MOUNTAINS.

M. BOURRIT, who explored the Alps, gives the following Table of the various elevations of places and mountains above the level of the sea:—

	English Yards.
The lake of Geneva, at the lower passage of the Rhone	396
The lake of Neufchatel	456
Highest point of the Needle of Saleve	1498
Summit of Canigou	3088
Summit of Dole, the highest mountain of Jura	1800
Summit of Mole	2014
Valley of Chamouni	1121
Ridge of Breven	2949
Valley of Montanvert	1965
Abbey of Sixt	797
Granges des Communos	1769
Highest Grange of Fondes	1458
Summit of Grenier	2793
Summit of Grenairon	2958
Plain de Lechaud	2295
Summit of Buet	3315

Mont Blanc	5081
Mount Ætna	4000
Summit of the table at the Cape of Good Hope	1153
Summit of Snowden in Wales	1224
Peak Rucco in the island of Madeira	1689
Peak of Teneriffe	4399
The same, according to Dr. Heberden	5133
Summit of Cotopaxi, according to Ulloa	6613

Some philosophers have estimated the Peak of Teneriffe to be 19,200 feet in height; Fenille reduces it to 12,248; and others assert, that the Peak and Ætna are the most elevated objects on the earth. But this supposition has been combated by Sir George Shuckborough, who measured Ætna from an observation by M. de Saussure, and found it to be 10,954 feet above the level of the sea. The latter gentleman had obtained the height of Vesuvius, and Sir George measured Mont Blanc; from which it appears, that the height of Vesuvius, added to that of Ætna, is 14,854 feet, and that of Mont Blanc alone amounts to 15,662 feet, whence he infers, that Mont Blanc far eclipses all other mountains in Europe, Asia, and Africa; those of America, according to Coudamine, are of vast height, and in some instances the elevation amounts to 19,200 feet. From some observations which have recently been made, there is, however, reason to believe that several of the lofty peaks of the Himalaya mountains, on the frontier of Hindostan, far surpass the Andes, in America.

ORIGIN OF REMARKABLE CUSTOMS, PHRASES, &c.

Chiefly extracted from Dr. Trusler's Works.

ADIEU, French, from *Ad deum te commendo*, i. e. I commend you to God. Farewel—Fare ye well, a similar expression to the *Io Pæan* of the Egyptians, the *Deo gratias* of the Romans, being short expressions to excite a reliance on God in distress.

Adore, from *Adorare*, and this, from *Ad os*, a respectful mode of salutation, by carrying the hand to the mouth.

Allodial, or Free Lands, is derived from *Odhal*, implying freeholds, in Norway, the first being merely a transposition of the syllables of the latter: hence *Fee-odh, feodum*, feudal, denoting stipendiary property, a fee being a stipend.

Argonautic expedition, 1232 B. C. 48 years before the taking of Troy; the Golden Fleece was the treasure of the king of Colchis, pillaged by the Argonauts, the Syriac word *Gasa* meaning Fleece, but it is more generally admitted that Argo was the name of the first ship that was built, (except the ark), and that it was therefore made a sign in the heavens.—That the fable of the Fleece originated in the fleeces sunk in the river Xanthus, to collect the gold dust washed into that river from the adjacent mines.

Arms, coats of, came into vogue in the reign of Richard I. and hereditary in families about 1192. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures, to distinguish them in the crusades; though some trace it higher, and say it originated in the common custom of the primitive people painting their bodies with different figures, to distinguish them from each other. The lions in the English arms were originally leopards, so says a record of 1252. Formerly none but the nobility bore arms, but Charles V. of France having ennobled the Parisians 1371, he permitted them to bear arms. This was followed in other places.

Asses, Feast of, in France, held in honour of Balaam's ass, when the clergy, at Christmas, walked in procession, dressed so as to represent the Prophets. Suppressed early before 1445.

Basket making, returning to the old trade of, originated we apprehend from the ingenuity of the ancient Britons in making baskets, which they exported in large quantities, and implies sliding back into old habits, or returning to the more primitive occupations of barbarous ages.

Bell-book and Candle. Swearing by, originated in the manner of the pope's blessing the world yearly, from the balcony of St. Peter's, at Rome. He holds a wax taper lighted, a cardinal reads a curse on all heretics, and no sooner is the last word uttered, than the bell tolls, and the pope changes the curse into a blessing, throwing down his taper among the people.

Bellman first appointed in London, 1556. They were to ring their bells at night and cry, "Take care of your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead."

Black-book, was a book kept by the English monasteries, in which a detail of the scandalous enormities practised in religious houses were entered, for the inspection of visitors under Henry VIII. in order to blacken them, and hasten their dissolution. Hence the vulgar phrase, "I'll set you down in my black-book."

Bone—"Give him a bone to pick," probably took its rise from a custom at marriage feasts, among the poor in Sicily, when, after dinner, the bride's father gives the bridegroom a bone, saying, "Pick this bone, for you have undertaken to pick one more difficult."

Bray, Berks. famous in song for its vicar, who, from the reign of Henry to Elizabeth, changed his religion three times, and being called a turn coat, said he kept to his principle, that of living and dying Vicar of Bray.

Bride Cake, originated in the Roman custom, called Confarreation, of dividing a cake of wheat and barley, as a firm alliance between man and wife.

Brothers, Sworn probably arose from a custom in Morlachia, and other places, where friendship between the same sex are like marriages ratified at the altar. Others say from persons covenanting formerly to share each others fortune, in any expedition to invade a country, as were Robert de Oily and Robert de Ivery, in William I.'s first expedition into England. Hence the term of "Brethren in iniquity," because of their dividing plunder.

Bugg-a-bo, or buggan-bo, originally no more than mothers frightening their children with the bull, bo, bull, bo. which the little ones, not rightly pronouncing, call bug-a-bo. It is properly bogle-bo, bogle signifying a malevolent spirit; the Shropshire term, buggan-bo, meaning the same thing. If a horse takes fright, they say, he spies a buggan.

Bumper, a corruption of *bon pere*, Good father, i. e. the pope, whose health was always drank by the monks after dinner, in a full glass.

Bushes of ever-green, such as ivy, cypress, &c. were anciently signs where wine was sold, hence the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush."

Candle—"Not fit to hold a candle to him," arose from an early custom of candles being held by domestics, and not placed on the table.

Carving at table, by ladies, Verstegan says, originated among our Saxon ancestors; and the title of lady sprung from this office, as *laf-ord* or *loaf-girer*, (now lord), was so called from his maintaining a number of dependents; so *leaf-dian* or *loaf-dian*, i. e. loaf-server, is the origin of lady, she serving it to the guests.

Commend me to such a friend, i. e. tell him I am his humble servant, originated in the word *Commendatus*, in Doomsday-book, meaning one who lived under the patronage of a great man.

Coward, a feudal expression, implying cow herd, for which office a man void of courage was deemed only fit for.

Diamonds, Nine of, called the Curse of Scotland, from a Scotch member of parliament, part of whose family arms is the nine of diamonds, voting for the introduction of the malt tax into Scotland.

"Drunk as a Lord," the old proverb was "Drunk as a Beggar," but this vice prevailing among the great of late years, it has been altered.

Grace at meat. The table was considered by the ancient Greeks as the altar of friendship, and held sacred; and they would not partake of any meat till they had offered part of it, as the first fruits, to their gods. The ancient Jews offered up prayers always before meat, and from their example the primitive Christians did the same.

Grog, the sea term for rum and water, arose from admiral Vernon, who first introduced it on board a ship. He was called Old Grog, from wearing a grogram coat in bad weather.

Gun, Son of a, most probably from *Gong*, an old word for the temple of Cloacina, of course it implies bastard, or born in a necessary.

Hand-fisting, an ancient custom at Langholme, as a substitute for marriage, by joining of hands, which lasted for a year; when, if the parties were agreeable, it was renewed. The children were kept by the inconstant.

Health, the custom of drinking them, in fashion so early as 1134 B. C. Some say they arose from Rowena, the daughter of Hengist, drinking prince Vortigern's health, in a gold cup, at an entertainment, about 460, in conformity to the Scripture compliment,—"O, king live for ever!"

Hobson's choice, "This or none," is derived from one Hobson, who let out horses at Cambridge, and obliged such as wanted one, to take that next the stable door, being the one which had had most rest.

Hocus Pocus derived from *hoc est corpus*, the form of consecrating the sacramental bread in the Romish church.

Howl, the Irish, at funerals, originated from the Roman outcry at the decease of their friends, they hoping thus to awaken the soul, which they supposed might lie inactive. The *præficiæ* of the ancients.

Humphrey, Dining with duke, is said of those who walked in St. Paul's church during dinner time. Humphrey duke of Gloucester being a man of great hospitality, and supposed to have been buried in St. Paul's.

Hurly-burly, is said to owe its origin to Hurleigh and Burleigh, two neighbouring families, that filled the country around them with contest and violence.

Kissing the pope's foot, took its rise from the custom of kneeling to sovereigns, introduced by Diocesian. Thence also the custom of a vassal's kneeling to his lord, in homage. Kissing the hands of great men, was a Grecian custom.

Knave was anciently a regular addition, as esquire is now, to a gentleman, &c. With us, a Knavish action is a feudal term, implying fit only for the meanest servants.

Lie, the great affront of giving the, arose from the word "Thou liest," in the oath taken by the defendant in judicial combats before engaging, when charged with any crime by the plaintiff; and Francis I. of France, to make current his giving the lie to the emperor, first stamped it with infamy, by saying in a solemn assembly that "he was no honest man that would bear the lie."

Liveries originated in our British ancestors cloathing their vassals in uniform, to distinguish families; as they painted arms and symbols on their clothes and armour for the same purpose.

Lord—The nick-name of "My lord," given to deformed men, is from the Greek word *lordus*, crooked. During the feudal times the lower class, by way of humour, called a man that was half an idiot or deformed, "my lord," by way of ridiculing their superiors.

Lullaby, or L'Elaby, from a supposed fairy called Elaby Gathon, whom nurses invited to watch the sleeping babes, that they might not be changed for others. Hence changeling, or infant changed.

Montem—The triennial custom of the Eton scholars parading to Salthill, and distributing salt, originated in the early days of Monkish superstition, when the friars used to sell their consecrated salt for medical purposes.

Pay, to, a ship's side, from *pix*, pitch, distorted into *poix*, and pronounced pay; hence the expression, "here's the devil to pay, and no pitch hot," *i. e.* here's plenty of help, and nothing ready. We

use the former part of the expression, leaving out the remainder, as being well understood.

Poltron, from *Pollex truncatus*; the inhabitants of France in former days cut off their thumbs to avoid serving in the army, hence the French used poltron, for coward.

Ran is a very old word in the laws of Canute, signifying robbery or rapine, hence the expression, "he snatches all he can *rap* and *ran*."

"Rose, under the," the rose being a symbol of silence, was worn in the hat at public entertainments at Rome, implying that what there passed was to go no farther.

Saluting the ladies by their relations, was introduced by the early Romans, not out of respect, but to find by their breath whether they had been drinking wine, this being death for women to do, in order to prevent adultery.

Sneezing.—The custom of saying "God bless you," to the sneezer, originated, according to Strada, among the ancients, who, through an opinion of the danger attending it, after sneezing, made a short prayer to the Gods, as "Jupiter help me." Polydore Virgil says it took its rise in the plague of 594, in which the infected fell down dead sneezing, though seemingly in good health. This custom is practised among the Jews, and among the Abyssinians. When the king of Monomotapa sneezes, those that are near him loudly wish him happiness, this is catched by those farther off, and it is echoed through the whole city.

Twelfth day, custom of drawing king and queen on, was borrowed from the Greeks and Romans, who, on the tabernacle, or Christmas festivals, drew lots for kings, by putting a piece of money in the middle of a cake, which whoever found, was saluted as king.

Waits, at Christmas, are derived from those choirs of angels that attended the birth of Christ; in imitation of these, shepherds in ancient times used to usher in Christmas with music and carols; the *pastorali*, or rural music, performed by the Calabrian shepherds, on bag-pipes, are of this nature.

Wakes, or vigils, were instituted as festivals, on the days of dedication of the churches, or on those saints' days to whom the building were devoted, and commenced on the evenings preceding those days. They are of early origin (See John x. 22, 23). The first institution was religious, but now is degenerated into a day of festivity.

Whig and Tory, the epoch of, 1680. The first was a name of reproach given by the court party to their antagonists for resembling the principles of the Whigs, or fanatical conventiclers in Scotland; and the other was given by the country party to that of the court, comparing them to the Tories, or Popish robbers in Ireland. They formerly were called Whigs from *Whiggamors*, a name given to the Scots in the South West, who, for want of corn in that quarter, used annually to repair to Leith, to buy stores that came from the North, and all that drove were called *Whiggamors* or *Whiggs*, from the term *Whiggam*, which they used in driving their horses. Now in the year 1638, the presbyterian ministers incited an insurrection against the court, and marched with the people to Edinburgh; this was called "the *Whiggamor's* inroad," and after this all that opposed administration in Scotland were called *Whiggs*, and from hence the term was adopted in England.

VULGAR HISTORICAL ERRORS, IN WHICH THERE IS NO TRUTH.

1. THAT surgeons and butchers may be challenged as jurors, on account of the barbarity of their professions.
2. That the old statutes have prohibited the planting of vineyards, and the use of saw-mills.
3. That it is forbidden to marry in Lent.
4. That it is penal to open a coal-mine, or to kill a crow within five miles of London, or to shoot with a wind gun, or carry a dark lanthorn.
5. That the king signs the death warrant (as it is called) for the execution of a criminal.
6. That there is a statute to oblige the owners of asses to crop their ears, lest the length of them should frighten the horses upon the road.
7. That a woman's marrying a man under the gallows, will save him from execution.
8. That such as are born at sea, belong to Stepney parish, London.
9. That any one may be put into the Crown-office for the most trifling injury.
10. That a man's taking his wife from the hands of the priest, cloathed only in her shift, when the marriage ceremony is performing, exempts him from being liable to her engagements.
11. That there was no land-tax before William III.
12. That a negro, being baptised, becomes immediately free.
13. That the dead body of a person murdered will bleed in the presence, or on the touch of the murderer.
14. That first cousins may marry, but second cousins cannot. The civil law prevents first cousins, but the canon law prohibits both.
15. That men have one rib less than women.
16. That the body of a debtor may be taken in execution after his death.

VULGAR ERRORS IN NATURAL HISTORY CORRECTED.

1. THAT the scorpion does not sting itself when surrounded by fire, and that its sting is not even venomous.—Keysler's Travels, Maupertuis, Hughes's Barbadoes, Hamilton's Letter in the Philosophical Transactions.
2. That the Tarantula is not poisonous, and that music has no particular effect on persons bitten by it, more than those stung by a wasp.—De la Lande's Travels, Naples: Abbe Richard's ditto, Experiments of the Prince of San Severo.

3. That the lizard is not friendly to man in particular, much less does it awaken him on the approach of a serpent. Hughes' Barbadoes, Brooke's Natural History.

4. That the remora has no such power as to retard the sailing of a ship by sticking itself to its bottom.—De la Lande, *alii passim*.

5. That the stroke of the cramp-fish is not occasioned by a muscle.—Bancroft's Guiana, concerning the torporific eel.

6. That the salamander does not live in fire, nor is it capable of bearing more heat than other animals.—Sir T. Brown suspected it, Keysler has clearly proved it.

7. That the bite of the spider is not venomous.—Reaumur.—That it is found in Ireland too plentifully: that it has no antipathy to the toad.—Barrington's Letter, Philosophical Transactions, &c. Swammerdam.

8. It is an error to suppose that a fly only has a microscopic eye. Dragon-flies, &c. bees, wasps, flesh-flies, &c. will turn off and avoid an object in the way on the swiftest wing, which shews a very swift and commanding sight. It is probable, that the sight of all animals is, in quickness and extent, proportioned to their speed.

9. The porcupine does not shoot out his quills for annoying his enemy; he only sheds them annually, as feathered animals do. He has a muscular skin, and can shake the loose ones off at the time of moulting.—Hughes, *& alii passim*.

10. The jack-all, commonly called the lion's provider, has no connection at all with the lion. He is a sort of fox, and is hunted in the east as the fox is with us.—Shaw, Sandys.

11. The fable of the fox and grapes is taught us from our childhood, without our ever reflecting that the foxes we are acquainted with do not eat grapes. This fable came from the east; the fox of Palestine is a great destroyer of grapes.—V. Hasselquist, Shaw.

12. The eye of birds is not more agile than that of other animals, though their sight is more quick. On the contrary, their eye is quite immoveable, as is that of most animals and insects of the quickest sight.—British Zoology, &c.

13. The tyger, instead of being the swiftest of beasts, is a remarkably sluggish and slow animal. Owen's Dictionary *in verbo*.—Experiment at Windsor-lodge.

14. Sir Thomas Brown, who wrote against Vulgar Errors, maintains that apes and elephants may be taught to speak.

FINIS.

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